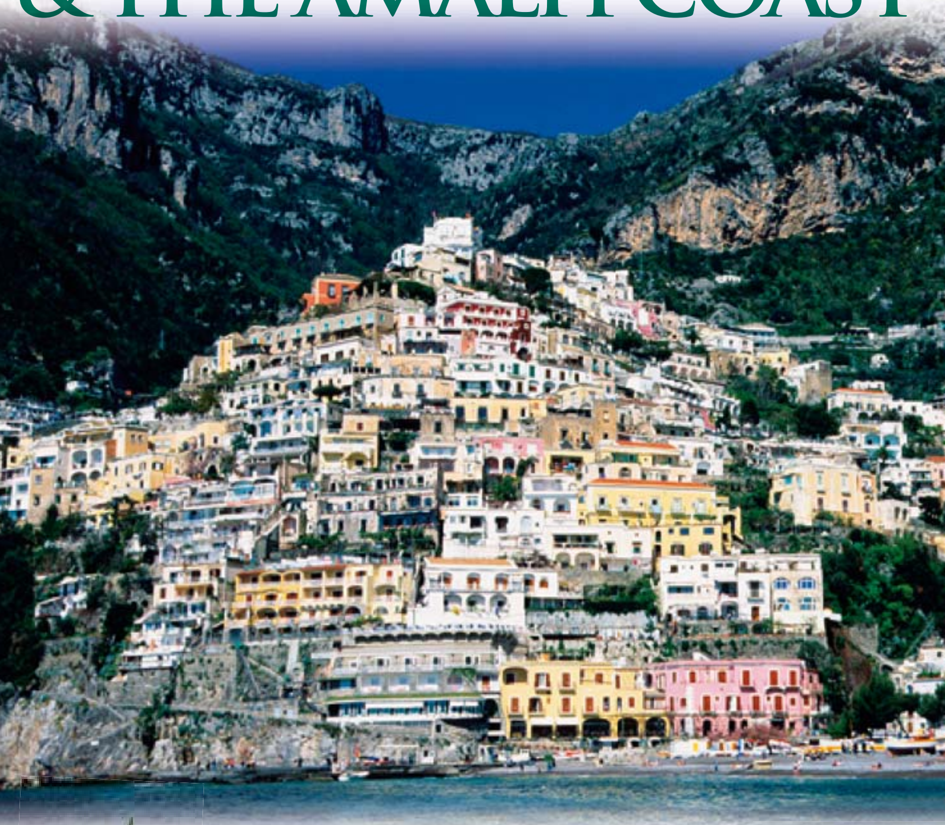
EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

NAPLES
& THE AMALFI COAST



RESTAURANTS • MARKETS
VOLCANOES • ISLANDS
CHURCHES • MUSEUMS
VILLAGES • BEACHES • HOTELS
THERMAL SPAS • ROMAN RUINS

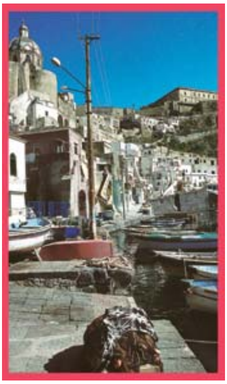
THE GUIDES THAT SHOW YOU WHAT OTHERS ONLY TELL YOU

VISIT…

LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

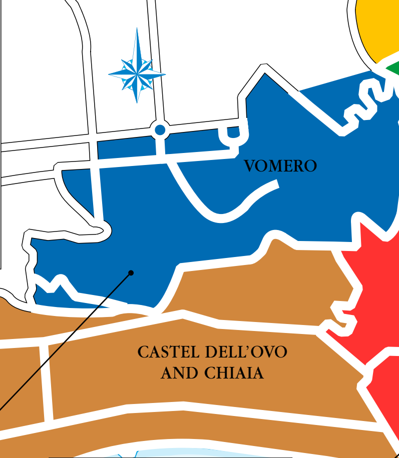
Naples Area by Area

The majority of the sights in Naples described in this guide lie within the six central areas of the city: Toledo and Castel Nuovo; Spaccanapoli; Decumano Maggiore; Capodimonte and I Vergini; Vomero; and Castel dell'Ovo and Chiaia. Each area has its own chapter and is distinguished by a colour code. There is also a chapter on Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast. For Naples map references see the Street Finder on pages 228–243.



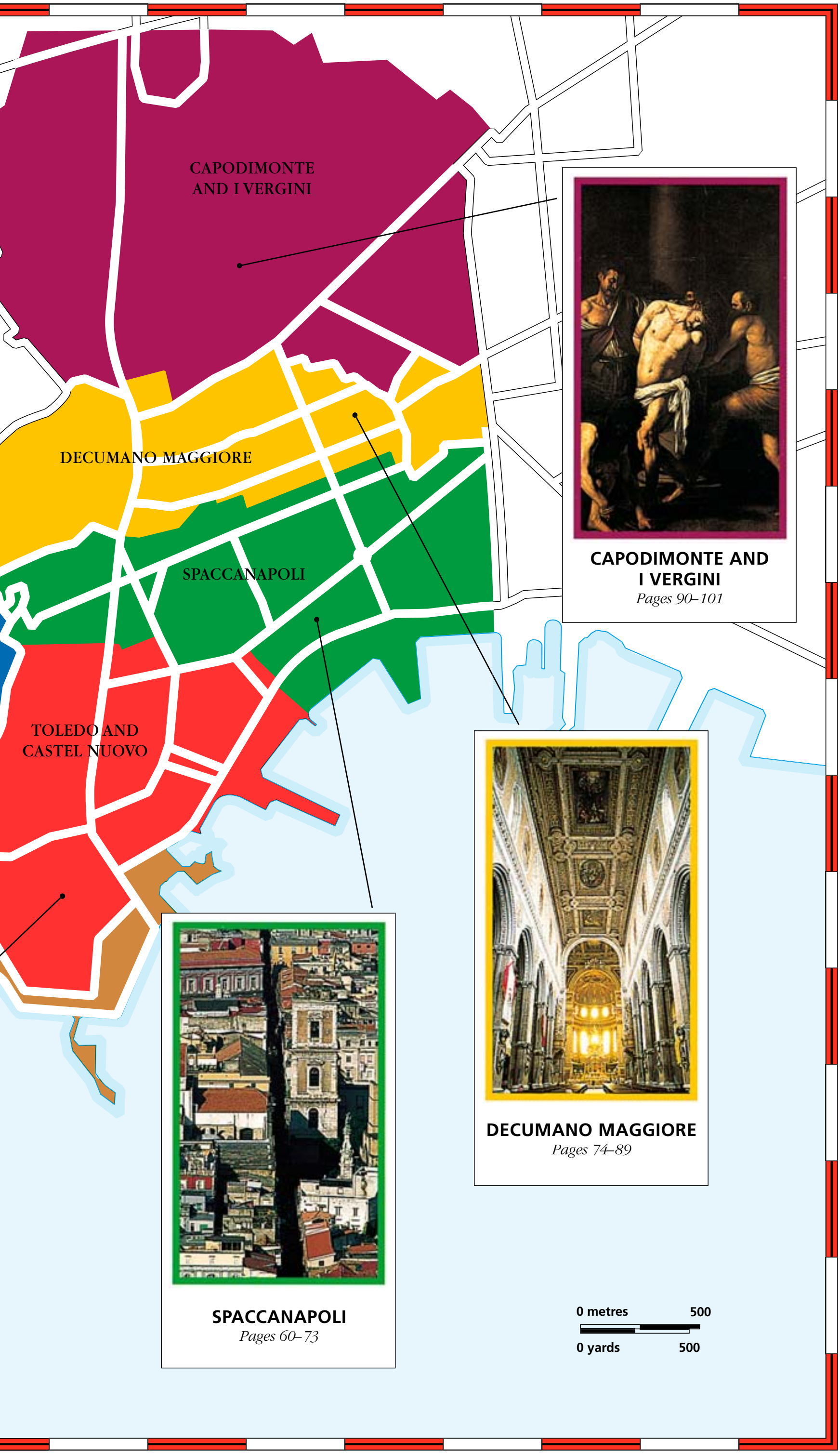
POMPEII & THE AMALFI COAST
Pages 130–173

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA
Pages 112–119



VOMERO
Pages 102–111

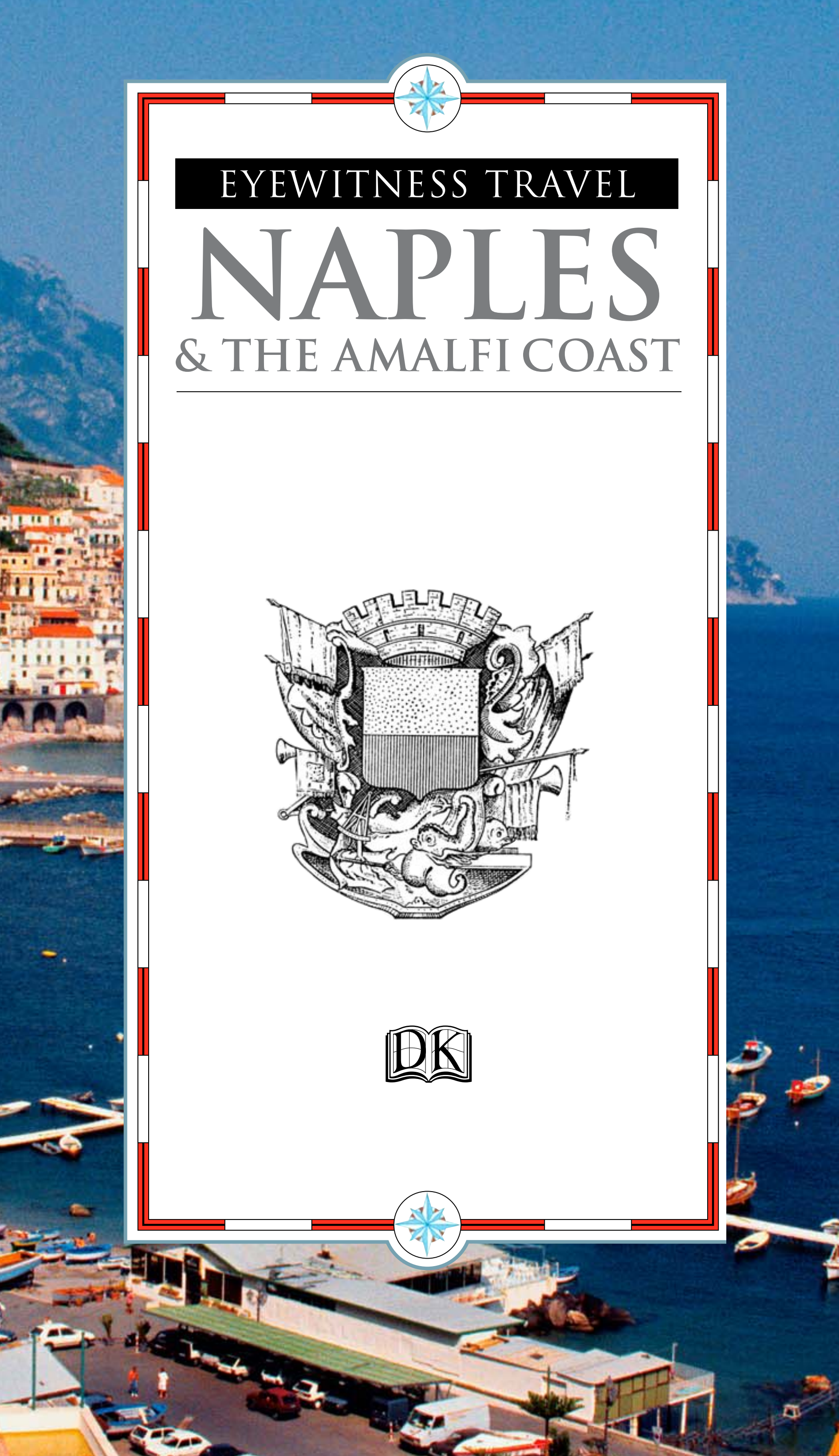
TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO
Pages 46–59


CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI
DECUMANO MAGGIORE
SPACCANAPOLI
TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO
CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI
Pages 90–101
DECUMANO MAGGIORE
Pages 74–89
SPACCANAPOLI
Pages 60–73
0 metres
500
0 yards
500

EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

NAPLES

& THE AMALFI COAST



EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

NAPLES

& THE AMALFI COAST

DK

LONDON, NEW YORK,
MELBOURNE, MUNICH AND DELHI
www.dk.com

Produced by Fabio Ratti Editoria Libraria
e Multimediale Milano, Italy

PROJECT EDITOR Giovanni Francesio
EDITORS Barbara Cacciani, Giorgia Conversi, Elena Marzorati, Michele Di Muro
DESIGNERS Paolo Gonzato, Carlotta Maderna, Stefania Testa
MAPS Paul Stafford

DK Publishing, Inc.
PROJECT EDITOR Fiona Wild
EDITORS Francesca Machiavelli, Naomi Peck, Rosalyn Thiro

CONTRIBUTORS Patrizia Antignani, Mariella Barone, Ciro Cacciola, Angela Catello, Daniela Lepore, Emilia Marchi, Kirsi Viglione, Beatrice Vitelli
ILLUSTRATORS Giorgia Boli, Paola Spampinato, Nadia Viganò

ENGLISH TRANSLATION Richard Pierce

Reproduced by Lineatre Service, Milano
Printed and bound in China by Toppan Printing Co.
(Shenzhen Ltd)

First American Edition, 2000
07 08 09 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Published in the United States by DK Publishing, Inc.,
375 Hudson Street, New York 10014

Reprinted with revisions 2003, 2005, 2007

Copyright © 2000, 2007 Dorling Kindersley Limited, London
A Penguin Company

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED UNDER INTERNATIONAL AND PAN-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT CONVENTIONS. NO PART OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE REPRODUCED, STORED IN A RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC, MECHANICAL, PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING OR OTHERWISE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER.

Published in Great Britain by Dorling Kindersley Limited.

A CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION RECORD IS AVAILABLE FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

ISSN 1542-1554
ISBN 978-0-75662-502-3

FLOORS ARE REFERRED TO THROUGHOUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH EUROPEAN USAGE; IE THE "FIRST FLOOR" IS THE FLOOR ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

Front cover main image: Positano, the Amalfi Coast

The information in this Dorling Kindersley Travel Guide is checked regularly.

Every effort has been made to ensure that this book is as up-to-date as possible at the time of going to press. Some details, however, such as telephone numbers, opening hours, prices, gallery hanging arrangements and travel information are liable to change. The publishers cannot accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of this book, nor for any material on third party websites, and cannot guarantee that any website address in this book will be a suitable source of travel information. We value the views and suggestions of our readers very highly. Please write to:
Publisher, DK Eyewitness Travel Guides,
Dorling Kindersley, 80 Strand, London WC2R 0RL, Great Britain.

◁ **Marina Grande, Sorrento**

CONTENTS

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE **6**

The Farnese Hercules

INTRODUCING NAPLES

FOUR GREAT DAYS IN NAPLES AND THE AMALFI COAST **10**

PUTTING NAPLES ON THE MAP **12**

THE HISTORY OF NAPLES **16**

NAPLES AT A GLANCE **30**

NAPLES THROUGH THE YEAR **40**

The Spaccanapoli district

Panoramic view of the Forum at Pompeii, with Vesuvius in the background

NAPLES AREA BY AREA

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO **46**

SPACCANAPOLI **60**

DECUMANO MAGGIORE **74**

CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI **90**

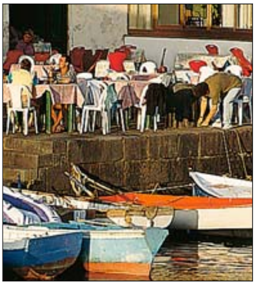
VOMERO **102**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA **112**

TWO GUIDED WALKS **120**

TWO TRIPS AROUND POSILLIPO **124**

POMPEII & THE AMALFI COAST **130**



Outdoor eating, Bay of Naples

TRAVELLERS' NEEDS

WHERE TO STAY **176**

WHERE TO EAT **188**

SHOPS AND MARKETS **204**

ENTERTAINMENT **210**

SPECIALIST HOLIDAYS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES **214**

SURVIVAL GUIDE

PRACTICAL INFORMATION **218**

TRAVEL INFORMATION **222**

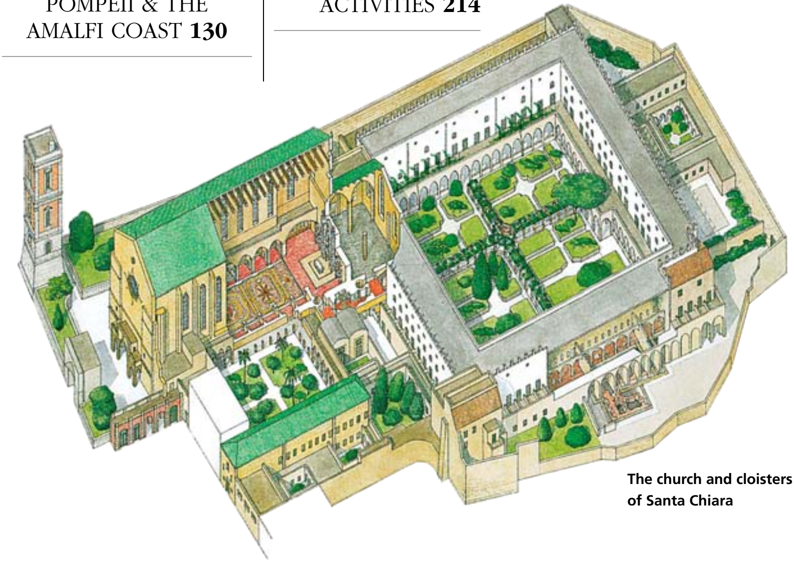
STREET FINDER **228**

GENERAL INDEX **244**

PHRASE BOOK **255**

ROAD MAP *Inside back cover*

Pizza Napoletana



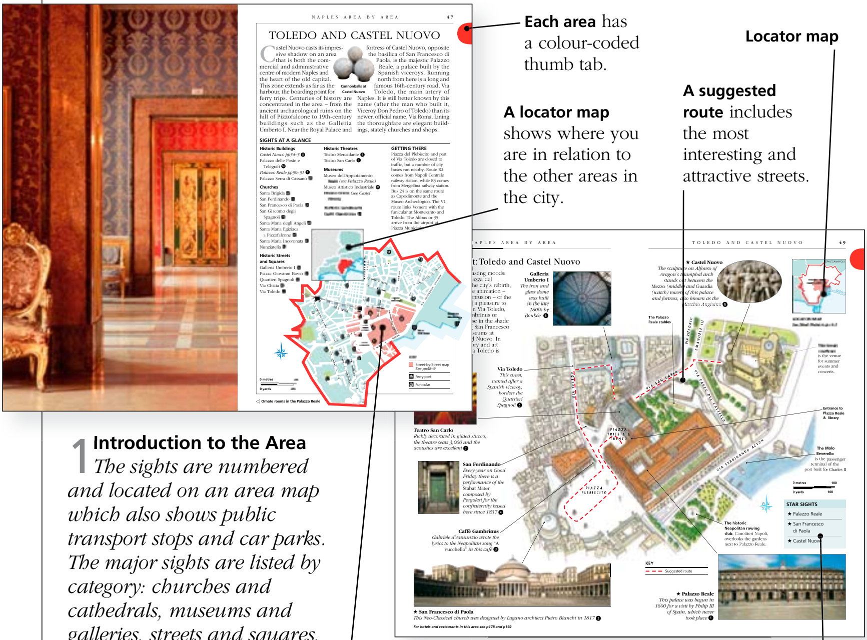
The church and cloisters of Santa Chiara

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide helps you to get the most out of your visit to Naples. It provides both expert recommendations and advice as well as useful practical information. The first chapter, *Introducing Naples*, sets the city in its rich and varied geographical and historical context. *Naples at a Glance* gives you a brief overview of the main sights in the city, as well as cultural background. *Naples Through the Year* describes events and festivals season by season. *Naples Area by Area* describes the main sightseeing areas in detail, with maps, illustrations and photographs. *Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast* covers this region's splendid archaeological sites and also features an itinerary for a coastal boat trip. Information on hotels, shops, restaurants and bars is covered in *Travellers' Needs*, while the *Survival Guide* contains practical advice – for example, how to use the local transport networks.

FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND THE SIGHTSEEING SECTION

The city has been divided into six colour-coded areas, each with its own chapter. A description of the history and features of each area is followed by a Street-by-Street map focusing on the main attractions. The sights are numbered for easy reference. The most important sights in each area are described in detail in two or more pages.



NAPLES AREA BY AREA 47

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO

Castel Nuovo casts its impressive shadow on an area that is both the commercial and administrative centre of modern Naples and the heart of the old capital. This zone extends as far as the harbour, the boarding point for ferry trips. Centuries of history are concentrated in the area – from the ancient archaeological ruins on the hill of Pizzofalcone to 19th-century buildings such as the Galleria Umberto I. Near the Royal Palace and fortress of Castel Nuovo, opposite the basilica of San Francesco di Paola, is the majestic Palazzo Reale, a palace built by the Spanish viceroys. Running north from here is a long and famous 16th-century road, Via Toledo, the main artery of Naples. It is still better known by this name (after the man who built it, Viceroy Don Pedro of Toledo) than its newer, official name, Via Roma. Lining the thoroughfare are elegant buildings, stately churches and shops.

Cannonballs at Castel Nuovo

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings
Castel Nuovo pp54–5 ⑧
Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi ⑭
Palazzo Reale pp50–51 ①
Palazzo Serra di Cassano

Churches
Santa Brigida
San Ferdinando
San Francesco di Paola
San Giacomo degli Spagnoli
Santa Maria degli Angeli
Santa Maria Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone
Santa Maria Incoronata
Nunziatella

Historic Streets and Squares
Galleria Umberto I
Piazza Giovanni Bovio
Quartieri Spagnoli
Via Chiaia
Via Toledo

Historic Theatres
Teatro Mercadante ⑨
Teatro San Carlo ⑦

Museums
Museo dell'Appartamento [illegible] *(see Palazzo Reale)*
Museo Artistico Industriale ㉑
[illegible] *(see Castel* [illegible]

GETTING THERE
Piazza del Plebiscito and part of Via Toledo are closed to traffic, but a number of city buses run nearby. Route R2 comes from Napoli Centrale railway station, while R3 comes from Mergellina railway station. Bus 24 is on the same route as Capodimonte and the Museo Archeologico. The V1 route links Vomero with the funicular at Montesanto and Toledo. The Alibus or 35 arrive from the airport at Piazza Municipio.

Street-by-Street map See pp48–9
Ferry port
Funicular

0 metres
0 yards

◁ Ornate rooms in the Palazzo Reale

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO 49

Galleria Umberto I *The iron and glass dome was built in the late 1800s by Boubée* ⑥

★ **Castel Nuovo** *The sculpture on Alfonso of Aragon's triumphal arch stands out between the* Mezzo *(middle) and* Guardia *(watch) towers of this palace and fortress, also known as the Maschio Angioino* ⑧

Via Toledo *This street, named after a Spanish viceroy, borders the Quartieri Spagnoli* ⑤

Teatro San Carlo *Richly decorated in gilded stucco, the theatre seats 3,000 and the acoustics are excellent* ⑦

San Ferdinando *Every year on Good Friday there is a performance of the* Stabat Mater *composed by Pergolesi for the confraternity based here since 1837* ④

Caffè Gambrinus *Gabriele d'Annunzio wrote the lyrics to the Neapolitan song "A vucchella" in this café* ③

★ **San Francesco di Paola** *This Neo-Classical church was designed by Lugano architect Pietro Bianchi in 1817* ②

The Palazzo Reale stables

[illegible] is the venue for summer events and concerts.

Entrance to Plazzo Reale & library

The Molo Beverello is the passenger terminal of the port built for Charles II

The historic Neapolitan rowing club, Canottieri Napoli, overlooks the gardens next to Palazzo Reale.

KEY
Suggested route

★ **Palazzo Reale** *This palace was begun in 1600 for a visit by Philip III of Spain, which never took place* ①

STAR SIGHTS
★ Palazzo Reale
★ San Francesco di Paola
★ Castel Nuovo

For hotels and restaurants in this area see p178 and p192

Each area has a colour-coded thumb tab.

Locator map

A suggested route includes the most interesting and attractive streets.

A locator map shows where you are in relation to the other areas in the city.

1 Introduction to the Area

The sights are numbered and located on an area map which also shows public transport stops and car parks. The major sights are listed by category: churches and cathedrals, museums and galleries, streets and squares, marketplaces, historic buildings, parks and gardens.

The area shaded pink is shown in greater detail on the Street-by-Street Map on the following pages.

2 Street-by-Street Map

This gives a bird's-eye view of the heart of the sightseeing area. The numbers refer to the fuller descriptions provided on the following pages.

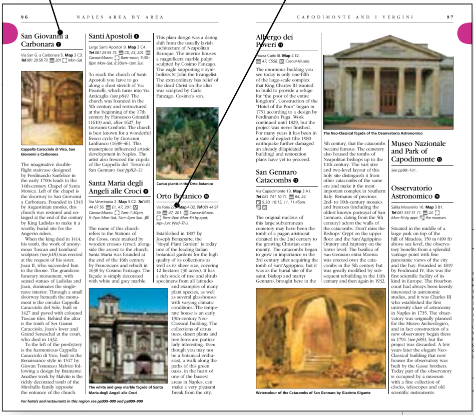
The list of star sights indicates places no visitor should miss.

NAPLES AREA MAP

The coloured areas on this map *(see inside front cover)* correspond to the seven main sightseeing areas. Each area is covered in full either in the *Naples Area by Area (see pp44–129)* section or in the *Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast (see pp130–173)* chapter. The map showing the centre of Naples *(pp14–15)* also locates all of the major sights and monuments in the city.

Numbers refer to each sight's position on the area map and its place in the chapter.

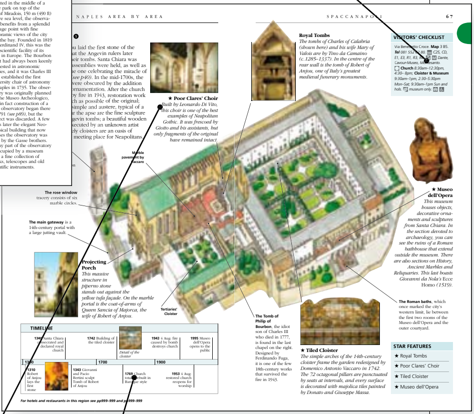
Practical Information provides all the information you need to visit the sights, including map references to the *Street Finder (see pp228–43)*.



3 Detailed Information on Each Sight

All the most important sights in Naples are described individually. They are listed in order, following the numbering on the area map, which appears at the beginning of each chapter. The key to the symbols used is shown on the back flap for easy reference.

The Visitors' Checklist provides all the practical information needed to plan your visit.

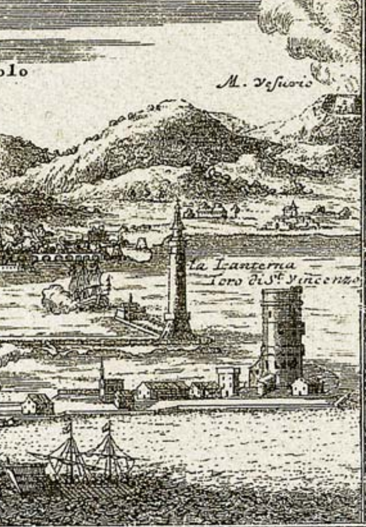


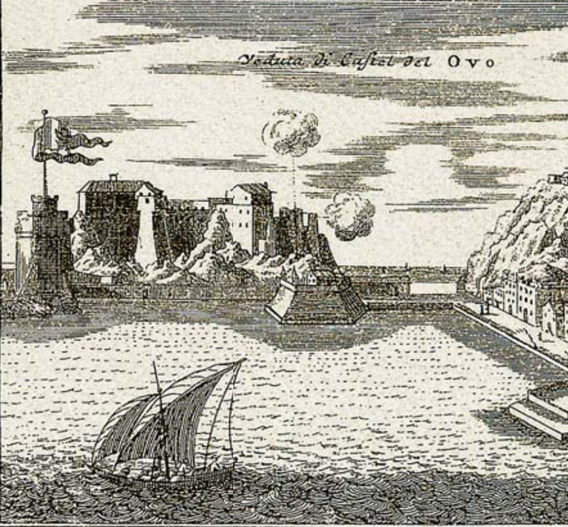
4 Naples' Top Sights

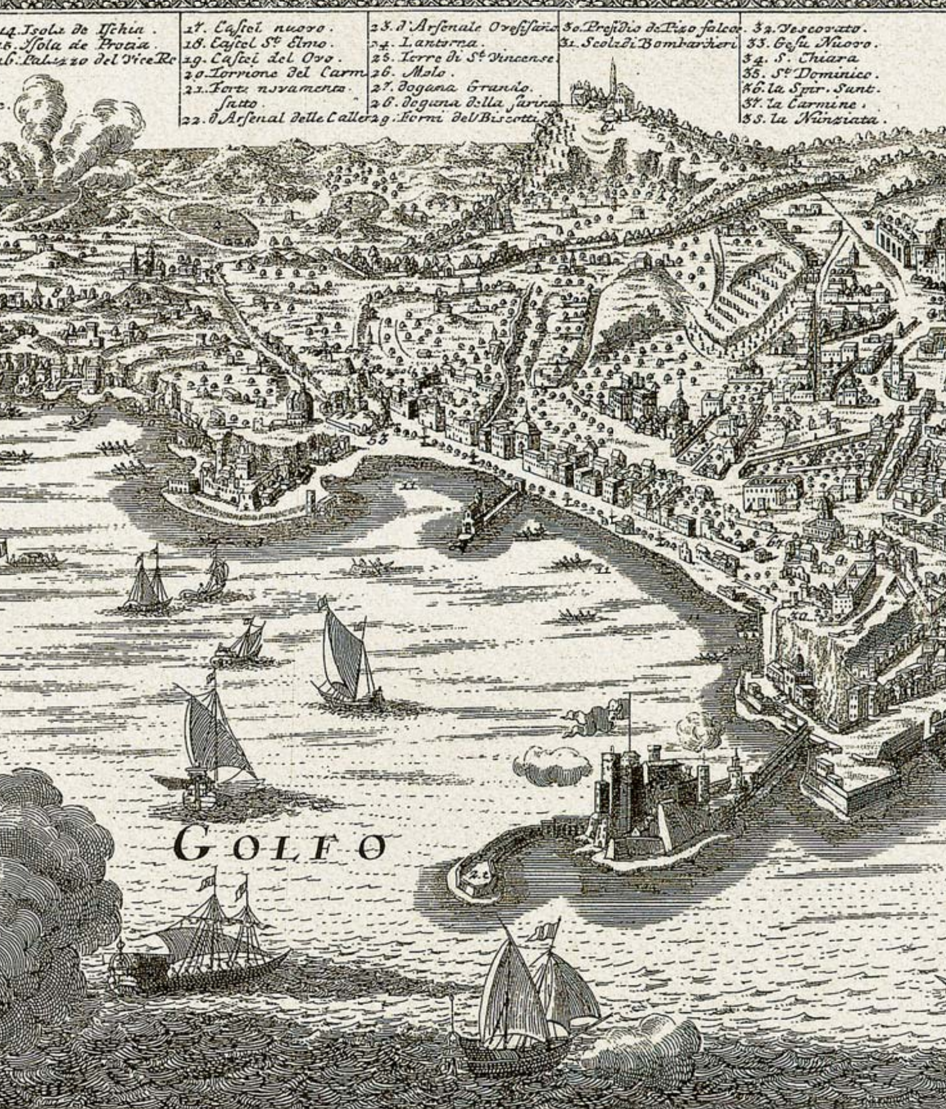
Historic buildings are dissected to reveal their interiors. Museums and galleries have colour-coded floorplans to help you locate the major works exhibited.

The timeline lists the most important events in the history of the building.

Stars indicate the features you should not miss.


olo
M. Vesuvio
la Lanterna
Toro di St. Vincenzo


Veduta di Castel del Ovo


14. Isole de Ischia.
5. Isola de Procia.
6. Palazzo del Vice Re
17. Castel nuovo.
18. Castel St. Elmo.
19. Castel del Ovo.
20. Torrione del Carm.
21. Forte novamente fatto.
22. d'Arsenal delle Caller
23. d'Arsenale Orefisano
24. Lanterna.
25. Torre di St. Vincense.
26. Molo.
27. Dogana Grando.
28. Dogana della farina
29. Forni del Biscotti
30. Presidio de Pizo falco.
31. Scola di Bombardieri
32. Vescovato.
33. Gesu Nuovo.
34. S. Chiara
35. St. Dominico.
36. la Spir. Sant.
37. la Carmine.
38. la Nunziata.
GOLFO

INTRODUCING NAPLES

FOUR GREAT DAYS IN NAPLES AND THE AMALFI COAST 10–11

PUTTING NAPLES ON THE MAP 12–15

THE HISTORY OF NAPLES 16–29

NAPLES AT A GLANCE 30–39

NAPLES THROUGH THE YEAR 40–43

FOUR GREAT DAYS IN NAPLES AND THE AMALFI COAST

Majolica plate made in Vietri

Visitors to Naples and the Amalfi Coast could be overwhelmed by the amount of things there are to see and do. Castles, palaces and museums, miles of breathtaking coastline, as well as plenty of culinary delights make Italy's third largest city and its surrounding area a treasure trove for travellers. These four itineraries offer a bit of everything, from a walk among ruins to a day exploring churches and shops, and from a drive along the spectacular coast to activities for children. All sights are cross-referenced to more information within the guide so that you can tailor the day to suit your needs. Price guidelines include the cost of public transport, food and admission charges.

The Duomo altar, Naples

CHURCHES AND SHOPPING

- **The magnificent Duomo**
- **Spaccanapoli shopping**
- **Lunch at a pizzeria**
- **Cloisters of Santa Chiara**

TWO ADULTS allow at least €50

Morning

Start on Via Duomo at Naples' most sumptuous Gothic cathedral, the **Duomo** *(see pp82–3)* – if it is May or September, you may be lucky enough to witness the liquefaction of San Gennaro's blood. From the Duomo enter the **Pio Monte della Misericordia** *(see p81)*. Its walls house one of Caravaggio's most celebrated masterpieces, *The Seven Acts of Mercy*. Afterwards, step into the heart of Naples' historic centre for a bit of retail therapy. Known as **Spaccanapoli** *(see pp62–3)*, this narrow, vibrant street cuts the original Roman dimensions of the city in half and is crammed with churches, historic *palazzi*, shops and cafés. Seek out the artisan workshops on Via San Gregorio Armeno selling intriguing terracotta objects, from nativity scenes *(presepe)* and statuettes of **Pulcinella** *(see p39)* to good luck charms. Stop for lunch at one of the neighbourhood pizzerias for a classic pizza Margherita, topped with tomato, mozzarella and basil.

Afternoon

Continue along Spaccanapoli to the church of **San Domenico Maggiore** *(see p68)*. Its artworks, including Pietro Cavallini's frescoes in the Brancaccio chapel, are not to be missed. Pause for an espresso and *babà* (rum baba) at **Scaturchio** *(see p203)* before heading to Piazza del Gesù with its gaudy spire, the **Guglia dell' Immacolata** *(see p65)*. In the same piazza the church of **Gesù Nuovo** *(see p64)* stands out for its diamond-pointed stone façade. Across from here is the church of **Santa Chiara** *(see pp66–7)* with its beautiful cloisters and the Museo dell'Opera di Santa Chiara, which houses parts of the church's original interior. Head for **Piazza Bellini** *(see p78)* for a look at the excavated ancient Greek walls and round off the day with a relaxing apéritif.

A FAMILY DAY

- **The port of Mergellina**
- **Visit the oldest aquarium in Europe**
- **Ancient Castel dell'Ovo**
- **Palazzo Reale**

FAMILY OF 4 allow at least €100

Morning

Start the day by exploring the charming port of **Mergellina** *(see p119)* with its wonderful views and stop at **Chalet Ciro** *(see p202)* for some of Naples' best ice cream. Head along the **Lungomare** *(see p116)* to the

Boats in harbour at the port of Mergellina

Villa Comunale *(see p117)*. Built on the order of the Bourbon sovereigns in the 1700s, it is the only public park near the historic centre so it is perenially popular with kids, and an ideal spot for a run about. Afterwards visit the oldest aquarium in Europe, with its array of local fish, attached to the **Stazione Zoologica** *(see p117)*. Continue along the Lungomare, taking in the sun and sea, boats and bathers, until the imposing Castel dell’Ovo comes into view. Stop for lunch at any one of the many restaurants in the Borgo Marinaro.

Afternoon

Explore the **Castel dell’Ovo** *(see p116)* – children love running around its ramparts – then head to Piazza del Plebiscito, to visit the **Palazzo Reale** *(see pp50–1)* and afterwards to enjoy the jugglers and busking musicians in the square. End the day with a hot chocolate from **Caffè Gambrinus** *(see p52)*.

VIEWS OF THE AMALFI COAST

- **Majolica tiles at Vietri**
- **Lunch in Ravello**
- **Amalfi’s striking cathedral**
- **Charming Positano**

TWO ADULTS allow at least €80

Morning

Begin the day’s spectacular drive in **Vietri** *(see p161)* one of Italy’s largest producers of ceramic tiles, particularly the colourfully painted majolica tile. Then take the coastal road inland towards **Ravello** *(see p160)*. Verdant and tranquil, it is arguably the best known stop on the Amalfi coast tour for spellbinding views of the sea. Must-see sights here include the splendid Duomo, the church of Santa Maria a Gradillo, and the villas Rufolo and Cimbrone. Break for lunch at **Da Salvatore** *(see p200)*, which is also justly renowned for its stunning panoramas.

The excavation area, Herculaneum

Breathtaking view of the coast from Amalfi

Afternoon

From Ravello, head back to the coastal road. Take a moment to stop at **Amalfi** *(see p159)* to admire the magnificent Duomo di Sant’Andrea, situated just steps away from the town’s only car park. Its impressive 11th-century bronze doors were brought here from Constantinople.

From Amalfi the coastal road cuts through precipitous cliffs to **Positano** *(see p158)*. Often considered to be the jewel of the Amalfi coast, it is a picture postcard of pastel houses set steep into a hillside with fishing boats dotted in the sea below. Spend an hour or so wandering the picturesque narrow alleys or browsing the many boutiques and craft shops. Then round the day off with a relaxing beachside glass of *prosecco* (sparkling wine) at sunset.

RUINS AND CRATERS

- **Portici villas**
- **The ruins at Herculaneum**
- **Mercato di Resina**
- **Awesome Mount Vesuvius**

TWO ADULTS allow at least €70

Morning

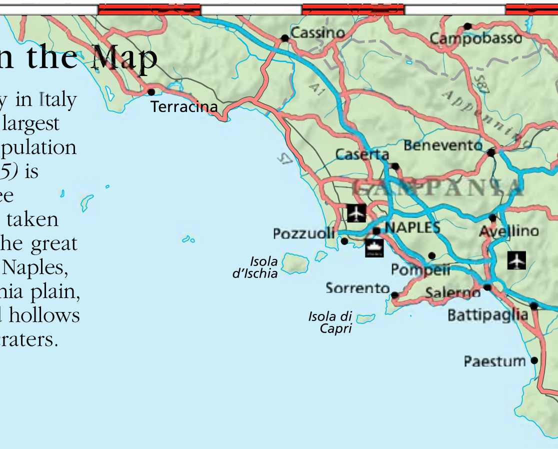
Take the Circumvesuviana train to **Portici** *(see p140)*. The town and surrounding area are famous for their abundance of 18th-century aristocratic villas, including the royal palace. Back on the Circumvesuviana continue to the Ercolano Scavi stop and the ruins of **Herculaneum** *(see pp144–5)*. Destroyed by Vesuvius in AD 79 *(see pp18–19)*, it is a good alternative to **Pompeii** *(see pp146–9)* as its smaller scale makes a two-hour tour possible. Remaining in the town of Ercolano next visit the colourful **Mercato di Resina** *(see p208)* – an enormous flea market known for its antique costumes. For a picnic lunch, head to the town centre and grab a sandwich from **Viva Lo Re** *(see p198)* then take the provincial road up to the **Vesuvius Observatory** *(see p142)*.

Afternoon

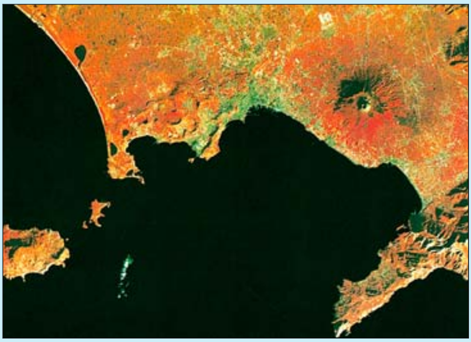
Continue on foot for the three-hour round hike to the crater of **Vesuvius** *(see pp142–3)*. Afterwards take the Circumvesuviana to **Torre del Greco** *(see p141)* and end the day shopping for the famous coral jewellery produced and sold here.

Putting Naples on the Map

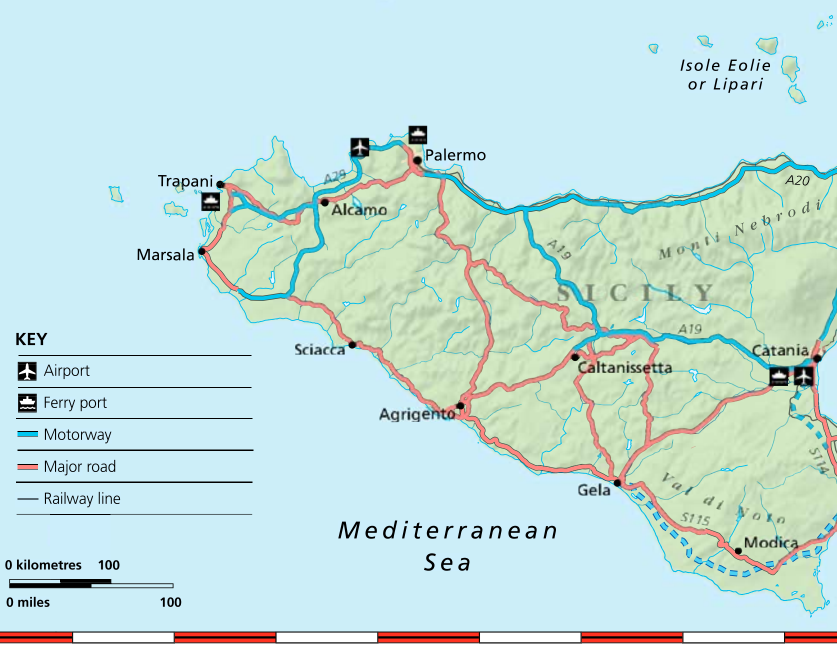
Naples is the third largest city in Italy after Milan and Rome, and the largest city in Southern Italy. The population of the city proper *(see pp14–15)* is 1,250,000, rising to almost three million when the suburbs are taken into account. The city faces the great sweep of the splendid Bay of Naples, extends into the fertile Campania plain, and occupies high ground and hollows formed by ancient volcanic craters.



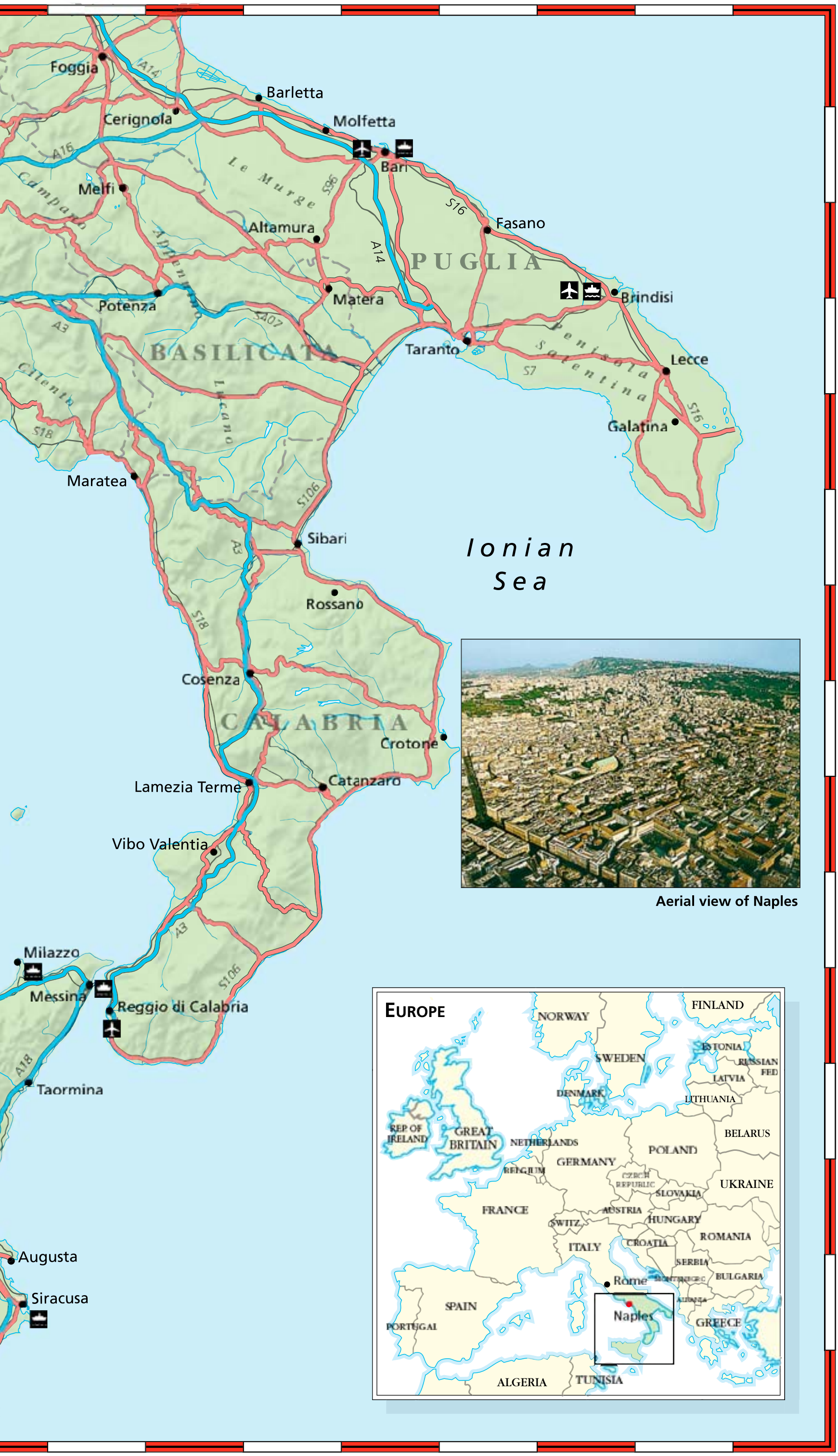
Cassino
Campobasso
Terracina
A1
S87
Appennino
Caserta
Benevento
S7
CAMPANIA
Pozzuoli
NAPLES
Avellino
Isola d'Ischia
Pompeii
Sorrento
Salerno
Battipaglia
Isola di Capri
Paestum



Satellite image of the Bay of Naples and Mount Vesuvius



Tyrrhenian Sea
Isole Eolie or Lipari
Palermo
Trapani
A29
Alcamo
A20
Marsala
Monti Nebrodi
A19
SICILY
A19
Catania
Sciacca
Caltanissetta
Agrigento
S114
Val di Noto
Gela
S115
Modica
Mediterranean Sea
KEY
✈ Airport
⛴ Ferry port
Motorway
Major road
Railway line
0 kilometres 100
0 miles 100

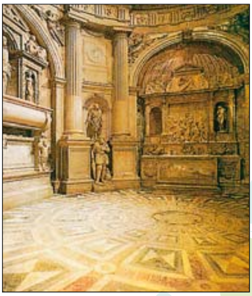

Foggia
A14
Barletta
Cerignola
Molfetta
A16
Bari
Campania
Melfi
Le Murge
S96
S16
Fasano
Altamura
A14
PUGLIA
Appennino
Brindisi
Matera
Potenza
S407
A3
Taranto
BASILICATA
Penisola Salentina
Lecce
Cilento
S7
Lucano
S16
Galatina
S18
Maratea
S106
Sibari
Ionian Sea
A3
Rossano
S18
Cosenza
CALABRIA
Crotone
Lamezia Terme
Catanzaro
Vibo Valentia
A3
Milazzo
S106
Messina
Reggio di Calabria
A18
Taormina
Augusta
Siracusa
EUROPE
NORWAY
FINLAND
SWEDEN
ESTONIA
RUSSIAN FED
LATVIA
DENMARK
LITHUANIA
REP OF IRELAND
GREAT BRITAIN
NETHERLANDS
BELARUS
POLAND
GERMANY
BELGIUM
CZECH REPUBLIC
UKRAINE
SLOVAKIA
FRANCE
AUSTRIA
SWITZ.
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
ITALY
CROATIA
SERBIA
BULGARIA
Rome
MONTENEGRO
ALBANIA
SPAIN
Naples
PORTUGAL
GREECE
ALGERIA
TUNISIA

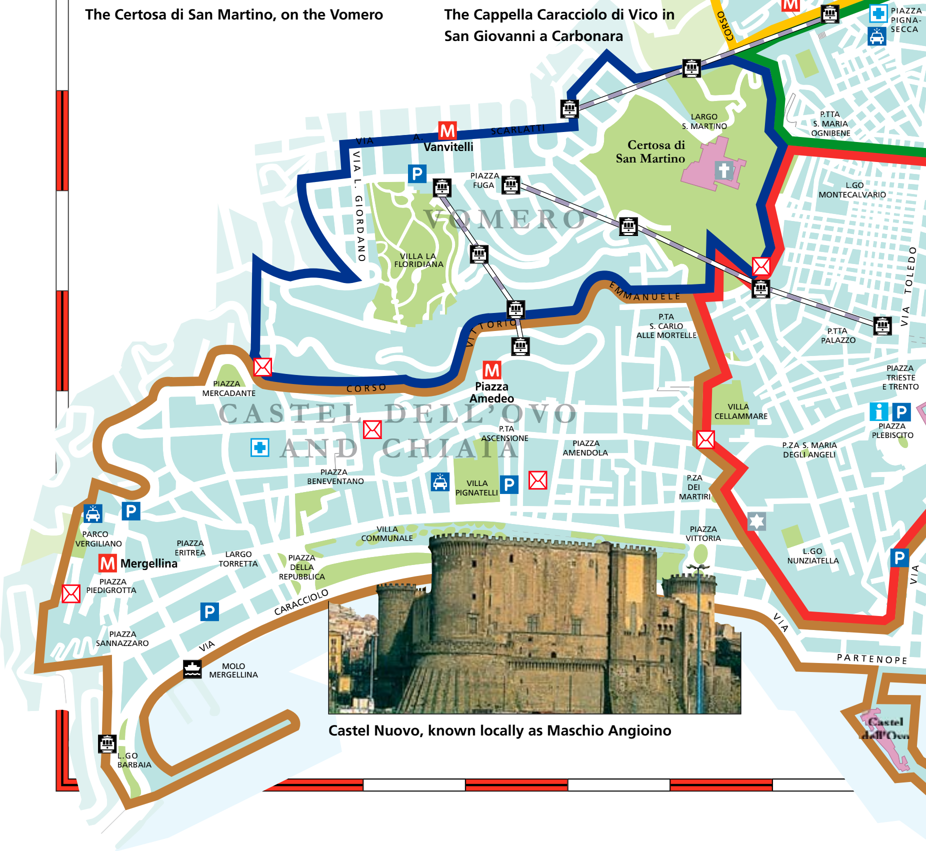
Aerial view of Naples

Central Naples

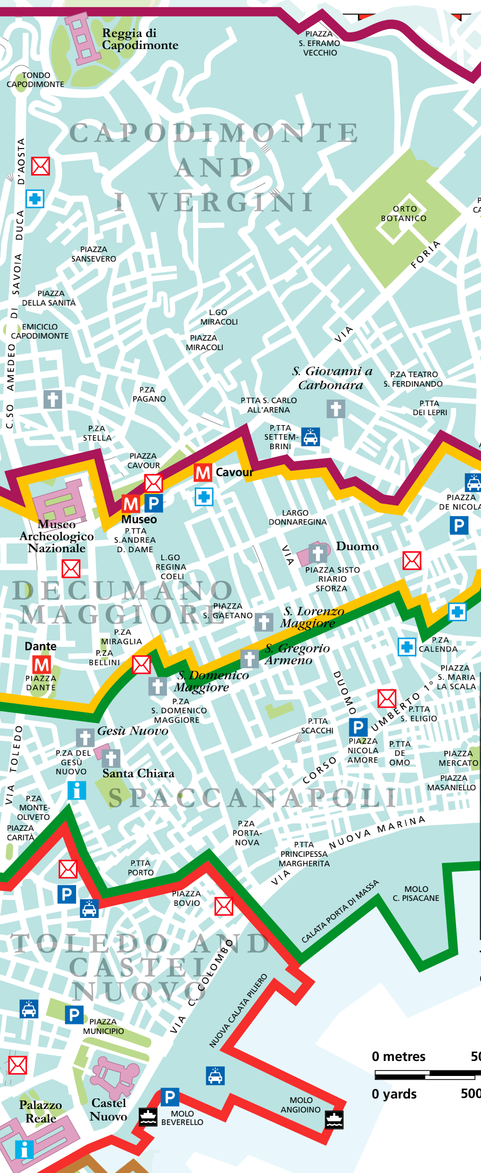
The old town is divided into six distinct areas. From the 16th century on, the administrative and commercial centre of Naples developed around Toledo and Castel Nuovo. The old city centre is described in the chapters on Spaccanapoli and Decumano Maggiore. The Vergini district, immediately north of the Foria gorge, leads to the park of Capodimonte with its Royal Palace. The Certosa di San Martino and Castel Sant'Elmo dominate the Vomero hill. In the Chiaia area, a few steps from the most elegant shops in Naples, places such as Castel dell'Ovo and Mergellina are surrounded by greenery and the sea. To the west are the lovely inlets and villas of Posillipo.

The Certosa di San Martino, on the Vomero


The Cappella Caracciolo di Vico in San Giovanni a Carbonara


P.LE MADRE LANDI
Catacombe di San Gennaro
PIAZZA S. VINCENZO
PIAZZETTA FONTANELLE
P.TTA MATERDEI
P.TTA S. GENNARO
PIAZZA MAZZINI
P.ZA GESÙ E MARIA
CORSO VITTORIO EMMANUELE
LARGO TARSIA
Montesanto
M
PIAZZA PIGNA-SECCA
P.TTA S. MARIA OGNIBENE
LARGO S. MARTINO
Certosa di San Martino
L.GO MONTECALVARIO
VIA A. SCARLATTI
Vanvitelli
VIA L. GIORDANO
P
PIAZZA FUGA
VOMERO
VILLA LA FLORIDIANA
VIA TOLEDO
P.TTA S. CARLO ALLE MORTELLE
P.TTA PALAZZO
PIAZZA TRIESTE E TRENTO
PIAZZA MERCADANTE
CORSO
Piazza Amedeo
CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA
P.TA ASCENSIONE
PIAZZA AMENDOLA
VILLA CELLAMMARE
PIAZZA PLEBISCITO
P.ZA S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI
PIAZZA BENEVENTANO
VILLA PIGNATELLI
P.ZA DEI MARTIRI
PARCO VERGILIANO
Mergellina
PIAZZA PIEDIGROTTA
PIAZZA ERITREA
LARGO TORRETTA
PIAZZA DELLA REPUBBLICA
VILLA COMMUNALE
PIAZZA VITTORIA
L.GO NUNZIATELLA
VIA CARACCIOLO
PIAZZA SANNAZZARO
MOLO MERGELLINA
VIA PARTENOPE
L.GO BARBAIA
Castel dell'Ovo

Castel Nuovo, known locally as Maschio Angioino


Reggia di Capodimonte
PIAZZA S. EFRAMO VECCHIO
TONDO CAPODIMONTE
CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI
C.SO AMEDEO DI SAVOIA DUCA D'AOSTA
ORTO BOTANICO
PIAZZA CARLO III
FORIA
CORSO GARIBALDI
PIAZZA SANSEVERO
PIAZZA DELLA SANITÀ
EMICICLO CAPODIMONTE
L.GO MIRACOLI
PIAZZA MIRACOLI
VIA
S. Giovanni a Carbonara
P.ZA TEATRO S. FERDINANDO
P.ZA VOLTURNO
P.ZA PAGANO
P.TTA S. CARLO ALL'ARENA
P.TTA DEI LEPRI
P.ZA STELLA
P.TTA SETTEMBRINI
P.ZA S. ANNA A CAPUNA
PIAZZA CAVOUR
Cavour
Museo
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
P.TTA S.ANDREA D. DAME
LARGO DONNAREGINA
PIAZZA DE NICOLA
PIAZZA PRINCIPE UMBERTO
VIA DUOMO
Duomo
L.GO REGINA COELI
PIAZZA SISTO RIARIO SFORZA
DECUMANO MAGGIORE
PIAZZA S. GAETANO
S. Lorenzo Maggiore
P.ZA MIRAGLIA
Dante
P.ZA BELLINI
PIAZZA DANTE
S. Gregorio Armeno
P.ZA CALENDA
S. Domenico Maggiore
PIAZZA S. MARIA LA SCALA
P.ZA S. DOMENICO MAGGIORE
CORSO UMBERTO 1°
P.TTA S. ELIGIO
VIA TOLEDO
Gesù Nuovo
P.TTA SCACCHI
PIAZZA NICOLA AMORE
P.TTA DE OMO
PIAZZA MERCATO
P.ZA DEL GESÙ NUOVO
Santa Chiara
PIAZZA MASANIELLO
SPACCANAPOLI
P.ZA MONTE-OLIVETO
PIAZZA CARITÀ
P.ZA PORTA-NOVA
VIA NUOVA MARINA
P.TTA PRINCIPESSA MARGHERITA
P.TTA PORTO
PIAZZA BOVIO
MOLO C. PISACANE
CALATA PORTA DI MASSA
TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO
VIA C. COLOMBO
NUOVA CALATA PILIERO
PIAZZA MUNICIPIO
Palazzo Reale
Castel Nuovo
MOLO BEVERELLO
MOLO ANGIOINO
GIARDINI PUBBLICI
MOLO SIGLIO
VIA N. SAURO
LUCIA
0 metres 500
0 yards 500

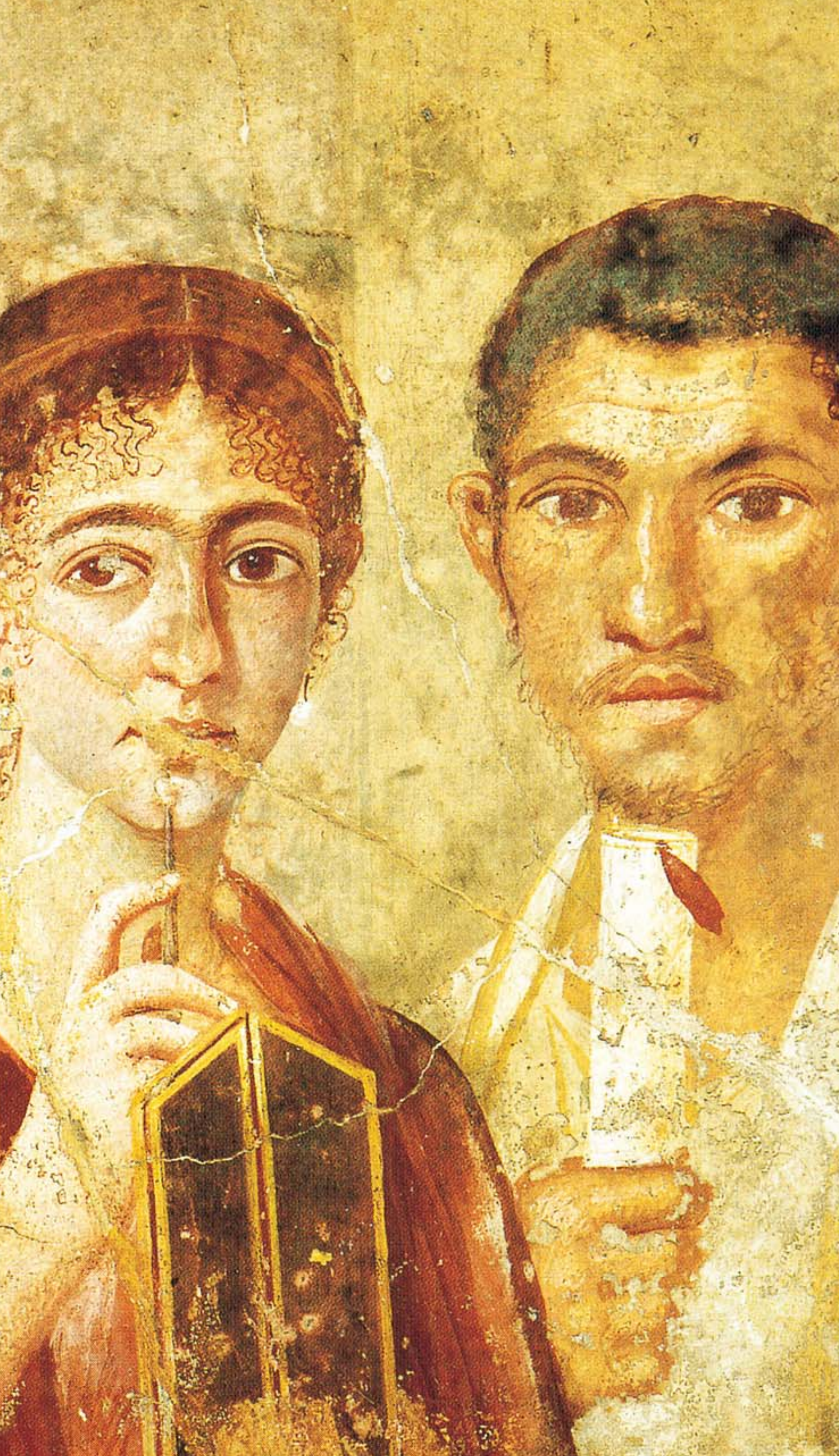
The tiled cloister of Santa Chiara

The fountain of *Christ and the Samaritan* in the cloister of the convent of San Gregorio Armeno

KEY

- ▨ Major sight
- M Metro station
- ⛴ Ferry port
- 🚋 Funicular
- P Car park
- i Tourist information
- ✚ Hospital with casualty unit
- 🚓 Police station
- ✝ Church
- ✡ Synagogue
- ☒ Post office

Castel dell'Ovo, seen from the bay



THE HISTORY OF NAPLES

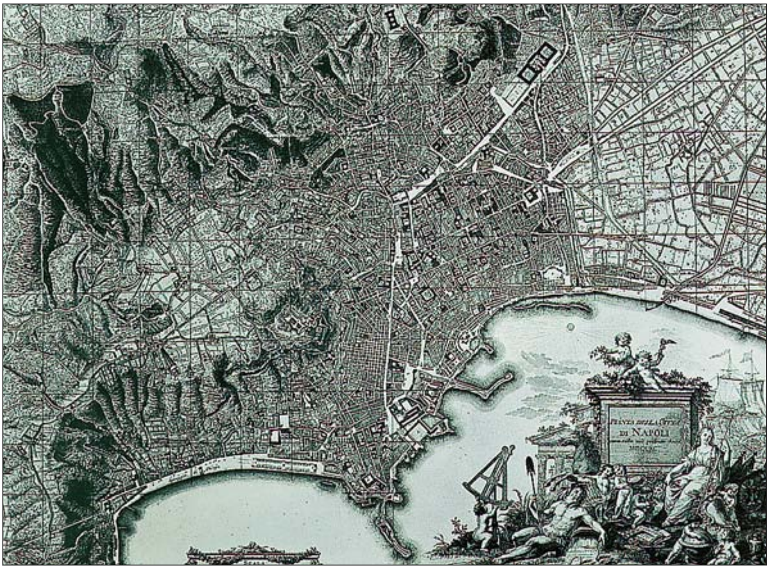
Gorgon, 6th-century BC Cumaean antefix

In Greek mythology, Naples was built where the Siren Parthenope was washed ashore after she had been rejected by Odysseus. Greek colonists, perhaps from Rhodes, may have founded a colony at this point as early as the 10th century BC, but this too may be the stuff of legend. What is certain is that Greeks from Cumae built a new city nearby, calling it *Neapolis* (new city), while the original town was renamed *Palaeopolis*, or old city. Neapolis was a leading commercial centre and the Greek language and customs survived even during the Roman period, when it was a favourite area of the elite.

After the fall of the Roman Empire and a wave of invasions, the city, though it retained some independence, came under Byzantine influence and went through a period of rebirth. In the 10th century the invading Normans succeeded in conquering the whole of Southern Italy, a kingdom initially ruled from Palermo, under Roger II. Norman rule finally came to an end in 1189. With the Angevin (French) and Aragonese (Spanish) dynasties, Naples itself became a capital, and the court began to attract famous artists. The 1400s were a golden era for Naples, but there followed two centuries of direct rule by Spain. The Spanish viceroys were oppressive rulers and the era is remembered for unjust taxation, the Inquisition, plague, overpopulation and the rebellion of Masaniello. Creativity flowered however, despite the widespread poverty.

In 1734 Charles III began the period of Bourbon hegemony. With the exception of the short-lived republican government in 1799 and the subsequent decade of French dominion, the Bourbons ruled Naples until 1860.

Since the unification of Italy the city's problems have become national issues – for example the markedly different level of development between Northern and Southern Italy.



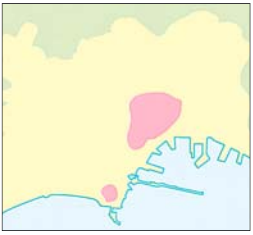
Map of Naples in 1790

◁ *Paquius Proculus and His Wife*, 1st-century AD wall painting from Pompeii

Greco-Roman Naples

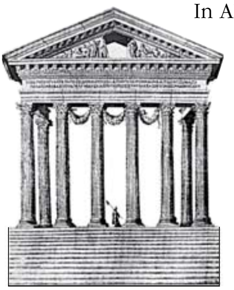
Pompeiian cameo

By the 8th century BC, Greeks had founded a settlement at Cumae, one of the earliest Greek colonies in Italy. From there they established a new town on Pizzofalcone hill, known as Parthenope, and trade prospered. Population growth led to the founding of Neapolis, or new city, nearby, and victory over the Etruscans in 474 BC brought further expansion. Neapolis came into contact with the growing power of Rome during the latter's protracted wars with the Samnites, and in the 4th century BC the citizens agreed to become an "allied city" of Rome. In AD 79 an erupting Vesuvius buried a number of ancient Roman cities, including Pompeii.



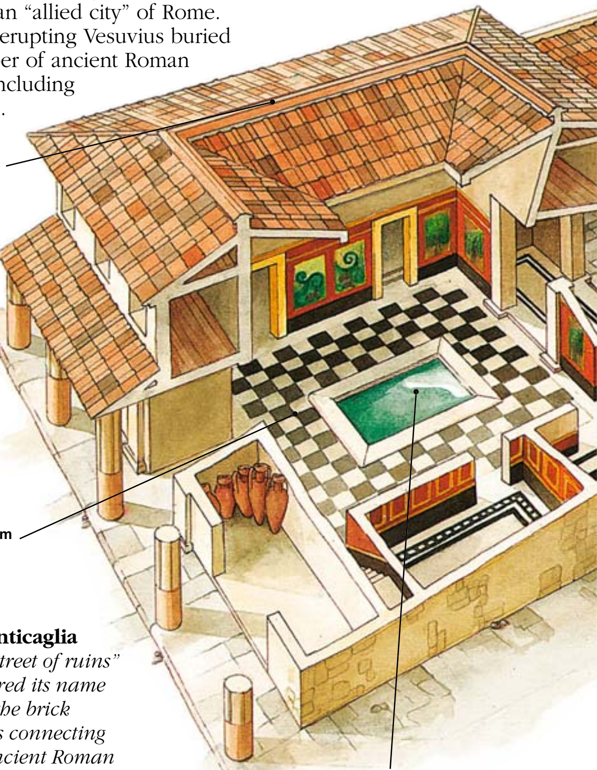
EXTENT OF THE CITY

🟥 *8 BC* 🟨 *Today*



Temple of the Dioscuri

This 16th-century print shows the Roman temple which once stood on the site of San Paolo Maggiore (see p79). *The temple façade collapsed in the 1688 earthquake.*



Via Anticaglia

The "street of ruins" acquired its name from the brick arches connecting the Ancient Roman bath house and the theatre (see p84).

TIMELINE

1000–900 BC According to Greek myth, city of Parthenope founded

328 BC War with Rome; Naples is defeated but a treaty sanctions the city's freedom

90–89 BC People of Campania become Roman citizens

900 BC | **600 BC** | **100 BC**

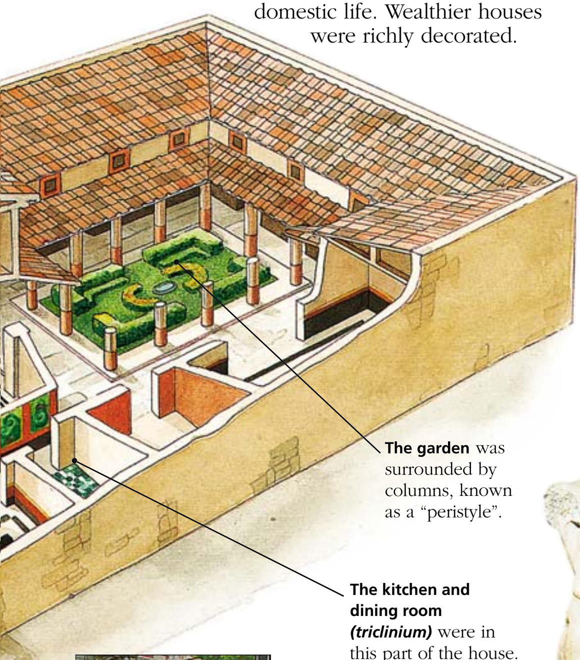
600 BC Greeks from Cumae found *Neapolis* or "new city"

Red-figure vase (5th century BC)

100 BC Tunnel built in Posillipo hill connecting city with Phlegraean Fields area and its trade and military ports

THE HOUSES OF POMPEII

The Roman houses in Pompeii *(see pp150–51)* are among the best-preserved examples of Roman civilization in Campania. This illustration shows a typical patrician house in Pompeii, displaying characteristic features of Roman and Greek domestic architecture. The houses were generally rectangular. To ensure privacy, they faced inwards, as can be seen by the few windows on the outer walls, and the rooms were built around an atrium or courtyard, which was the focal point of domestic life. Wealthier houses were richly decorated.



The garden was surrounded by columns, known as a "peristyle".

The kitchen and dining room *(triclinium)* were in this part of the house.

The Greek Walls
Made of large tufa blocks, the city walls date from the 5th century BC. Remnants can be seen in present-day Piazza Bellini (see p78).

WHERE TO SEE GRECO-ROMAN NAPLES

Beneath the cloister *of San Lorenzo* (see p80) *layers of the ancient city are still visible.*

Although not much is left of Greco-Roman *Neapolis*, some traces are visible in Piazza Bellini *(see p78)*, around Santa Chiara *(see pp66–7)* and under the Duomo *(see pp82–3)*. Outside the city, Pompeii and Herculaneum are vivid records of ancient Roman life. The Museo Archeologico Nazionale *(see pp86–9)* in Naples houses rich finds. Amphitheatres survive at Pozzuoli *(see p136)* and Santa Maria Capua Vetere *(see p165)*, and Greek ruins at Cumae *(see p138)* and Paestum *(see pp162–3)*.

The Diadumeno Torso from Castel Capuano

Statue of Aphrodite, Museo Archeologico

350–400 Christianity gaining in acceptance

500 Bishop Severus builds the first parish church, now San Giorgio Maggiore *(see p70)*

AD | AD 300 | 400 | 500

79 Vesuvius erupts; Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed

The Siren Parthenope on a Roman coin

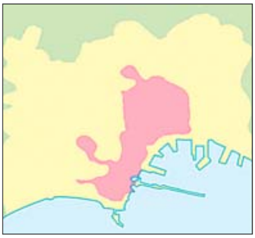
476 Romulus Augustulus, last Roman emperor of the West, imprisoned in the *Castrum Lucullanum* *(see p116)*

536 Byzantine General Belisarius wins Naples, entering city via the aqueduct

From Byzantine Rule to the Aragonese Dynasty

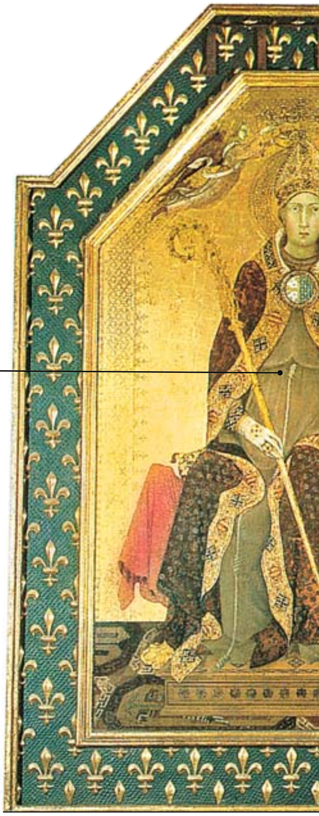
Angevin lily

In the 6th century AD, Naples became part of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) empire. Despite incursions into Southern Italy by Goths, Lombards and Saracens, it remained a semi-independent duchy, nominally under Byzantine rule, until it became part of the Norman kingdom of Sicily in the 12th century. By the 13th century the French House of Anjou had taken over and Naples became the capital of the Angevin kingdom. Ambitious schemes were begun: land reclamation and building of new castles, churches and monasteries. In 1421 the last Angevin queen, Joan II, named Alfonso V of Aragon as her successor.


GROWTH OF THE CITY

🟥 *AD 500* 🟨 *Today*

Tombs in Santa Chiara
The Angevin rulers were buried in Santa Chiara, which contains superbly crafted tombs such as this one by an unknown artist (first half of the 14th century).

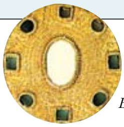

Louis of Anjou took vows after refusing the crown of Naples and was canonized in 1317.

Tomb of Ladislas of Durazzo
This tomb is in San Giovanni a Carbonara (see p96)*, chosen by Ladislas to house the tombs of the Angevin kings.*

The Pietrasanta Bell Tower
This is among the few remaining examples of medieval architecture in Naples (see p78).

TIMELINE

553
Naples again under Byzantine rule


7th-century Byzantine fibula

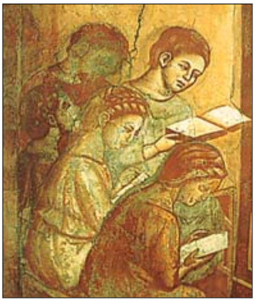
902
After many attempts to conquer Naples, the Saracens are defeated at Garigliano

600 700 800 900

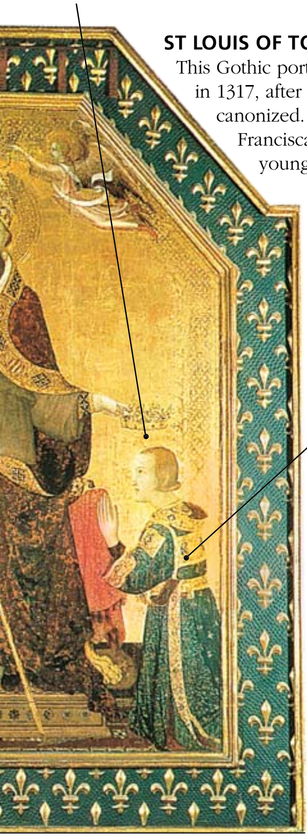
600
Naples resists Lombard siege and remains an independent duchy

763
The duchy becomes hereditary and independent

Statue of Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor



Frescoes of the Giotto School
Giotto lived in Naples from 1328–33. His influence can be seen in the frescoes in Santa Maria di Donnaregina Vecchia (1332–5).



The crown Louis is placing on the head of his brother Robert legitimized the Angevin dynasty.

Robert of Anjou

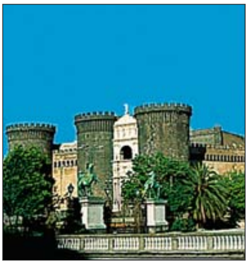
ST LOUIS OF TOULOUSE

This Gothic portrait was probably painted in 1317, after Louis of Anjou was canonized. Louis is shown as a Franciscan saint crowning his younger brother Robert King of Naples. Simone Martini's masterpiece is now in the Museo Nazionale di Capodimonte *(see pp98–101)*.

King Roger II
The first great king of Naples is depicted in one of the eight statues placed in the niches of the Palazzo Reale façade in 1888 (see pp50–51).

WHERE TO SEE ANGEVIN AND ARAGONESE NAPLES

Evidence of this period is everywhere in Naples, although successive reconstructions have often obscured the original architectural styles. Rather than civic buildings such as Castel Capuano *(see p81)*, it was the churches that changed the face of the city: Santa Chiara *(see pp66–7)*, San Lorenzo *(see p80)*, San Domenico Maggiore *(see p68)*, and Santa Maria di Donnaregina Vecchia *(see p84)* with its wonderful cycle of frescoes painted by the school of Giotto.



Castel Nuovo, *originally Angevin, also has Aragonese elements* (see pp54–5).

1100

1139 Neapolitans consign city to Roger II, Norman king of Sicily

1165 Castel Capuano built in strategic position to control communications with interior

1194 The city ruled by Henry VI Hohenstaufen, Roger II's son-in-law

1200

1224 Frederick II founds the University

1266 Charles I of Anjou enters Naples and makes it the capital of the new Angevin kingdom

1279 Construction of Castel Nuovo begins

1300

1343 Petrarch stays at San Lorenzo

1400

1421 Joan II, last Angevin sovereign, names Alfonso V of Aragon her heir

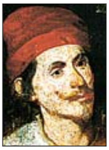
1443 Alfonso of Aragon enters Naples

1485 The Barons' Conspiracy fails

1496 Threatened by France and Spain, the king cedes Naples to the French

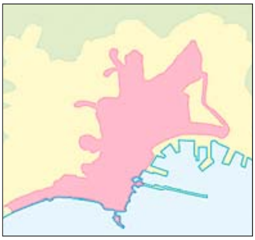
Bust of Alfonso V

The Spanish Viceroyalty



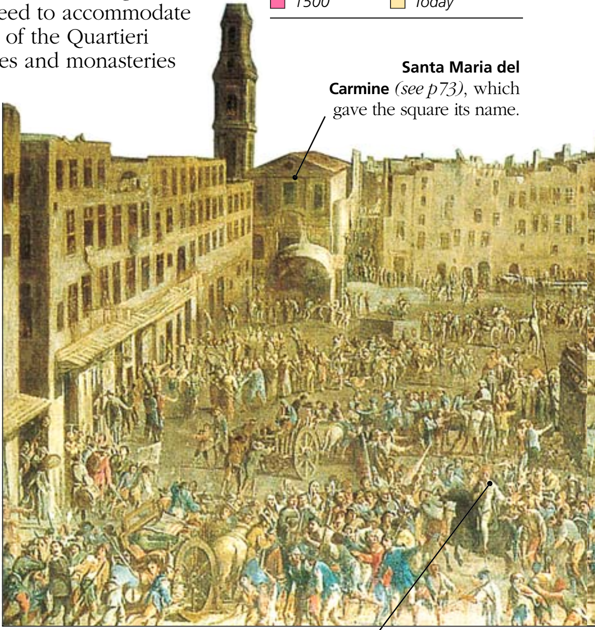
Masaniello

In 1503 Naples ceased to be an independent kingdom, and became a colony of Spain, ruled by a viceroy. The city began to expand unchecked in the suburbs and beyond the walls. Palazzo Reale was built near Castel Nuovo, and courts assembled at Castel Capuano. With the construction of Via Toledo and the restructuring of Via Chiaia in the mid-1500s, the focus of city development shifted: aristocratic palaces were built along the Riviera and Toledo and the need to accommodate the troops led to the building of the Quartieri Spagnoli district. New churches and monasteries were built. By now Naples was by far the largest city in Italy, with consequent problems of overcrowding and poverty. A famous figure in this period is Masaniello, the evolutionary who was first considered a hero, and then killed by the people who had supported him. Spanish rule came to an end in 1707 when, with the Treaty of Utrecht, the kingdom of Naples was ceded to Austria.



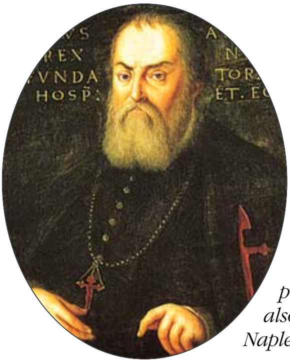
GROWTH OF THE CITY

🟥 *1500* 🟨 *Today*



Santa Maria del Carmine *(see p73)*, which gave the square its name.

Masaniello, born Tommaso Aniello in 1620, was an illiterate fisherman.



Don Pedro de Toledo

A controversial figure, Don Pedro was viceroy from 1532 to 1553. He promoted new town planning, but also wanted to bring the Inquisition to Naples, triggering a popular revolt.

TIMELINE

1503 Gonzalo Fernández de Cordóba, sent by the King of Spain, enters the city

1532–52 The first modern town plan of Naples put into effect

1600 Construction of Palazzo Reale, by Domenico Fontana

The Eruption of Vesuvius by *Philipp Hackert*

1631 Eruption of Vesuvius

1500

1600

1510 Failure of the viceroy's attempts to bring the Inquisition to Naples

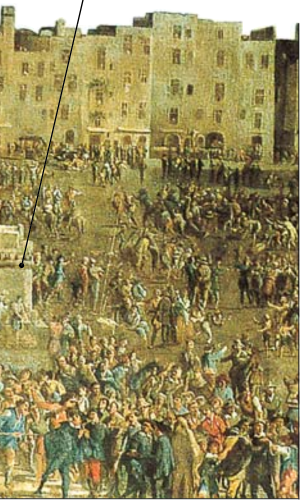
1536 Via Toledo opened

Palazzo Reale

1606–7 Caravaggio in Naples

1637–60 Construction of Guglia di San Gennaro to thank the patron saint for saving the city from the eruption of Vesuvius

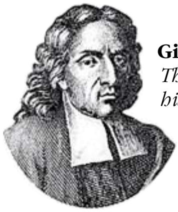
Statue of San Gennaro
The Neapolitans gave their venerated patron saint credit for having stopped the eruption of Vesuvius in 1631.



This memorial stone was to record all the concessions obtained from the viceroy by Masaniello.

MASANIELLO'S UPRISING

This painting by Micco Spadaro depicts Piazza Mercato *(see p73)* during the 1647 riot. A tax levied on fruit sparked the riot which rapidly grew into a fully-fledged uprising against the aristocracy. However, the attempt was soon crushed, as the city's moderates managed to persuade people to rebel against their revolutionary leader. He was killed the same year on 16 July.



Giambattista Vico
The famous philosopher and historian, author of La Scienza Nuova (The New Science), *was born in Naples in 1668, the son of a bookseller.*

WHERE TO SEE VICEROYAL NAPLES

The original 17th-century façade of the Palazzo Reale *(see pp50–51)* has changed little over the centuries. The Cappella del Tesoro di San Gennaro *(see pp82–3)* is one of the richest Baroque monuments in Naples. A short distance from the Duomo is a small area with a wealth of 17th-century treasures: the Guglia di San Gennaro *(see p81)* and Pio Monte della Misericordia *(see p77)*, which houses the canvas that marked a turning point in 17th-century Neapolitan painting – *The Seven Acts of Mercy* by Caravaggio, who stayed in Naples in 1607.

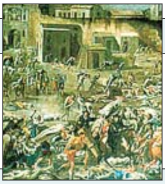
The Certosa di San Martino (see pp108–11) *was extended and decorated in the late 1500s.*

At San Gregorio Armeno (see p80), *the cloister is decorated with this striking fountain.*

1647 Masaniello's uprising

1650

1656 Devastating plague epidemic; Naples loses one-third of population



The plague in a painting by Micco Spadaro (detail)

1688 Earthquake damages most of old city

1697 Giambattista Vico becomes professor of rhetoric at Naples university

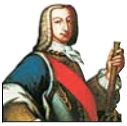
1700

1701 Failure of the Prince of Macchia's conspiracy in favour of the Austrians

1707 Beginning of Austrian viceroyalty

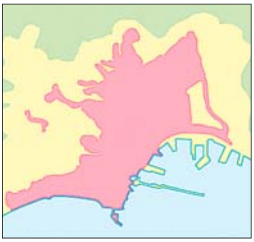
1723 Pietro Giannone flees to Vienna after publishing his *Civic History of the Kingdom of Naples*, which is banned by the Church

Bourbon Naples



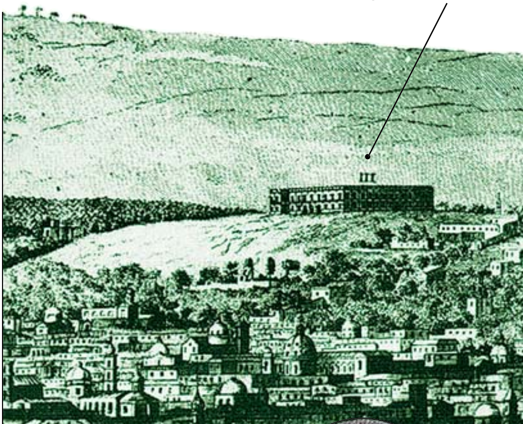
Portrait of Charles III

In 1734 the much-abused kingdom of Naples changed hands once more, with the arrival of the Bourbon king Charles III, who set out to make Naples into a metropolis. He suspended church building in favour of large-scale public works and new industries. He also built a Royal Palace in Caserta modelled on Versailles, which was to be the focal point of an entire city. At the same time, art, antiquities, music and even the *lazzari* (street urchins) attracted travellers making the Grand Tour. The royal schemes lacked a coherent plan, however, and fundamental problems failed to be addressed. Bourbon rule ended in 1860, when Garibaldi arrived in Naples, having won over Sicily and Calabria. In the same year Naples became part of the new kingdom of Italy.



GROWTH OF THE CITY

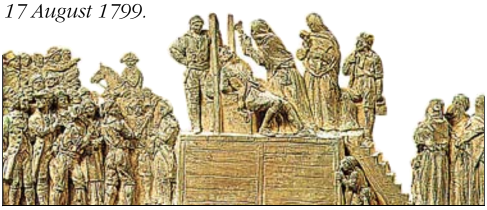
🟥 *1700* 🟨 *Today*



The Palace of Capodimonte

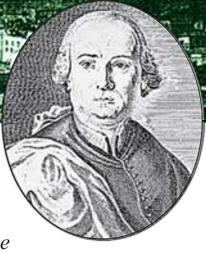
Charles III's Porcelain

The king was so proud of his porcelain factory that when he returned to Spain he closed it down and took his best craftsmen with him.



The Beheading of Ettore Carafa

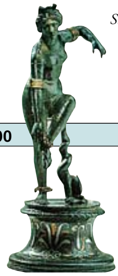
This relief in the Museo di San Martino depicts the execution of one of the martyrs of the Parthenopean Republic on 17 August 1799.



Antonio Genovesi (1713–69)

A leading figure in the Neapolitan Enlightenment movement, he became the first professor of political economics in Italy in 1754.

TIMELINE



Statuette found in Herculaneum

1738 Beginning of excavations at Herculaneum

Ancient finds at Herculaneum transferred to Palazzo degli Studi

1700

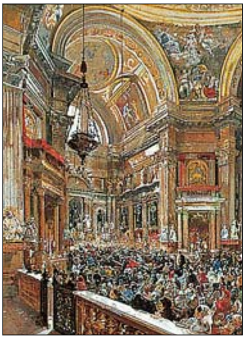
1750

1734 Under Charles of Bourbon Naples becomes an independent kingdom again

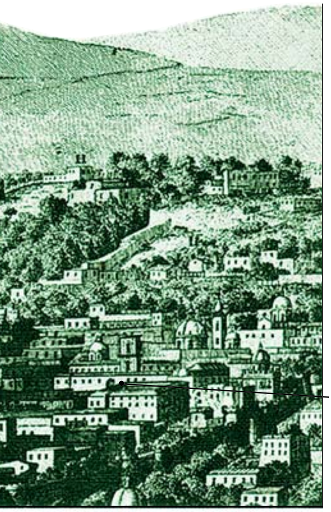
1740 Church building suspended

1759 Charles III returns to Spain, his son Ferdinand becomes king

1777 The university moves to the Jesuit College, now a banished society. Ferdinando Fuga turns Palazzo degli Studi into a museum

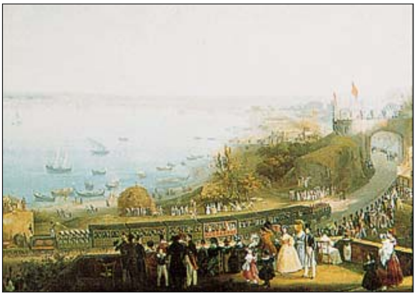


Cappella di San Gennaro
19th-century Neapolitan painting often featured landscapes and picturesque settings – as seen in this work by Gigante (1806–76), showing the chapel of San Gennaro – as well as the rural scenes of Palizzi (1818–99) and the realism of Morelli (1826–1901).



THE DUKE OF NOJA'S MAP
This was the first modern relief map, the work of Duke Giovanni Carafa di Noja in 1775. The map shows the full extent of the city of Naples and the monumental buildings in the newly developed districts. In this detail the impressive Royal Palace of Capodimonte dominates the city skyline.

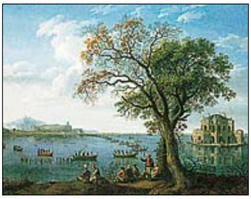
Naples appears as a chaotic muddle of buildings here.



The Naples-Portici Railway
The first Italian railway was inaugurated in 1839, when the Bayard locomotive took 9 minutes 30 seconds to travel about 7.5 km (4.5 miles). This painting of the Vesuvio by Fergola is in the Museo di San Martino.

WHERE TO SEE BOURBON NAPLES

The most important architectural achievements of the Bourbons are the Teatro San Carlo *(see p53)*, the Palace of Capodimonte *(see pp98–101)* and the Albergo dei Poveri *(see p97)*. Urban projects such as the Foro Carolino and the Villa Reale at Chiaia also date from the Bourbon period. The passion for antiquity inspired collecting and the setting up of the Museo Archeologico *(see pp86–9)*. But Bourbon influence is mainly to be seen outside the city, where kings built hunting lodges as well as royal palaces, such as Caserta *(see pp166–7)*.



The Bourbon court *on a shoot in a painting by Jakob Philipp Hackert (1783)*

1799 Birth of Neapolitan Republic, overthrown six months later by the counter-revolution. Its leaders are executed in Piazza Mercato

1800

1806 Napoleon gives the role of king of Naples to his brother Joseph Bonaparte

1808 Bonaparte goes to Spain and is replaced by Joachim Murat. The French promote great public works and administrative reforms

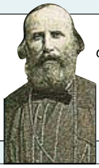
1815 Murat executed at Pizzo Calabro. Ferdinand returns to throne as King of the Two Sicilies

1820 Constitution granted but is repealed the following year

1839 First railway in Italy, Naples-Portici, inaugurated

1848 Popular revolt restores constitution but it is annulled by Parliament in 1849

1850



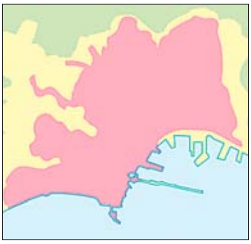
Giuseppe Garibaldi

1860 Garibaldi enters city on 21 October; after plebiscite Naples becomes part of newly united Kingdom of Italy

Naples after Unification

The philosopher Benedetto Croce

In a crowded, densely populated city, the 1884 cholera epidemic brought ancient problems to a head. An attempt to face them was made with the Urban Renewal Plan. Slum clearance was carried out around the port and new districts were created in the centre and towards the hills. However, the Plan failed to solve many basic problems, work took much longer than expected, and triggered a wave of corruption. The Fascist regime contented itself with a new series of public works and the creation of more built-up areas. A leading local figure of the time was the philosopher Benedetto Croce, one of the few Italian intellectuals who openly opposed Fascism.



GROWTH OF THE CITY

🟥 *1850* 🟨 *Today*

Santa Chiara
Restoration of Santa Chiara was carried out after the 1943 fire, re-creating its presumed original appearance.

THE ILVA STEELWORKS IN BAGNOLI

This plant, later known as Italsider, was built near the beach and the ancient hot springs in 1907 *(see p136)*. Renovated for the last time in 1987 and now closed, it has become a symbol of modern development carried out with total disregard for the natural context and scenic beauty of the area.

Matilde Serao (1856–1927)
"Naples must be gutted" declared the prominent author on the eve of the Renewal Plan. A few years later, disappointed by the results, she described Corso Umberto I as a "screen" concealing old and new misery.

TIMELINE

1880 Inauguration of Vesuvius funicular, which inspires the famous song *Funiculì Funiculà*

The Mount Vesuvius funicular

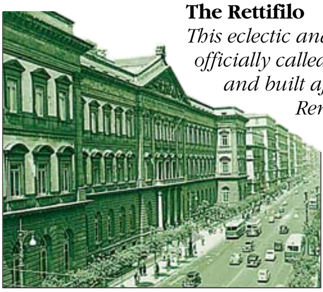
1891 First city funicular connecting Vomero with centre becomes operative

1860 1880 1890

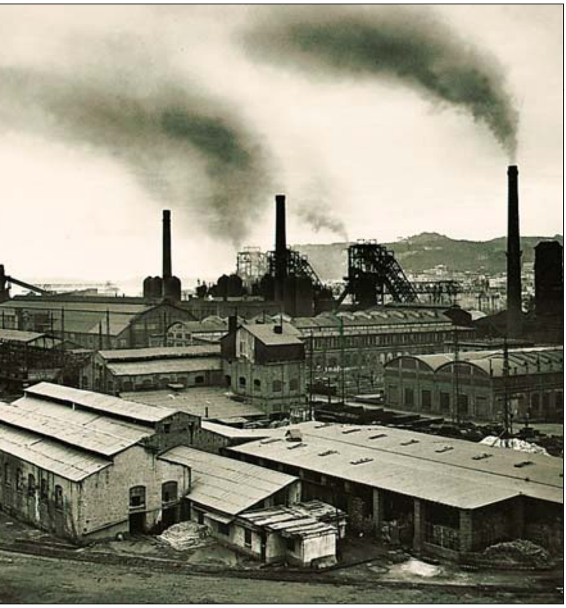
1868 Via Duomo begun with first city demolition and finished in late 1800s as part of Urban Renewal Plan

1884 Cholera epidemic

1885 Special law for Urban Renewal Plan: demolition of slum areas begins



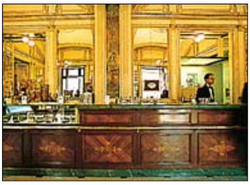
The Rettifilo *This eclectic and stately avenue, officially called Corso Umberto I and built after the Urban Renewal projects ended, is a good example of late 19th-century bourgeois Naples.*



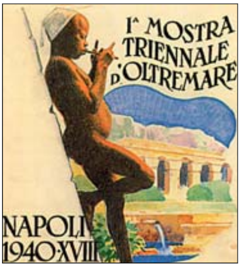
The Mostra delle Terre d'Oltremare *This huge exhibition and recreational complex was one of the Fascist regime's most notable architectural achievements. Work on the site began in 1937 after the demolition of the Fuorigrotta quarter.*

WHERE TO SEE POST-UNIFICATION NAPLES

The Caffè Gambrinus *(see p52)* was the haunt of Italian avant-garde artists, like the Futurists, as well as such illustrious visitors as Oscar Wilde. During the Urban Renewal period that changed the face of civic Naples, the Art Nouveau style prevailed in the new residential districts and the small villas in Chiaia *(see pp112–19)* and Vomero *(see pp102–11)*. Monumental Fascist architecture is represented by the Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi *(see p57)* and the Stazione Marittima (the port). Via Toledo *(see p53)* boasts an important Novecento-style building constructed in 1939 to house the main offices of the Banco di Napoli.



The Caffè Gambrinus *was popular in the early 1900s.*



1899 First stretch of Cumana railway built

1900

1901 Saredo judicial inquiry reveals government–Camorra rapport

Benito Mussolini

1920

1922 On October 24, Fascists meet in Naples on eve of "March on Rome"

1925–7 Naples incorporates surrounding towns, formerly independent

1928–41 Rione Carità district replaces old San Giuseppe quarter

1940 Mostra delle Terre d'Oltremare, a huge exhibition, recreational and sports complex built by the Fascist regime

MOSTRA D'OLTREMARE

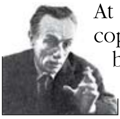
Entrance to Mostra d'Oltremare

1943 *"Quattro giornate"* uprising: Germans driven out of Naples

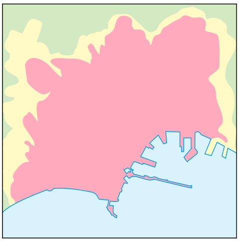
1944 Last eruption of Vesuvius

1945

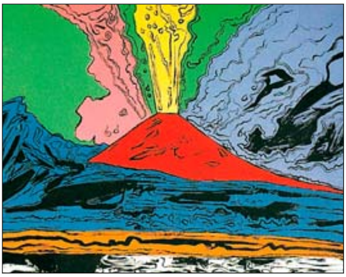
Present-day Naples


Eduardo De Filippo

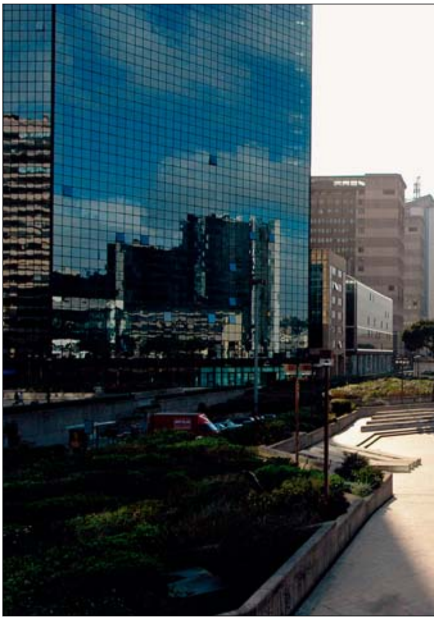
At the end of World War II the city had to cope with the appalling damage inflicted by all the bombardments. The 1950s and 1960s were marked by the large-scale, indiscriminate building activity promoted by politicians who looked only for short-term gain. The closing down of some large factories in the 1980s aggravated the acute unemployment problem. However, Naples has always distinguished itself by its irrepressible vitality and creativity, especially in the fields of music and theatre. Today the city is rediscovering its past, and there is a new commitment to city regeneration, as well as a resurgence of cultural programmes.


GROWTH OF THE CITY

🟥 *1945* 🟨 *Today*


Vesuvius

This work by Andy Warhol was produced in 1985 for an exhibition held at the Museo di Capodimonte, where the canvas is now on display. It is the American artist's tribute to the most recurrent artistic motif relating to Naples – an erupting Vesuvius.



San Paolo Stadium

Built in the 1960s, this football stadium has a seating capacity of 80,000. Famous players for Naples include Dino Zoff and Diego Maradona.

TIMELINE

1945 Eduardo De Filippo writes *Napoli milionaria.* Town council approves reconstruction project

1949 Curzio Malaparte's novel *La Pelle*, set in Naples, causes a scandal with its raw descriptions

1950

1952 Shipowner Achille Lauro, leader of the monarchist party, becomes mayor. Period of building speculation begins

Achille Lauro

1960

1962 Centre-left coalition governs city

MANI SULLA CITTÀ

1963 Francesco Rosi directs film *Hands over the City (see p37)*

1970

1972 Town-planning regulations (still partly in force) protect historic old town, considered a cultural heritage

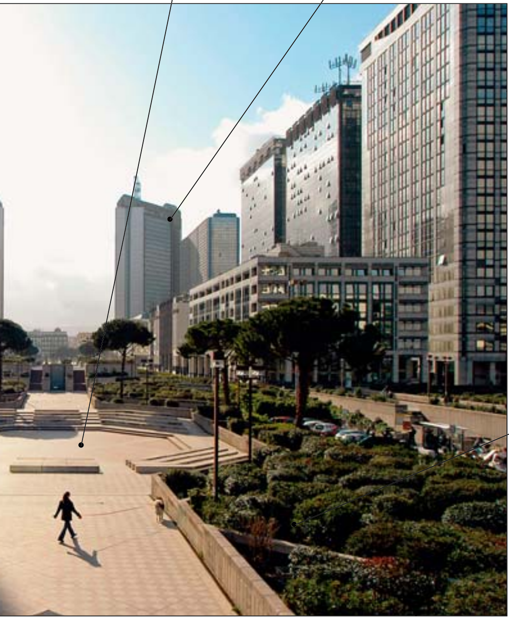
1975 Inauguration of bypass road for fast traffic at edge of old town

Posillipo Today

Among the many examples of building malpractice in Naples, Posillipo is one of the most tragic. The hill, known the world over for its ancient history and lovely scenery, has been defaced by unchecked and unscrupulous development.

CENTRO DIREZIONALE

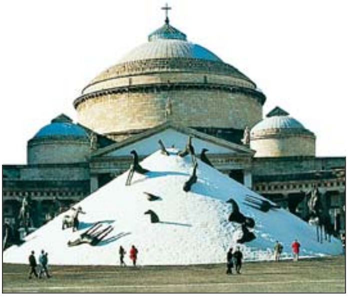
This district of futuristic administrative office buildings in the heart of the city, near the central railway station, is an example of "rational" modernization. The original plan dates from the 1960s, but in 1982 the famous Japanese architect Kenzo Tange began a new design. The layout of the area is such that traffic, which runs along underground streets, is separated from pedestrians.



A pedestrian avenue runs between the buildings: cars use underground roads.

Skyscrapers are a novelty in Neapolitan architecture.

The planting of trees softens the stark modern aesthetic and improves the environment for workers.



Montagna di Sale

Mimmo Paladino's Salt Mountain *was installed in Piazza del Plebiscito for New Year's Day 1996. The square, restored for the G7 summit and now a pedestrian zone, has become a symbol of the new Naples.*

1980 The earthquake in Campania and Basilicata also causes damage in Naples. Reconstruction includes a plan to revive the outskirts

1982 The new Via Marittima, planned in the 1950s, is completed. Kenzo Tange redesigns the Centro Direzionale

1994 G7 summit opens in July in Naples. First stage of hill metro becomes operative

1995–6 Mimmo Paladino's temporary sculpture *Montagna di Sale* is placed in Piazza del Plebiscito

2001 Thousands of anti-globalisation demonstrators take to the streets while the G8 leaders are in town

2001 Antonio Bassolino, famous for restoring historic centre of Naples, stands down as mayor. Rosa Russo Jervolino takes over

1980 1990 2000 2010

2002 Inauguration of Station Art project, through which the work of emerging artists is displayed in city metro stations

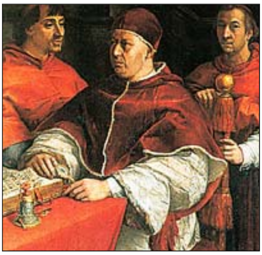
NAPLES AT A GLANCE

Naples is filled with evidence of many centuries of occupation blended into the fabric of the present-day city. This complex heritage, from ancient Greeks and Romans to the dukes, kings and queens of the Middle Ages and beyond, has contributed to a rich store of galleries and museums, ancient amphitheatres and ruins, as well as churches, monasteries, royal palaces and monuments. While the *Area by Area* section *(pp44–129)* describes the various places of interest in detail, the following ten pages will provide some background and cultural context. Each corner of Naples has something different to offer, but below is a selection of attractions that no visitor to the city should miss.

NAPLES' TOP TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Castel Nuovo *See pp54–5*

Santa Chiara *See pp66–7*



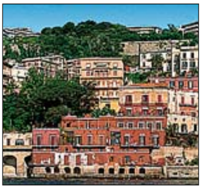
Museo di Capodimonte
See pp98–101

Certosa di San Martino *See pp108–11*

Mergellina *See p119*

Castel dell'Ovo *See p116*

Museo Archeologico Nazionale
See pp86–9



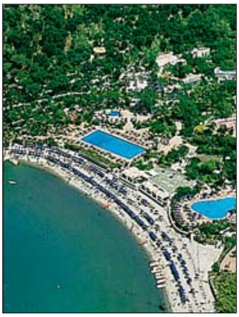
Posillipo
See pp124–9

◁ **The seafront with its historic hotels, Castel dell'Ovo and the Borgo Marinaro**

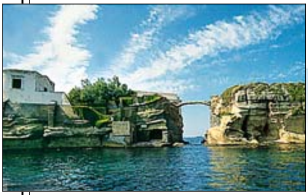
Naples and the Bay

The Faraglioni of Capri

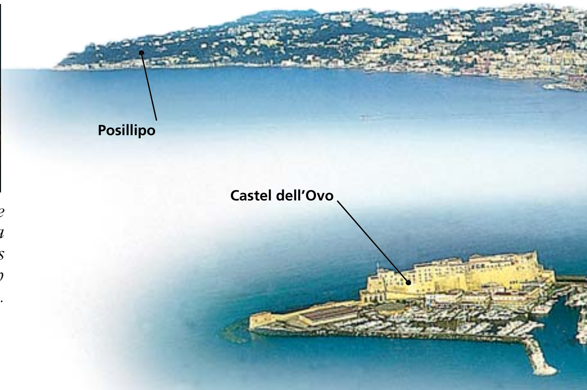
Formed by an immense crater, the Bay of Naples is both sheltered and exposed; sheltered by the curve of hills to the east which create a natural semi-circular amphitheatre, but open to the sea. The zone is volcanic, shaped by cones and craters of all ages, some submerged, some still bubbling with thermal springs and jets of steam. Now that Vesuvius is quiet (the last smoke trail was seen in 1944), the most active crater in the region is the Solfatara at Pozzuoli *(see p137)*. The living, breathing quality of the land led Homer to choose the coastline as the setting for parts of the *Odyssey*. Chaotic development along the coast has not deterred visitors from seeking out and appreciating the beauty of the bay.



Ischia *has small sandy beaches that are a great tourist attraction.*



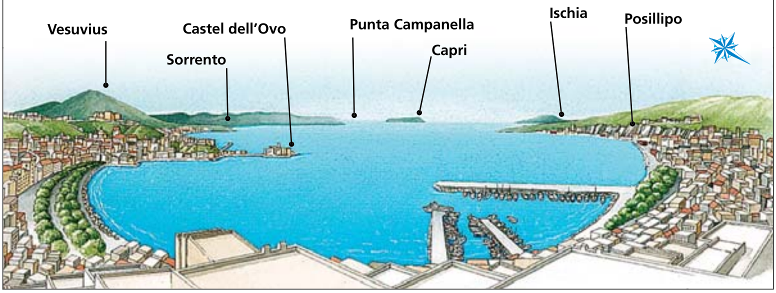
Gaiola *is the largest of the three islands facing the Gaiola quarter. The coastline is rocky and precipitous with natural caves.*



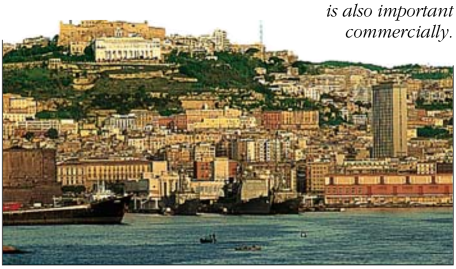
THE BAY OF NAPLES

Mount Vesuvius stands guard over a bay which owes its beauty and characteristic curves to the violent and often deadly explosions of a series of volcanoes. The conical shape of Monte Epomeo on Ischia still shows its volcanic origin; one submerged crater now does service as the port of Ischia and hot springs abound. Capri, once joined to the mainland, is geologically an extension of the Sorrento peninsula; time has carved beautiful caves along the island's precipitous coastline. Just beyond Punta Campanella are islands known to Homer as the home of the Sirens.

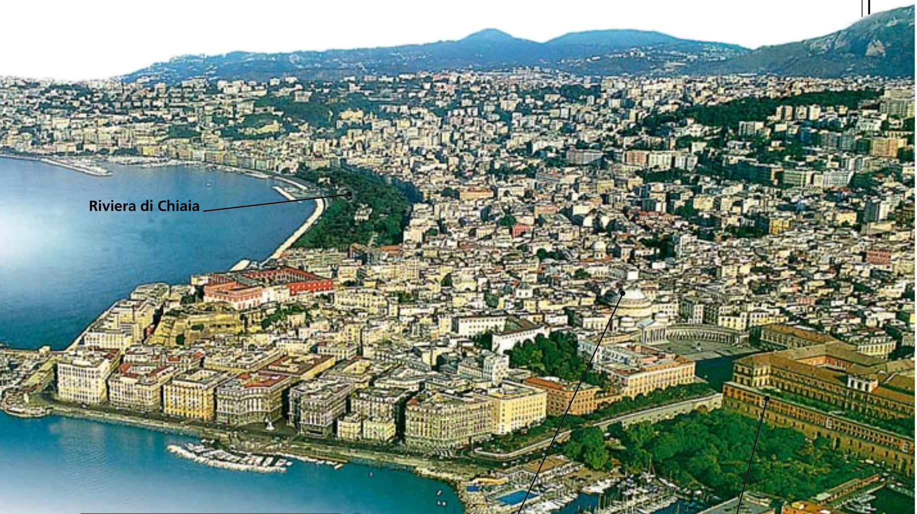
THE BAY FROM MERGELLINA



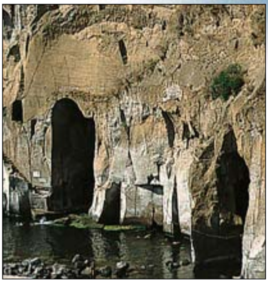
The port of Naples, *once a disembarkation point for transatlantic ships, is now the centre of intense ship, ferry and hydrofoil traffic for tourists along the coast and to the islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida. The Angioino wharf is also important commercially.*



The fertility of the soil *in Naples was proverbial in ancient times. To this day you can still find unexpected pockets of terrace cultivation in built-up areas.*



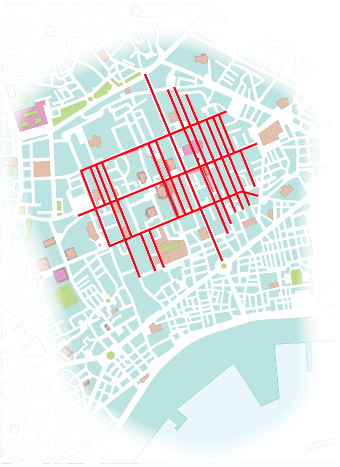
The pebble beaches *under Castel dell'Ovo and Palazzo Reale serve as small marinas for all kinds of boats, especially leisure craft.*



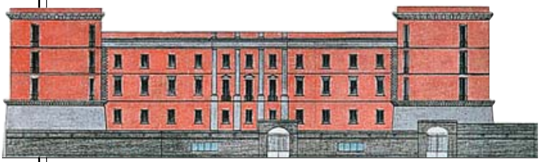
The natural grottoes *of Sorrento, with their original shapes produced by water erosion, are a characteristic feature of the southern stretch of the bay.*

The Architecture of Naples

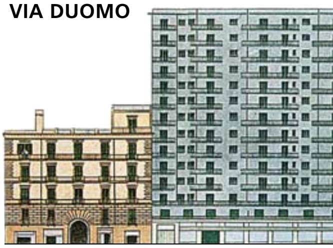
One feature of the architecture of Naples is the way in which traces of various epochs and styles can be seen in one short section of street, from Roman foundations and remains to the turn-of-the-century galleria made of iron and glass. Little remains within Naples of its Greek heritage, yet in the heart of the city you can still discern the regular grid layout adopted in 5th-century BC Neapolis: the three main streets going east–west – present-day Via Anticaglia *(see p84)*, Via Tribunali *(see pp76–7)* and Via San Biagio dei Librai – and the north–south roads that intersect them at right angles. Along the waterfront (Lungomare) and the Riviera di Chiaia, more modern buildings can be found, elegant palazzi alternating with villas and splendid luxury hotels.


The ancient grid layout of Neapolis (red lines) over a plan of the modern city

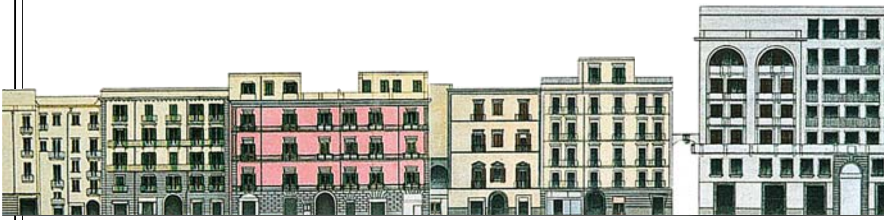
VIA FORIA


Caserma Garibaldi

VIA DUOMO

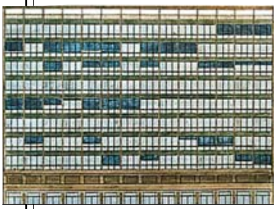

1956–7

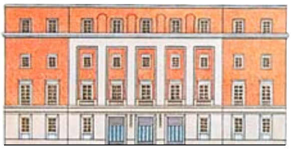
RIVIERA DI CHIAIA

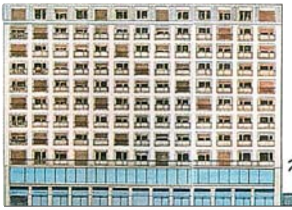

The wide, elegant Riviera di Chiaia, flanked by fine buildings, mostly dating from the 18th and 19th centuries

1940–41

LUNGOMARE


1955–6

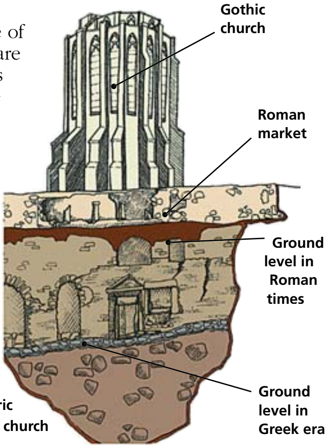

Faculty of Business Administration, 1934


Hotel Royal, 1956

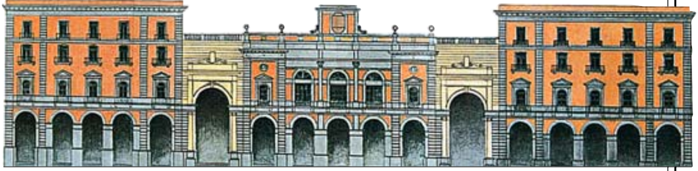
A MULTI-LAYERED CITY

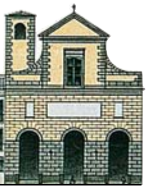
San Lorenzo Maggiore *(see p80)* is one example of a layered building. Remains of the ancient city are visible under the monastery. The church itself is also the result of a series of reconstructions; the Angevin basilica, built over the ruins of a 6th-century church, was completely rebuilt in the 1700s, and then restored to its original medieval state in the last century. The 18th-century façade still has the original 14th-century wooden doorway.

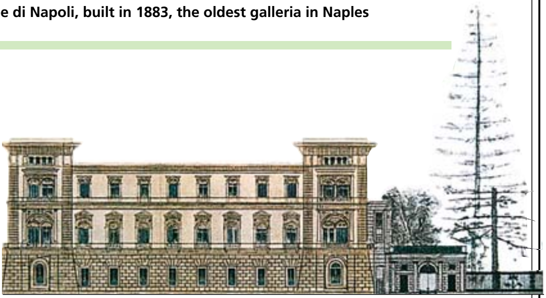
Greco-Roman remains

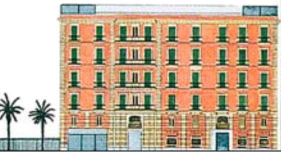


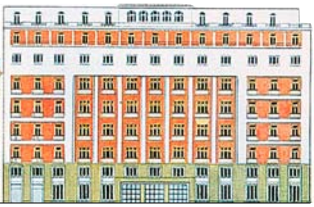
The historic layers of the church

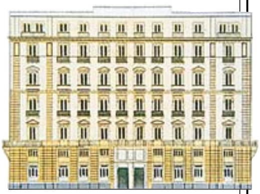

The Galleria Principe di Napoli, built in 1883, the oldest galleria in Naples


San Giuseppe a Chiaia, dating from 1666–73


The Neo-Classical Villa Pignatelli, 1826, designed by Pietro Valente, now a museum *(see p118)*


Hotel Continental

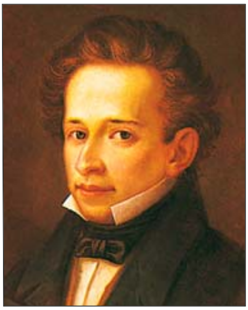

Hotel Vesuvio (reconstruction), 1948


Santa Lucia, 1902

Writers in Naples

Bust of Virgil

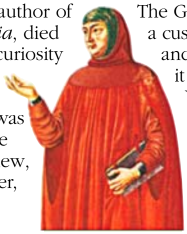
The beauty of the Bay of Naples and the fascination of Vesuvius have inspired writers and artists for over 2,000 years. The Greeks wove stories around the landscape, seeing in it a variety of mythological creatures; volcanic activity was regarded as the work of the gods. The poet Virgil so loved Naples that he spent his last years there while writing the *Georgics* and the *Aeneid*. The city's rich Classical inheritance again attracted travellers with the advent of the Grand Tour, over 17 centuries later, when no young man could be considered well educated without a visit to Italy.



Portrait of Giacomo Leopardi

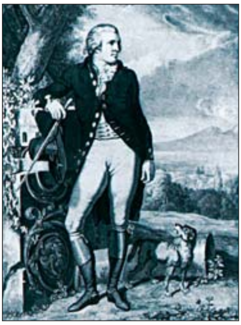
FROM CLASSICAL WRITERS TO THE RENAISSANCE

Before the eruption in AD 79 Vesuvius had been quiet for 1,200 years, but inhabitants were nonetheless aware of the living nature of the land. Pliny the Elder, author of *Naturalis Historia*, died at Pompeii; his curiosity tempted him to go closer to the volcano and he was suffocated by the fumes. His nephew, Pliny the Younger, provides in his letters an eyewitness account of the eruption.



Petrarch

The Renaissance brought a revival of interest in Greek and Latin culture. In the 14th century writers and artists including Boccaccio, Giotto and the great lyric poet and scholar Petrarch were attracted to the court of Robert of Anjou. Torquato Tasso, a native of Sorrento, worked on his epic poetry at the monastery of Monteoliveto at the end of the 1500s.



Tischbein, *Goethe in the Country* (Museo di San Martino)

TRAVELLERS AND THE GRAND TOUR

The Grand Tour first became a custom in the 16th century and by the 18th century it was English fashion. Young aristocrats were expected to study Europe's Classical past to complete their education and the Tour took them to Rome and Naples. Excavations at Herculaneum in 1711 and at Pompeii in 1733 added to the enormous appeal of this part of Italy. Sir William Hamilton, an archaeologist, collector and envoy to Naples from 1764, entertained Grand Tour travellers at the embassy. The Tour inspired journals, letters and guide books and Goethe, overwhelmed by his visit to the city in 1775 with the painter Tischbein, wrote of Naples in *Italian Journey*.

ROMANTIC NAPLES

Stendhal departed Naples in 1817 smitten with Toledo and Teatro San Carlo, the glories of the "most beautiful city in the universe". In 1812 Alphonse de Lamartine recalled his experiences of Naples in *Graziella*, which featured a girl from Procida, and the *Gulf of Baia*. In 1828 the American author James Fenimore Cooper was so taken by the city he managed to find good qualities even in its negative aspects. In his description of the Castel Nuovo area he declares: "This was the area of the *lazzaroni*; and it is no easy task to find lovelier or happier vagabonds than the ones here". Charles Dickens' 1844 observations were published in the *Daily News* and in his book, *Pictures from Italy*. The end of Bourbon rule, the unification of Italy and the cholera epidemic of 1884 brought about a decline in the number of visitors to Naples. The foreign traveller remained enchanted by Naples and its Bay, but set off for Pompeii and Paestum, and later, Capri.

TO THE 20TH CENTURY

Poet Giacomo Leopardi (1798–1837) spent the last years of his life in Naples. Neapolitan Matilde Serao wrote vividly of the hectic city and hopes and passions inspired by the lottery in *Il Paese di Cuccagna* (1891). Curzio Malaparte, whose red villa is a landmark on Capri *(see p169)*, wrote in *La Pelle* (1948): "Naples is the most mysterious city in Europe. It is the only city of the ancient world that has not perished. …It is not a city: it is a world – the ancient pre-Christian world – which has survived intact on the surface of the modern world".

Naples and the Arts

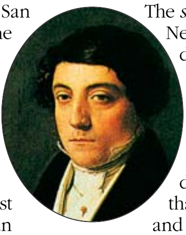
Silent film stars of 1914

Naples was famous in the 19th century for its spectacular operas and the magnetism of its popular songs, and in more recent times, Neapolitan performers such as Eduardo De Filippo, Totò and Sophia Loren, have all gained worldwide acclaim. The arts scene is still alive today, with creative experiments ranging from variations on the *sceneggiata* to avant-garde theatre, and from traditional song to modern cinema.

Eduardo De Filippo and Totò

OPERA AND THEATRE

Opera may be the preserve of the elite elsewhere, but in Naples passion for opera knows no social boundaries and even permeates street life. Historic Teatro San Carlo *(see p53)* is one of Italy's most prestigious opera houses. The season is well subscribed and performances often sell out. Rossini's opera *Otello* was first performed at the San Carlo, as were two other of his world premieres: *Mosè in Egitto* (1818) and *La Donna del Lago* (1819), based on Sir Walter Scott's *The Lady of the Lake*. Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* made its debut at the San Carlo in 1835.



Gioacchino Rossini

Theatre has a broad popularity in Naples. Cinemas forced to close because of dwindling attendance have even been reborn as theatres. Neapolitans are proud of their dialect, used to great effect by beloved comic actors like Eduardo Scarpetta (1853–1924), Totò (1898–1967) and Eduardo De Filippo (1900–84). Comedies by actor-playwrights De Filippo and Raffaele Viviani (1888–1950) affectionately expose the ironies and petty concerns of daily life. They are performed as much today as when they were written.

Experimental theatre has been active in Naples since the establishment of the "Falso Movimento" in 1979. Its founders are now involved in the Teatri Uniti, staging avant-garde plays at the Teatro Nuovo and Galleria Toledo.

THE SCENEGGIATA

The *sceneggiata* (popular Neapolitan melodrama) dates from the turn of the 20th century. Simple plots and characters embroiled in tragedy and farce delighted audiences that cheered heroes and booed villains. Music played a vital part in the show and there was always a rousing title song, the *pezzo forte*. This lively genre temporarily fell into disfavour, but was revived in the 1970s and is still performed today.

NEAPOLITAN SONGS

Enrico Caruso remains Naples' most famous tenor, though opera singers from far and wide are lured by the beauty, power and melancholy of Neapolitan songs. The songs' romantic melodies have had a profound influence on the development of Italian music and are familiar worldwide. Best known of all is *O Sole Mio*, composed in 1898 (and modified for Elvis Presley's *It's Now or Never*). Present-day masters of the tradition include Sergio Bruni, who achieved fame with *Carmela*, and Roberto Murolo.

Less well-known traditional forms include the *macchietta* (a comic song routine) and *tammorriate* (dances accompanied by songs).

RICOMINCIO DA TRE

Massimo Troisi on the set of *Ricomincio da Tre* (1980)

CINEMA

Although Lombardo Film was founded in the Vomero district in the early 1900s, the first major film produced in Naples was *Assunta Spina* (1915). More familiar however are the films made in the 1950s. Neapolitan stage actors that made the crossover into film included Eduardo De Filippo and Totò. Pozzuoli native Sophia Loren starred in *The Gold of Naples* (1954) and *Marriage Italian Style* (1964). Roberto Rossellini's portrait of the city in *Viaggio in Italia* (1953) is unsentimental, while in the 1960s Francesco Rosi attacked corrupt politicians and developers in *Mani sulla Città*. Despite its flaws, Naples is not easy to leave, as Massimo Troisi showed in *Ricomincio da Tre* and Mario Martone in *L'Amore Molesto*. More recently, Caserta's Royal Palace *(see pp166–7)* was the setting for Star Wars: Episode I (1999) and II (2002), and *Mission Impossible III* (2006).

Symbols of the City

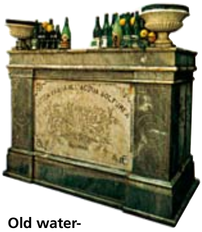
Naples is a city that defies rational explanation, yet visitors have always found a wealth of sights and sounds that sum up aspects of its character. Some are positive: the beauty of the bay, the romantic melodies of Neapolitan songs, the craftsmanship of the cribs in the churches. Others are quite the opposite. Northern Europeans (and Northern Italians) are often shocked by the contrast between the city's general air of *dolce far niente* and its widespread poverty and superstition. All these things have become clichés, making it even harder to distinguish the true nature of Naples.

Street life: colourful stalls in a city market

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

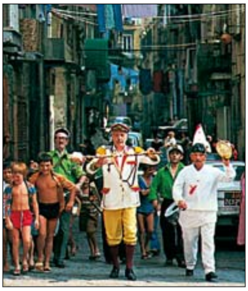
Naples has always been famous for the vivacity of its alleyways, streets and squares. The zest for life in the Toledo district amazed foreign visitors such as Goethe and Stendhal *(see pp34–5)*. The *lazzaroni* (ruffians) lounging around on street corners made such a strong impression on foreign visitors to Naples in the 18th and 19th centuries, that they became more or less synonymous with the city. Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies from 1759 to 1825, was even nicknamed the *Re Lazzarone*.

Today, many people are struck by the ubiquitous street pedlars. There have been many attempts to regulate their activities, but most have come to nothing.


Old water-seller's marble stand

THE WATER-SELLER

The Neapolitan water-seller *(l'acquaiolo)* was once a very common sight on the streets of the city, offering refreshing drinks to passers-by on torrid summer afternoons. The water often came from the sulphurous springs of Chiatamone, which used to rise near the church of Santa Lucia *(see p116)*. It was kept cool in clay jugs, known as *mummere*. If you paid extra, you could have lemon or orange juice added to make a *spremuta*. In some parts of the old city you can still spot a *banco dell'acqua* or water stand with its solid marble counter and decorative citrus fruit. Most, however, have been modernized by the addition of stainless steel and sell cans of Coca-Cola as well as traditional drinks.


The pazzariello and his band

THE PAZZARIELLO

A curious and unique figure, sadly now defunct, the *pazzariello* could be seen dressed in an old-fashioned military uniform, wielding a long ceremonial baton with a gold pommel at one end and leading a small marching band. The amusing and immensely popular character, he was originally a town crier, but his duties were later extended to include leading parades on local feast days and advertising goods for sale in a new shop. The *pazzariello* was immortalized by Totò in Vittorio De Sica's film *The Gold of Naples (see p36)*.

THE SCUGNIZZO

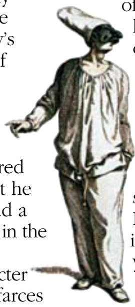
The stereotype of the cheeky, but basically good, street urchin, plays a major part in the folklore of the city. Living by his wits, ready to run errands for anybody who would give him money or food, he made an indelible impression on the American troops based in Naples during World War II. The true *scugnizzo* no longer really exists. Yet one can perhaps sense his streetwise spirit in the many small boys who now whizz about the city on mopeds.

A *scugnizzo*

PULCINELLA

The character of Pulcinella, stupid, yet at the same time cunning, dogged by chronic bad luck and always hungry, is the stock comic figure of a Neapolitan. One can never be quite sure, as the philosopher Benedetto Croce remarked, whether he represents a faithful portrait, a caricature or an ideal to which Neapolitans aspire. Either as a puppet (he was the model for the English Mr Punch) or in the theatre, Pulcinella has always made people laugh. With his crazy schemes, wild grimaces and the comic effects of his permanently empty stomach, he personifies the city's age-old scourge of famine.

The character of Pulcinella, as we know him today, first appeared in about 1600, but he may well have had a Classical ancestor in the equally hungry Macchus, a character from the ancient farces of Atella, a town northeast of Naples.

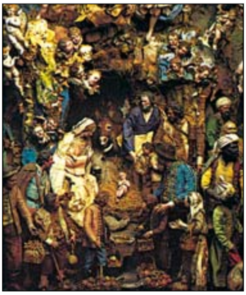


Pulcinella

The greatest interpreters of the role within living memory were naturally the two actors who most fully represented the spirit of Naples – Eduardo De Filippo and Totò *(see p37)*. Their performances were especially poignant in the period of famine during and after World War II.

THE CHRISTMAS CRIB

Nobody knows when the custom of representing the nativity of Christ in a sculpted tableau began. One of the earliest examples is the 13th-century sculpture by Arnolfo di Cambio at the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, but the tradition may well be much older. In Naples it became such an important feature of the Christmas celebrations that people came to think of the crib *(il presepe)* as a Neapolitan institution. The traditional local craftsmen, who, in many cases, have produced magnificent works of art *(see p111)*, do not limit themselves to the central figures of the nativity grouped around the baby Jesus in the manger. The scene expands to become a miniature representation of the whole of Naples, with all its characteristic sights and personalities. Look closely at the figures in a modern crib scene and you may spot Pulcinella, Totò or even reality show contestants and unpopular politicians.



Detail of historic crib scene at the Museo di San Martino *(see p111)*

THE LOTTERY

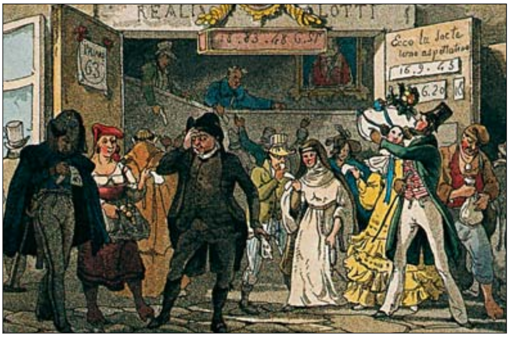
The drawing of the lottery, in which a blindfolded child extracts the winning numbers, has remained unchanged, but the lottery is not quite the force it once was. Founded by Ferdinand I in 1774, *il lotto* can be said, without exaggeration, to have ruled the lives of many 19th-century Neapolitans. It is still very popular and *La Smorfia*, a book that claims to interpret dreams and events to help you choose the winning numbers, has been reprinted many times *(see p71)*.

PIZZA AND PASTA

Ingredients for the topping of a pizza Margherita

The gastronomic symbols of Naples, pizza and pasta, were not always the city's staple foods. Before the population explosion of the 1600s, the poor lived mainly on cabbage and other vegetables. These were then replaced as the staple food by wheat flour, which was less perishable, and the Neapolitans acquired the nickname "macaroni eaters".

Pizza, in its present form, dates from the end of the 18th century. It may not have been a Neapolitan invention, but it was Naples that gave the world the napoletana and the Margherita, its two most enduring varieties.



Period print showing the traditional lottery drawing ceremony

NAPLES THROUGH THE YEAR

There is no single ideal season for visiting Naples; the temperate climate means a pleasant stay at any time of year. However, every season has its particular attractions. In May, an increased number of churches and monuments are open to the public; while July and August are perfect for the beach. The miracle of the city's patron saint San Gennaro is celebrated in May and September. In December, local craftsmen create traditional Christmas crib scenes. In the outlying areas, old traditions, with processions at sea and feasts celebrated in historical costume, are still vital to local life.

SPRING

The mild spring climate is perfect for enjoying drinks at an outdoor café, walking around the town centre, or visiting the surrounding countryside, which is relatively uncrowded during this season compared with summertime. At Easter it may be warm enough to swim in the sea, although traditionally 1 May marks the beginning of the bathing season. The months of March and April can be unsettled, however, and a brief spell of fine weather may be interrupted by a cold snap or even hailstorms. According to a local proverb, the weather experienced in Naples on 4 April will continue for the following 40 days.

San Giuseppe's day *zeppole*

MARCH

Feast of San Giuseppe (19 March). A bird festival is held in Via Medina, with *zeppole* (doughnuts) in every bar, bakery and home. At one time the festival marked the change from winter clothes to the new spring wardrobe.

EASTER

In many outlying districts and in some quarters of Naples there are **Good Friday** processions. One of the most interesting takes place on the island of Procida. The cortege of priests and parishioners leaves at dawn from the top of Terra Murata and ends up at Marina Grande.

Madonna dell'Arco, Easter Monday

Easter Monday, or "Pasquetta" is the day for outings, when the whole family goes for a meal in a trattoria out of town. For the more traditional, a ceremony is held at the sanctuary of Madonna dell'Arco, near Sant'Anastasia, 15 km (9 miles) east of the city. Barefooted men, known as *fuijenti*, ask for alms, and a statue of the Madonna is carried on flower-laden carts into the countryside. Here the occasion turns into a lively "pagan" feast.

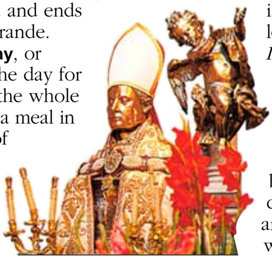
Trotting races at the Agnano racetrack

APRIL

The Agnano racetrack hosts trotting races for the **Gran Premio della Lotteria di Agnano** in April.

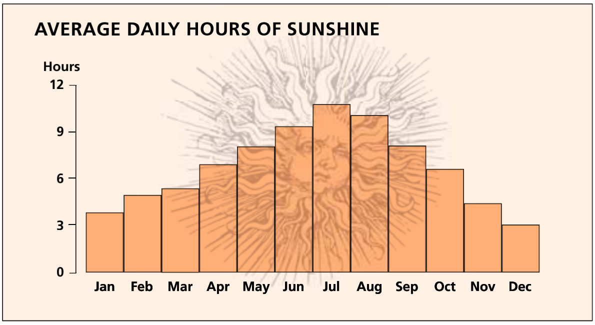
MAY

One of the two annual celebrations of the miracle of **San Gennaro** *(see p83)* takes place on the Saturday before the first Sunday in May. The procession starts off at the cathedral with the statue of San Gennaro, the patron saint of Naples, being carried from the church. The procession is known locally as the *Inghirlandata* (garlanding) because it was traditionally accompanied by flowered decorations, and the faithful would throw rose petals over the saint's statue.



The *Inghirlandata* ceremony

During May visitors can make the most of the **Maggio dei Monumenti**, when buildings and churches which are normally closed are open to the public. Some offer special tours or concerts too. The scheme, also known as *Napoli Porte Aperte*, was started in 1992 by the Fondazione Napoli '99. Since 1995 it has been sponsored by the Naples city council to encourage the "rediscovery" of historic Naples. May is also the month of the **Vela Longa** regatta, open to any type of sailing boat.



Sunshine Hours
Naples is famous for its light. The longest days fall in July, when the midday heat can be intense. In autumn the sun can still be quite hot, particularly in the middle of the day.

The Vela Longa regatta is held every May

SUMMER

This season can be quite muggy, especially in July, when the temperature sometimes exceeds 40°C (104°F). However, after mid-August the heat is sometimes interrupted by a brief, heavy and often violent thunderstorm that is known all along the coast as the *tropea*.

Summer nights in the city can be spent at the **Estate a Napoli** festival, which from late July to September features various performance art events and films. The week of the Assumption, or *Ferragosto* (15 Aug), is ideal for those who prefer a semi-deserted, if hot, city.

Outside Naples, interesting cultural events are held at the Pompeii amphitheatre *(see p148)*, and the Vesuvian villas *(see p140)* also host various events. For music-lovers, there are the **Estate Musicale Sorrentina** at Sorrento, and the well-known **Festival Internazionale**, which takes place at Ravello *(see p212)*.

JUNE

The feast of **San Giovanni** (24 Jun), linked to the summer solstice, used to be celebrated with magicians and feasting, and night bathing. Out in the countryside people still gather walnuts to make the traditional walnut liqueur called *nocino* that will be ready by late autumn.

From late June to mid-July, the Mostra d'Oltremare *(see p25)* features the **Fiera della Casa**, when furniture, interior furnishings and local handicrafts are on sale or simply on display. The *fiera* gives you the chance to join the busy crowds and makes a change from sightseeing.

JULY

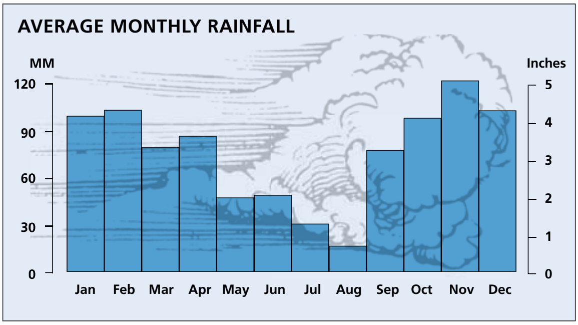
Piazza Mercato *(see p73)* plays host to the feast of the **Madonna del Carmine** (16 Jul), an ancient tradition. The *Madonna Bruna* is kept inside the church of Santa Maria del Carmine: according to legend she miraculously saved the bell tower from a fire. Fireworks are used to re-enact the miracle wrought by the Madonna; the ceremony ends with the so-called "burning" of the bell tower.

Sant'Anna is celebrated in Ischia on 26 July with a night procession of illuminated boats and a firework display.

AUGUST

August is the traditional holiday month in Italy and you may find many city restaurants, as well as shops, local services and bars, closed until September. Throughout the region the traditional "fast" held on the Eve of the Assumption (the night of 14–15 August) is helped along by helpings of watermelon, eaten on the beach. At Positano, a ceremony in period costume celebrates the landing of the Saracens.

Feast of the Madonna del Carmine



Rainfall
The wettest months of the year are November and February. The rainfall does not last for long, but it comes in brief, violent downpours. The driest month is August, but this can also be interrupted by heavy thunderstorms near the end of the month.

AUTUMN

Autumn in Naples is quite mild; with September and October perfect for outings and long hikes in the countryside. The sea is warm enough for swimming well into October and even in early November. Nature lovers and amateur photographers will enjoy the splendid soft autumn light and clear days. Then there are popular local feast days, known as *sagre*, in nearby towns, such as the famous wine festivals *(sagra del vino)*, that coincide with the harvesting of the grapes.

Naples itself also comes back to life after the quiet and empty summer months. From September onwards football fans can spend Sunday afternoons in the stadium, following the Neapolitans' favourite sport.

SEPTEMBER

The Piedigrotta feast in a 1930s photograph

The **Madonna di Piedigrotta** feast is held in the first half of the month. The ancient cave next to the sanctuary *(see p118)*, which has been closed for many years, was once the venue for popular rituals. Today, the festival has once again become fashionable. According to an old proverb, the date of the festival of Piedigrotta marks the beginning of the rainy season.

An increasingly popular festival is the **Settembrata Anacaprese**. Throughout the month of September, shows, games and gastronomic contests are held in Anacapri, Capri's second town.

The 19th marks the second celebration of the miracle of the blood of **San Gennaro** in Naples' Duomo. For centuries this ceremony, in which the congealed blood of the saint becomes liquid, has attracted scholars, tourists, local worshippers and city authorities.

Also held in September is the **Pizza Fest**, which involves all the best pizza restaurants and a competition is held to decide which is the best pizza.

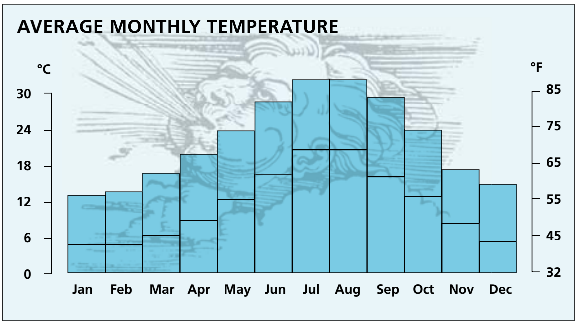
Aerial view of the San Paolo football stadium

OCTOBER

The **Classical music season** begins at the Teatro San Carlo.

NOVEMBER

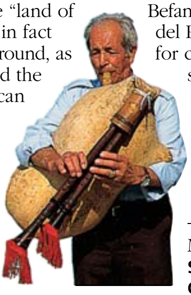
On **All Souls' Day** (1 Nov), also called the Day of the Dead, families take flowers to the graves of their loved ones. This was traditionally followed by a family meal at a trattoria outside town. This is the time of year when confectioners make the delicious *torrone dei morti* almond nougat.



Temperature
This chart gives the average minimum and maximum temperatures for each month. July and August are the hottest months, February the coldest. During the winter, relatively cold days may alternate with a spell of very mild and sunny days.

WINTER

The month of December and the holiday season is rarely accompanied by any snow (except on the mountaintops). However, December and January are not usually cold, and the days can be bright and sunny. February sometimes brings rain and cold. Although the rainfall is not persistent, heavy showers may occur. The "land of the sun" is not in fact warm all year around, as many think, and the few cold days can be really cold.


A bagpipe player, a tradition at Christmas

DECEMBER

The day of the **Immacolata** (Immaculate Conception, 8 Dec) opens the Christmas holiday season. People prepare the *presepe* (nativity scene) in their homes with moss and statuettes of figures such as Mary, the ox and donkey, the Wise Men and Jesus in the crib. The Cardinal and Mayor of the city lay wreaths on the Guglia dell'Immacolata *(see p65)*.

Christmas is celebrated with dinner and presents on Christmas Eve followed by midnight mass. The streets are illuminated and the stands on Via San Gregorio Armeno have crib figures on display *(see p39)*. A few days before New Year's Day the fireworks stalls start to appear and the traditional bagpipers add colour to the street scene.

JANUARY

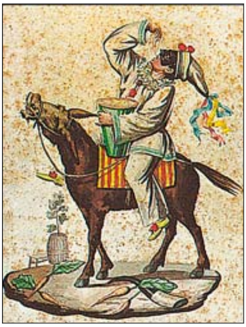
New Year's Eve is celebrated with an impressive display of fireworks. For an enjoyable midnight outdoors, go and join in the merrymaking in the central Piazza del Plebiscito.

Traditionally the year begins with **Sant'Antuono** (Sant' Antonio Abate, 17 Jan) and in the old centre *cippi* or old things are thrown in bonfires.

On **Epiphany** (6 Jan) the Befana witch arrives in Piazza del Plebiscito. This is a feast for children and stalls sell sweets and "gifts from the Befana", particularly in Via Foria. Naughty children are brought (sweet) "lumps of coal".

FEBRUARY

Masked festivities for **Shrove Tuesday** and **Carnival** are accompanied by lasagna dishes. The **Galassia Gutenberg** book and multimedia fair opens, and the **Mostra d'Oltremare** offers exhibits, lectures and cultural events.


Pulcinella, the protagonist of the Naples Carnival

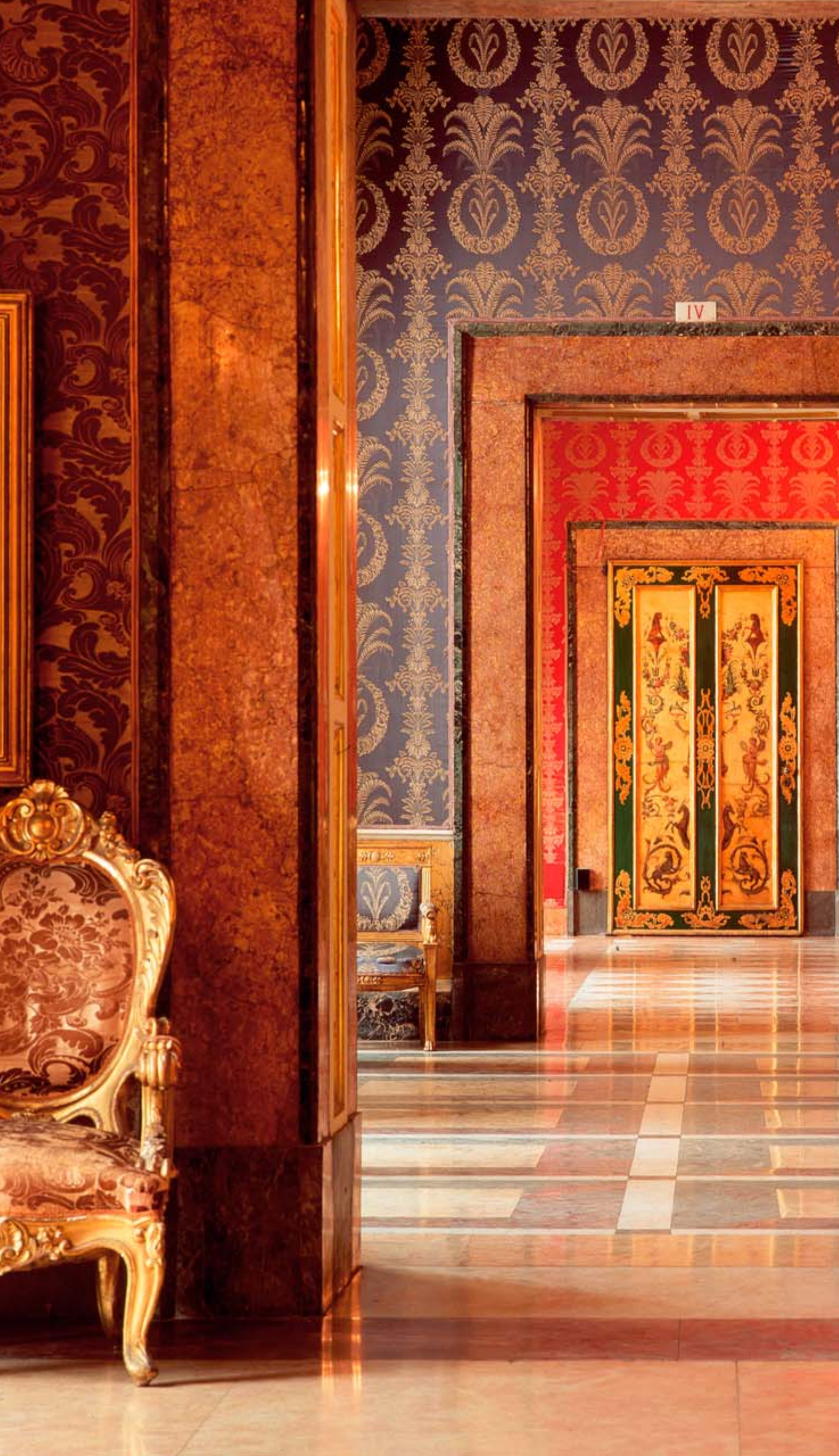
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day (1 Jan)
Epiphany (6 Jan)
Easter Sunday and Monday
Liberation Day (25 Apr)
Labour Day (1 May)
Republic Day (2 Jun)
Ferragosto (15 Aug)
All Saints' Day (1 Nov)
Immaculate Conception (8 Dec)
Christmas Day (25 Dec)
Santo Stefano (26 Dec)

A Christmas feast in a square illuminated with fairy lights

NAPLES AREA BY AREA

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO 46–59
SPACCANAPOLI 60–73
DECUMANO MAGGIORE 74–89
CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI 90–101
VOMERO 102–111
CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA 112–119
TWO GUIDED WALKS 120–123
POSILLIPO 124–129


IV

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO

Cannonballs at Castel Nuovo

Castel Nuovo casts its impressive shadow on an area that is both the commercial and administrative centre of modern Naples and the heart of the old capital. This zone extends as far as the harbour, the boarding point for ferry trips. Centuries of history are concentrated in the area – from the ancient archaeological ruins on the hill of Pizzofalcone to 19th-century buildings such as the Galleria Umberto I. Near the Royal Palace and fortress of Castel Nuovo, opposite the basilica of San Francesco di Paola, is the majestic Palazzo Reale, a palace built by the Spanish viceroys. Running north from here is a long and famous 16th-century road, Via Toledo, the main artery of Naples. It is still better known by this name (after the man who built it, Viceroy Don Pedro of Toledo) than its newer, official name, Via Roma. Lining the thoroughfare are elegant buildings, stately churches and shops.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings

Castel Nuovo pp54–5 ⑧
Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi ⑭
Palazzo Reale pp50–51 ①
Palazzo Serra di Cassano ⑲

Churches

Santa Brigida ⑫
San Ferdinando ④
San Francesco di Paola ②
San Giacomo degli Spagnoli ⑪
Santa Maria degli Angeli ⑰
Santa Maria Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone ⑱
Santa Maria Incoronata ⑩
Nunziatella ⑳

Historic Streets and Squares

Galleria Umberto I ⑥
Piazza Giovanni Bovio ⑮
Quartieri Spagnoli ⑬
Via Chiaia ⑯
Via Toledo ⑤

Historic Theatres

Teatro Mercadante ⑨
Teatro San Carlo ⑦

Museums

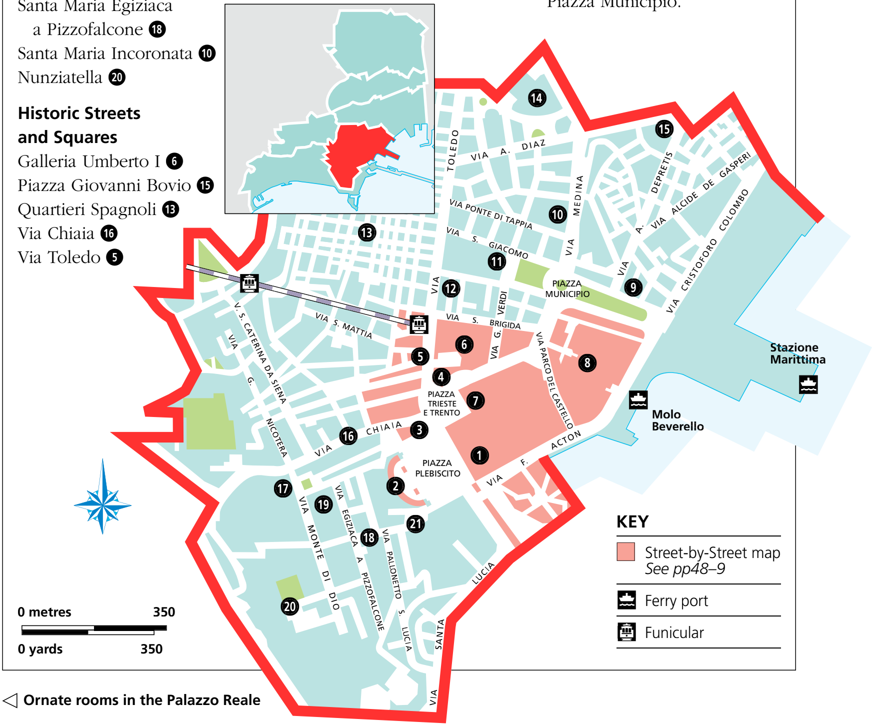
Museo dell'Appartamento Reale *(see Palazzo Reale)*
Museo Artistico Industriale ㉑
Museo Civico *(see Castel Nuovo)*

Historic Landmarks

Caffè Gambrinus ③

GETTING THERE

Piazza del Plebiscito and part of Via Toledo are closed to traffic, but a number of city buses run nearby. Route R2 comes from Napoli Centrale railway station, while R3 comes from Mergellina railway station. Bus 24 is on the same route as Capodimonte and the Museo Archeologico. The V1 route links Vomero with the funicular at Montesanto and Toledo. The Alibus or 35 arrive from the airport at Piazza Municipio.

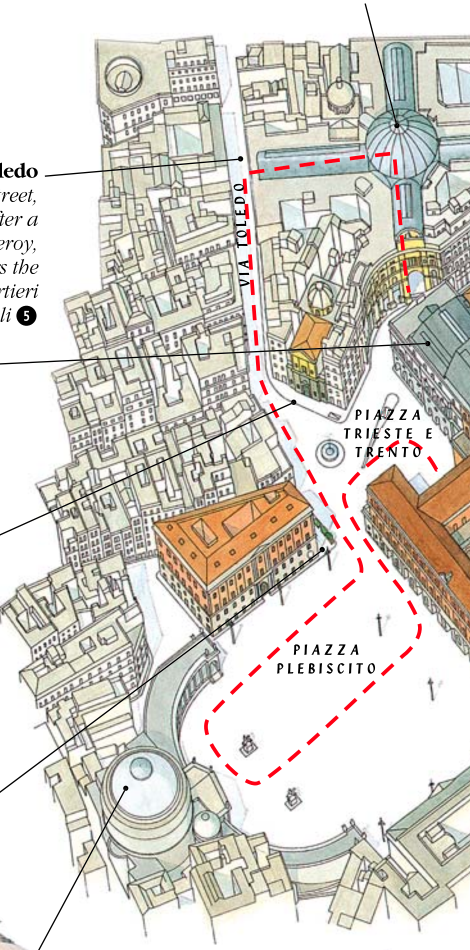

TOLEDO
VIA A. DIAZ
MEDINA
DEPRETIS
VIA ALCIDE DE GASPERI
VIA CRISTOFORO COLOMBO
VIA PONTE DI TAPPIA
VIA S. GIACOMO
VIA
PIAZZA MUNICIPIO
VIA
VERDI
VIA S. BRIGIDA
VIA G.
VIA PARCO DEL CASTELLO
VIA S. MATTIA
V. S. CATERINA DA SIENA
VIA G. NICOTERA
VIA CHIAIA
PIAZZA TRIESTE E TRENTO
PIAZZA PLEBISCITO
VIA F. ACTON
VIA MONTE DI DIO
VIA EGIZIACA A PIZZOFALCONE
VIA PALLONETTO S. LUCIA
LUCIA
VIA SANTA
Stazione Marittima
Molo Beverello
0 metres 350
0 yards 350
KEY
Street-by-Street map See pp48–9
Ferry port
Funicular

◁ Ornate rooms in the Palazzo Reale

Street-by-Street: Toledo and Castel Nuovo

Naples is a city of contrasting moods: the quiet solemnity of Piazza del Plebiscito, a symbol of the city's rebirth, is very different from the animation – you might even call it confusion – of the surrounding streets. It is a pleasure to mingle with the crowd in Via Toledo, drop in at the Caffè Gambrinus or Galleria Umberto I, pause in the shade of the historic church of San Francesco di Paola, or visit the museums at Palazzo Reale and Castel Nuovo. In addition to the rich history and art treasures in this area, Via Toledo is good for shopping.

Galleria Umberto I
The iron and glass dome was built in the late 1800s by Boubée ❻



Via Toledo
This street, named after a Spanish viceroy, borders the Quartieri Spagnoli ❺

Teatro San Carlo
Richly decorated in gilded stucco, the theatre seats 3,000 and the acoustics are excellent ❼

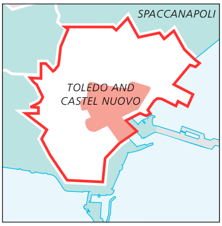
San Ferdinando
Every year on Good Friday there is a performance of the Stabat Mater *composed by Pergolesi for the confraternity based here since 1837* ❹

Caffè Gambrinus
Gabriele d'Annunzio wrote the lyrics to the Neapolitan song "A vucchella" *in this café* ❸

★ **San Francesco di Paola**
This Neo-Classical church was designed by Lugano architect Pietro Bianchi in 1817 ❷

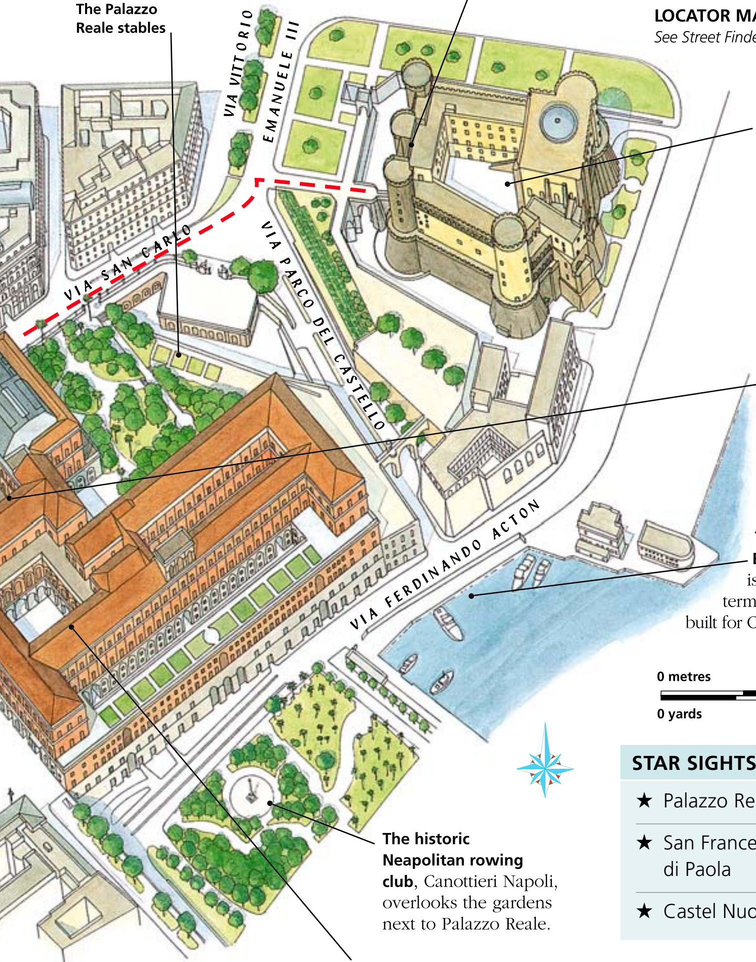
For hotels and restaurants in this area see p178 and p192

★ Castel Nuovo
The sculpture on Alfonso of Aragon's triumphal arch stands out between the Mezzo *(middle) and* Guardia *(watch) towers of this palace and fortress, also known as the Maschio Angioino* ❽


SPACCANAPOLI
TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO

LOCATOR MAP
See Street Finder, maps 6–7

The Palazzo Reale stables


VIA VITTORIO EMANUELE III
VIA SAN CARLO
VIA PARCO DEL CASTELLO
VIA FERDINANDO ACTON

This lovely courtyard is the venue for summer events and concerts.

Entrance to Plazzo Reale & library

The Molo Beverello is the passenger terminal of the port built for Charles II in 1302.

0 metres 100
0 yards 100

The historic Neapolitan rowing club, Canottieri Napoli, overlooks the gardens next to Palazzo Reale.

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Palazzo Reale
- ★ San Francesco di Paola
- ★ Castel Nuovo

KEY

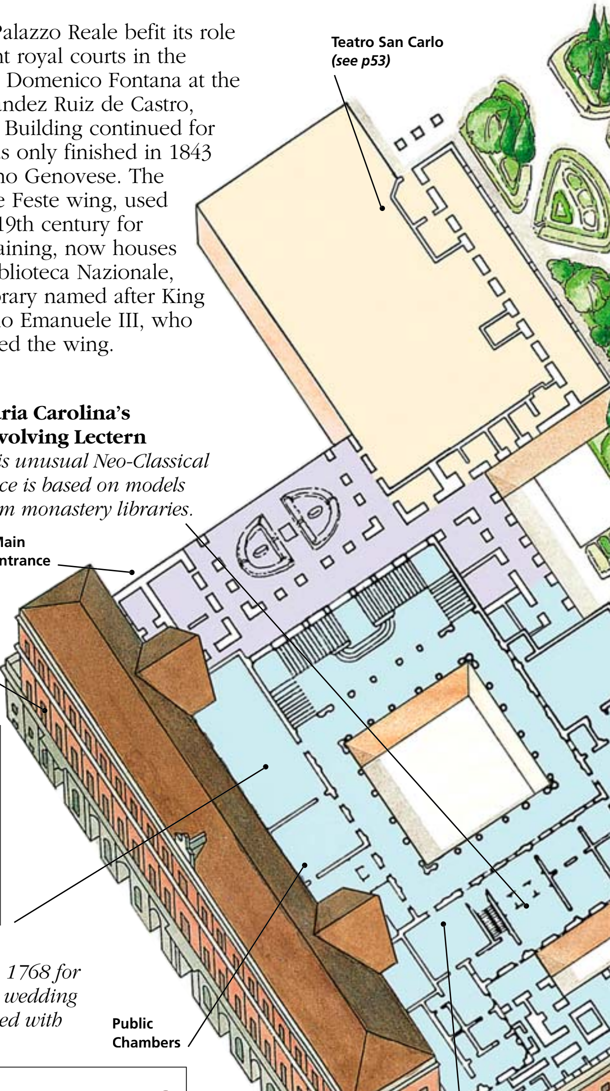
▬ ▬ ▬ Suggested route

★ Palazzo Reale
This palace was begun in 1600 for a visit by Philip III of Spain, which never took place ❶

Palazzo Reale ❶

The layout and size of the Palazzo Reale befit its role as one of the most important royal courts in the Mediterranean. Designed by Domenico Fontana at the request of the viceroy Fernández Ruiz de Castro, construction began in 1600. Building continued for centuries and the palace was only finished in 1843 by Gaetano Genovese. The Ala delle Feste wing, used in the 19th century for entertaining, now houses the Biblioteca Nazionale, the library named after King Vittorio Emanuele III, who donated the wing.

Maria Carolina's Revolving Lectern
This unusual Neo-Classical piece is based on models from monastery libraries.



The façade, 169m (555 ft) long, was altered in the 18th century by Luigi Vanvitelli, who created the niches which now house statues of Neapolitan kings.

★ Teatrino di Corte
The court theatre was built in 1768 for Maria Carolina of Hapsburg's wedding to Ferdinand IV, and decorated with papier-mâché sculpture.

MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL APARTMENTS

The 30 rooms in the first-floor Museum of the Royal Apartments (Museo dell' Appartamento Reale) are arranged around a central courtyard. In the west wing are the Court Theatre and the public chambers; in the south are the private chambers. The east wing houses the Cappella Palatina and the Sala di Ercole. The sumptuous decoration, objets d'art and interior furnishing are of the highest quality. The rooms in the State Rooms house 16th- to 19th-century paintings.

A mirror in the Museo

STAR FEATURES

★ Biblioteca Nazionale

★ Teatrino di Corte

For hotels and restaurants in this area see p178 and p192

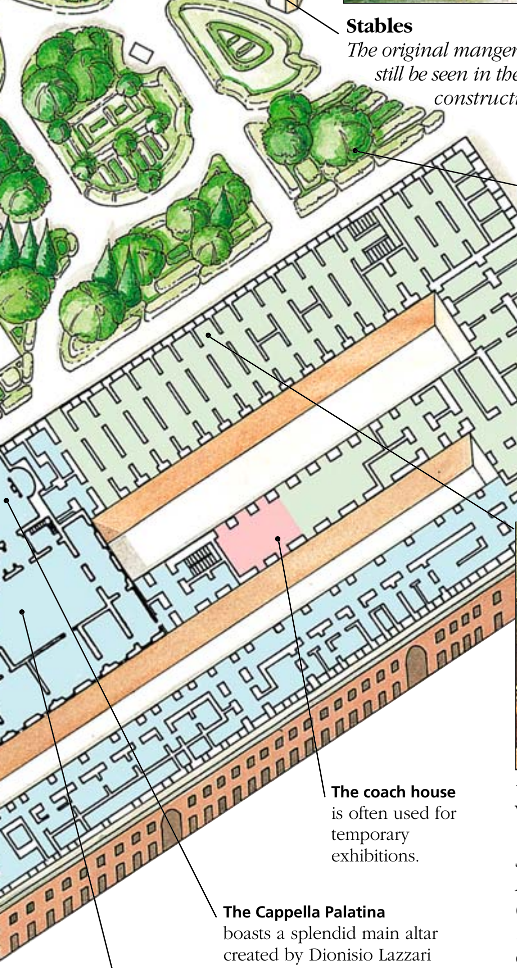
Stables

The original mangers can still be seen in the stone construction.

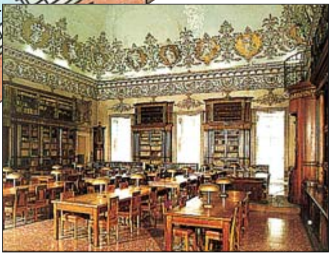
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Piazza del Plebiscito. **Map** 7 A3. **Tel** *081 40 05 47.* 🚌 *C22, C25, E3, R2, R3.* 🚇 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* **Biblioteca** ○ *by appt only: call ahead on 081 781 92 31 to book.* **Stables** ● *closed except some days in May; phone for details.* **Appartamento Reale** ○ *9am–7pm Thu–Tue.* ● *Wed.* *Royal Apartments only.* ♿ ℹ

www.pierreci.it



The small garden, built in the mid-19th century on the site of the former stable-yard, is filled with exotic plants.



★ Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III

This is the most important library in Southern Italy and one of the best in Italy; it has about two million books (including examples which pre-date 1500), manuscripts and a collection of parchments from Herculaneum.

The coach house is often used for temporary exhibitions.

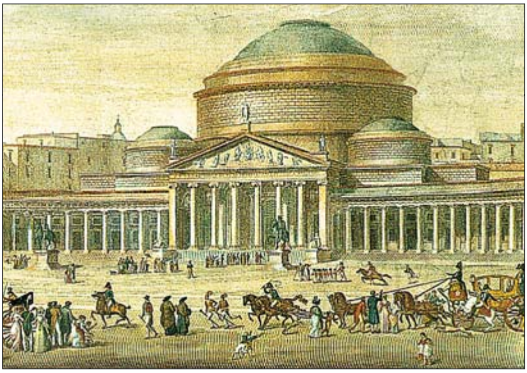
The Cappella Palatina boasts a splendid main altar created by Dionisio Lazzari in the 17th century.

Sala di Ercole

This hall was named after the plaster copies of statues in the Real Museo Borbonico (now the Museo Archeologico Nazionale) – including the Farnese Hercules (see p87) *– which were placed here in the 19th century.*

KEY

- ■ Royal Apartments (first floor)
- ■ Teatro San Carlo
- ■ Ala delle Feste
- ■ Coach house
- ■ Stables
- ■ Non-exhibition space



19th-century print of a riding competition at San Francesco di Paola

San Francesco di Paola ❷

Piazza del Plebiscito. **Map** 7 A3.
Tel *081 764 51 33.* 🚌 *C22, C25, E3, R2, R3, 201.* 🚋 *Centrale: Via Toledo.*
◯ *8am–noon, 3:30–5:30pm Mon–Sat; 8am–noon Sun.* ✝ 📷

Joachim Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, ruled the city of Naples from 1808 to 1815. Dissatisfied with the chaotic jumble of buildings opposite the Palazzo Reale, he decided to rebuild the whole area. The Largo di Palazzo, now called the Piazza del Plebiscito, was meant to play a major role in city life and was used for festivities, ceremonies and military parades.

Statue of Charles III by Canova

The first buildings to go up were the palace built for the Prince of Salerno, and the palazzo that is now the home of the Prefecture. Both were laid out symmetrically. Murat did not see the final results of his scheme, only managing to see Leopoldo Laperuta's design for the Doric colonnade and the initial construction work before the French were driven out of Naples.

In 1815 Ferdinand of Bourbon was reinstated to the throne, and, having fulfilled his vow of reconquering the Kingdom of Naples, completed the project begun by Murat. He commissioned the architect Pietro Bianchi to design the central royal basilica, which was dedicated to San Francesco di Paola. Inspired by the Pantheon in Rome, the church has a circular plan with radiating chapels, a large cupola 53 m (174 ft) high and 34m (112 ft) wide, complete with rosettes.

The sculpture and paintings inside the church are almost all Neo-Classical except for the high altar, which was rebuilt in 1835 with semi-precious stones and multi-coloured marble, and lapis lazuli taken from a 17th-century altar in the church of Santi Apostoli *(see p96).* The cool, formal interior can have a rather chilling effect on visitors. According to architectural historian Renato De Fusco: "Despite the large size of the interior and the rich marble, stucco and garlanding decoration, the overall impression is not that of Neo-Classical rigour, but rather a lack of harmony between man and the setting, a funereal coldness compared to the exterior". The sobering effect is soon dispelled by emerging into the lovely open space of Piazza del Plebiscito, which is pedestrianized. The two equestrian statues of Charles III and Ferdinand I are the work of Antonio Canova and Antonio Calì.

Interior of the historic Caffè Gambrinus

Caffè Gambrinus ❸

Piazza Trieste e Trento. **Map** 7 A3.
Tel *081 41 75 82.* 🚌 *C22, C25, E3, R2, R3, 201.* 🚋 *Centrale: Via Toledo.*
◯ *8am–1.30am Mon–Fri, Sun; 8am–2.30am Sat.* 📷

The café dates from 1860; its walls decorated by the leading Neapolitan painters of the time. It soon became the haunt of politicians, artists and writers, including Guy de Maupassant and Oscar Wilde, as well as the local composers Roberto Murolo and Giovanni Bovio. When the literary café also became popular with opponents of the Fascist regime, the prefect closed it down, initiating a long period of decline and neglect. Fortunately, its lavish Belle Epoque decor has been restored and this historic landmark is once again a favourite. Neapolitans drop in for coffee and cakes, or for iced tea and ice cream.

San Ferdinando ❹

Piazza Trieste e Trento 5. **Map** 7 A3. ***Tel*** *081 40 05 43.* 🚌 *C22, C25, E3, R2, R3, 201.* 🚊 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* ○ *8am–noon, 5–7pm Mon–Sat; 9:30am–1pm Sun.* ✝

This church was founded in 1622 as San Francesco Saverio. In 1769 Ferdinand I dedicated it to his namesake saint. The Baroque interior contains frescoes by Paolo De Matteis and sculptures by Vaccaro as well as the tomb of Lucia Migliaccio, the Duchess of Floridia. Ferdinand gave her his estate on the Vomero hill, which became Villa La Floridiana *(see p106)*. Until 1919 the square was called Piazza San Ferdinando.

FABBRICA di CIOCCOLATO
GAY-ODIN

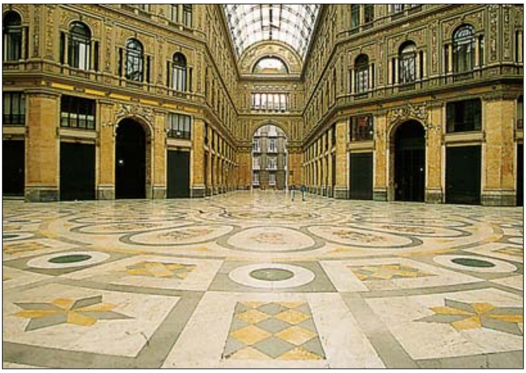
Gay Odin shop in Via Toledo

Via Toledo ❺

Map 3 A5, 7 A1 (9 B4). 🚌 *C57, E2, E3, R1, R2, R3, R4, 27, 201.* 🚊 *Centrale: Via Toledo.*

In the 1600s travellers were equally struck by the lively crowds in the most famous street in Naples and by its amazing length. Via Toledo owes its name to the Spanish viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo, who commissioned its construction alongside the Aragonese city walls in 1536. Fine buildings alternate with shops and churches.

Shopping in Via Toledo caters to all tastes and budgets. Locals like to stop at Gay Odin to sample the exquisite home-made chocolates and at Pintauro's for the excellent *sfogliatelle* pastry.



The marble floor of the Galleria Umberto I

Galleria Umberto I ❻

Via San Carlo, Via Verdi, Via Santa Brigida, Via Toledo. **Map** 7 A2. 🚌 *C22, E3, R2, R3, 201.* 🚊 *Centrale: Via Toledo.*

The galleria was built as part of the Urban Renewal plan, drawn up after the cholera epidemic which struck the city in 1884 *(see pp26–7)*. The impressive iron and glass roof and elegant patterned marble pavement fill the large open space with light. The arcade soon became the favourite haunt of local composers and musicians. From the galleria it was possible to gain entry to the Salone Margherita, which, until 1912, was a famous *café chantant*, and considered the heart of cabaret entertainment in Naples.

Teatro San Carlo ❼

Via San Carlo 101–3. **Map** 7 A3. ***Tel*** *081 799 23 31.* 🚌 *C22, C25, R2, R3, 24, 201.* 🚊 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* ○ *Call ahead on 081 66 45 45 to arrange tour.* 🎫 *9am–6:40pm Mon–Fri, 9am–5:40pm Sat & Sun except during rehearsals,* **Season** *Oct–Jun.* ♿ *See* **Ent in Naples** *p210, p213.*

This is one of the oldest remaining opera houses in the world. Designed by Giovanni Antonio Medrano for the Bourbon Charles I, it was built in a few months and officially opened on 4 November 1737, 40 years before La Scala in Milan, on the king's saint's day. It soon became one of the most important opera houses in Europe, known for its magnificent architecture and excellent productions. For many years, a performance at the San Carlo was considered the high point in the career of a singer or composer.

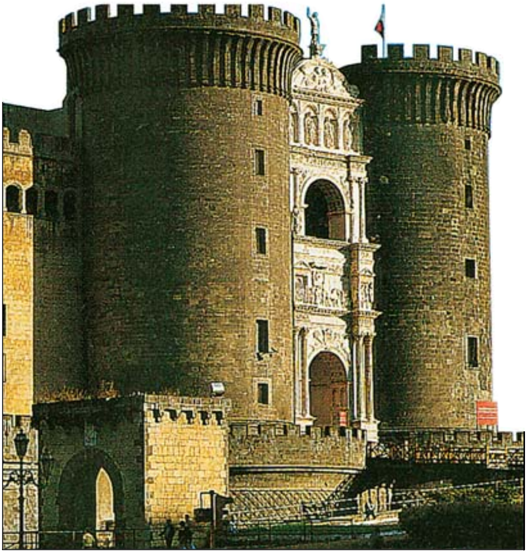
A fire in 1816 severely damaged the interior, which was immediately rebuilt by Antonio Niccolini, the architect who a few years earlier had modified the façade by adding the foyer and balcony. The focal point of the magnificent auditorium, with its six tiers of boxes, is the royal box, surmounted by the crown of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Many great musical figures, including Gioacchino Rossini and Gaetano Donizetti, were at one time artistic directors here. The world premieres of Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* and Rossini's *Mosè* were performed here. Founded in 1812, the San Carlo ballet school vies with La Scala for the title of the oldest ballet school in Italy.

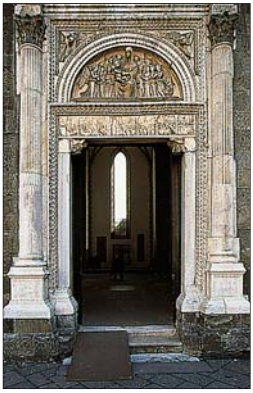
The Teatro San Carlo façade, remodelled by Niccolini in 1810

Castel Nuovo ❽

The castle was called *nuovo* (new) to distinguish it from two earlier ones, dell'Ovo and Capuano *(see pp116 and 81)*, which were too small to accommodate the entire Angevin court. Charles I of Anjou began construction in 1279, but the Cappella Palatina is the only part remaining of the original building. Alfonso V of Aragon (who later became Alfonso I, King of Naples and Sicily) began to rebuild it completely in 1443, the year that marked his triumphant entry into Naples. To celebrate this event, Alfonso later ordered the construction of the superb Arco di Trionfo, one of the most significant expressions of early Renaissance culture in Southern Italy. The castle, with its five impressive cylindrical towers, is designed on a trapezoidal plan facing onto a beautiful central courtyard. From here you can gain access to the most famous chamber in the castle, the Sala dei Baroni (Barons' Hall), now used by the town council. Since 1990 a small but fine art collection, the Museo Civico, has occupied three floors of the west wing.



The imposing Castel Nuovo, with its stunning Renaissance triumphal arch



The Renaissance doorway of the Cappella Palatina

Cappella Palatina

This is the only surviving part of the 13th-century building. An elegant Renaissance doorway leads to the chapel, which is dedicated to St Barbara. The portal itself is crowned with an elaborate rose window typical of the Catalan style of its creators. The portal is also adorned with a Madonna executed by Francesco Laurana (c.1425–1502) in 1474.

The walls inside the chapel were once decorated with frescoes by Giotto and his workshop; today, only small fragments on the splays of the lofty Gothic windows remain.

Sala dei Baroni

Next to the chapel, the Barons' Hall, which is reached by means of an outer stairway, owes its name to the grim events that took place there in 1486. Then, the great barons who had plotted a conspiracy against Ferdinand I of Aragon, were arrested and subsequently executed.

TIMELINE

1279 Charles I of Anjou begins construction of Castel Nuovo

1443 Alfonso V's total rebuilding plan

1443–68 Building of Arco di Trionfo

1547 Popular revolt against the Inquisition

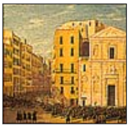
1647 Signing of pact between the viceroy and Masaniello after popular uprising

1200 **1300** **1400** **1500** **1600** **1700** **1800**

1329 Giotto and his assistants paint the Cappella Palatina frescoes

1486 The Barons' conspiracy

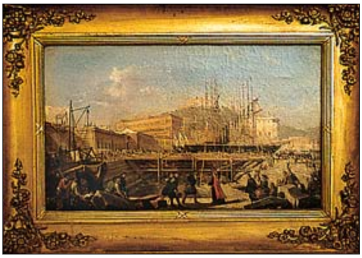
1509–37 Reconstruction of the defence system with new battlements and moats



The Barricades at San Ferdinando during the 1848 uprisings *(detail of a painting in the Museo Civico)*

Sala dei Baroni: the splendid Spanish Gothic vault

This elegant, yet grand and austere hall, 26 m (85 ft) wide and 28 m (92 ft) high, was built by the Spanish craftsman Guglielmo Sagrera, who was summoned to Naples for the purpose in 1446. It is now the main meeting room of the town council. Its principal features are the magnificent Catalan-inspired ribbed vault with intersecting ribs in the shape of a huge star, the monumental fireplace, and the large rectangular "cross windows".

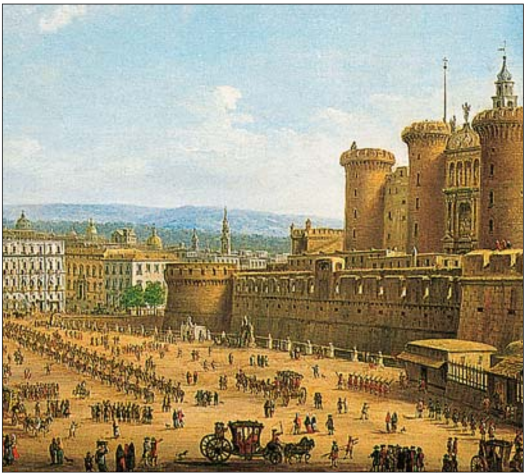


19th-century Neapolitan painting, Museo Civico

Museo Civico

A large part of the west wing of Castel Nuovo and part of the Cappella Palatina are occupied by the Museo Civico (civic museum). Before visiting the museum, do not miss the opportunity to take in the splendid panoramic views of the Bay of Naples and Mount Vesuvius from the upper floors of the castle.

The museum houses paintings, sculptures and objets d'art that come from the castle itself, from neighbouring churches and other Neapolitan monuments. These works date from the 14th to the 19th century, but by far the largest section consists of 19th-century Neapolitan paintings. Some of these – such as Vincenzo Caprile's *Vecchia Napoli* (Old Naples), depicting the famous Zizze fountain in its original state – offer views of a city that no longer exists.

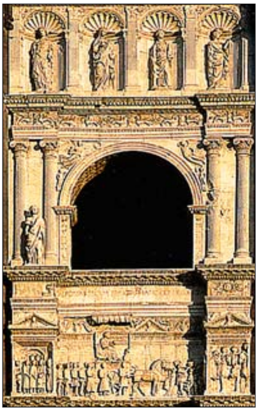


Castel Nuovo in a painting by Antonio Joli

Arco di Trionfo

The combination of white marble against the grey volcanic stone of Castel Nuovo is immediately striking to the visitor, as is the contrast between the ornamental reliefs and the severe geometric form of the towers. The structure, with its two superimposed arches, takes its inspiration from ancient Roman architecture.

The monumental gateway of the *Arco di Trionfo* (Triumphal Arch) was built in 1443 in honour of Alfonso V of Aragon. The bas relief depicting the *Trionfo di Alfonso* (Triumph of Alfonso) lies above the lower section, while the upper arch, which was once intended to house a statue of the sovereign, now holds allegorical figures representing the Four Virtues (looking from left to right, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude and Magnanimity). On the tympanum, supporting two large symbolic statues of rivers, stands a figure of the archangel St Michael. A number of Italian artists contributed to the final building of the arch, the most significant among them being the Neapolitan artist Francesco Laurana, who also worked on the Cappella Palatina and sculpted the statues of Justice and the bas relief of Alfonso I on his chariot. Another artist of note was Laurana's pupil and assistant Domenico Gagini.



Upper section of Arco di Trionfo

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Largo Castello. **Map** 7 B2. ***Tel*** *081 795 58 77.* 🚌 *C25, C55B, C57, C82, R1, R2, R3, R4, 24, 149, 201.* 🚡 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* ○ *9am– 7pm Mon–Sat.* 🎟 📷 ♿ *see attendants for assistance.* ℹ

Teatro Mercadante ❾

Piazza Municipio 74. **Map** 7 B2. ***Tel*** *081 551 33 96.* 🚌 *C22, C25, R2, R3, R4, 201.* 🚇 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* *See* **Ent in Naples**, *p210, p213.*

Built in 1778 to a design by Francesco Securo, this theatre was originally known as *"del Fondo"* because money for its construction came from a fund created by the sale of confiscated Jesuit property. The three-tier façade, with eight caryatids supporting the cornice, was added in 1892. The theatre opened in 1779 with *L'Infedeltà Fedele* by Cimarosa, a leading Neapolitan composer.

Late 19th-century façade of the Teatro Mercadante

Santa Maria Incoronata ❿

Via dell'Incoronata. **Map** 7 B2. 🚌 *C22, C57, R2, R3, R4, 24, 201.* 🚇 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* ○ *8–10:30am Mon–Sat; 11am, 12:30pm, 6:30pm Sun & hols.*

It is immediately obvious that this church is at a lower level than Via Medina. The reason goes back to the 16th century, when Charles V built the new moats for Castel Nuovo. Earth had been dug out to make room for the ditches and when it was tipped nearby it partially buried this small mid-14th century church. Santa Maria Incoronata was originally built for Joan I of Anjou to celebrate her coronation and also to house a fragment of Jesus's crown of thorns. The two fresco cycles in the first bay of the main nave, for years attributed to Giotto, are in fact the work of his pupil Roberto Oderisi.

Detail of the portico of Santa Maria Incoronata

San Giacomo degli Spagnoli ⓫

Piazza Municipio. **Map** *7 B2.* ***Tel*** *081 552 37 59.* 🚌 *C22, C25, C55, C80, C85, R2, R3, R4, 201.* 🚇 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* ○ *7:30–11am Tue–Sat, 11am–2pm Sun.* ✝ 📷

Part of the 19th-century Palazzo San Giacomo (now the town hall), the church of San Giacomo dominates Piazza Municipio. In 1540 Don Pedro Alvarez de Toledo, the viceroy responsible for the present appearance of the city centre, built the church and adjoining hospital for the Spanish community. This was the church of the local aristocracy and although rebuilt in 1741, it still belongs to the Real Hermandad de Nobles Hespanoles de Santiago, a confraternity founded more than four centuries ago.

San Giacomo contains tombs of Spanish nobles, including that of Don Pedro and his wife Maria. They were never buried in their sumptuous tomb however: Don Pedro died in Florence and is buried there in the cathedral.

The marble tomb of Don Pedro Alvarez de Toledo in San Giacomo degli Spagnoli

Santa Brigida ⓬

Via Santa Brigida 1. **Map** 7 A2. ***Tel*** *081 552 37 93.* 🚌 *C57, E2, R2, R3, 24, 201.* 🚇 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* ○ *8am–12:30pm, 5–7pm daily.* ✝ 📷

The curious aspect of this 17th-century church is the dome, which could not be more than 9 m (30 ft) high because it would have obstructed artillery fire from Castel Nuovo. However, the fresco of a vivid sky created by Luca Giordano (1632–1705) on the cupola makes the most of boldly conceived perspective and creates a feeling of immense space.

The artist, nicknamed Luca Fapresto (Luca the Swift) because he worked so rapidly, painted the dome in exchange for his tomb, which can be found in the left transept.

Quartieri Spagnoli ⓭

Map 7 A1. 🚌 *E2, E3.* 🚇 *Centrale: Via Toledo.*

The Spanish Quarter is one of the city's working class districts; densely populated and rather run-down (tourists should take care when visiting the area). Built in the 17th century to the west of Via Toledo to house Spanish troops, its origins live on in the name, but today it is difficult to appreciate the original grid layout. Alleys are festooned with laundry, shielding the streets from the light.

Despite the state of neglect, there is still some fine architecture, such as the church of Montecalvario (founded in

A stall laden with fish in the atmospheric 17th-century Quartieri Spagnoli district

1560), which gives its name to one of the area's districts, and Santa Maria della Concezione, a Baroque masterpiece by Domenico Antonio Vaccaro.

The great Italian poet Leopardi once lived at No. 24 Via Santa Maria Ognibene, and the local playwright Eduardo De Filippo *(see p37)* used the area as a setting for his plays.

Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi ⑭

Piazza Matteotti 3. **Map** 7 B1 (9 B5). ***Tel*** *081 428 95 85.* 🚌 *C57, E2, E3, R1, R4, 24, 149, 201.* ○ *8am–6:30pm Mon–Fri, 8am–12:30pm Sat.* 📷

The post office building was designed in 1935 by Giuseppe Vaccaro as part of an Urban Renewal and Development plan that resulted in the demolition of the San Giuseppe quarter. The bombastic style of the civic architecture of this period (also found in the police headquarters, the tax office and the provincial administration building) is typical of buildings constructed during the Fascist era. The Post Office combines these emphatic features with other innovative elements of the European Modern Movement.

The curvilinear façade and broad staircase make this one of the most interesting examples of 20th-century Neapolitan architecture. In striking contrast to the Post Office is the nearby cloister of Monteoliveto *(see p64)*, sadly now very dilapidated.

Entrance to the Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi

Piazza Giovanni Bovio ⑮

Map 7 B1 (9 C5). 🚌 *C25, C55, R1, R2, R4.*

Neapolitans call this square Piazza della Borsa after the former Stock Exchange *(Borsa)* that dominates it. Built in 1895 when taste was eclectic, the old exchange is reminiscent of 16th-century buildings in the Veneto. It is now the home of the Chamber of Commerce. Incorporated into the left side of this building is the small church of Sant'Aspreno al Porto, originally medieval but totally rebuilt in the 1600s.

The square marks the beginning of Corso Umberto I, also known as the *Rettifilo.* This grand avenue was built after slum clearance around the harbour, to connect the city centre and the central railway station, giving a new look to early 20th-century Naples *(see pp28–9).* The 17th-century Fountain of Neptune has been moved, temporarily, to the corner of Piazza Municipie and Via Medina. Frequently altered, the fountain was moved several times before finding its final home in Piazza Bovio in 1898. It was the work of three artists: the statue of Neptune was sculpted by Michelangelo Naccherino, the balusters and lions were by Cosimo Fanzago, and the monsters at the base by Pietro Bernini.

The Fountain of Neptune

Via Chiaia ⑯

Map 7 A3. 🚌 *C22.*

In Neapolitan dialect, *chiaia* means “beach”, and in fact this street was opened in the 16th century to connect Largo di Palazzo (now Piazza del Plebiscito) with the coast. Together with Via Toledo *(see p53),* Via dei Mille *(see p113)* and Via Calabritto this is one of Naples’ smartest shopping streets. While browsing, it is worth stopping to see the Ponte di Chiaia, a 17th-century gateway restored in the 1800s. Nearby is Palazzo Cellamare, built in the 16th century and enlarged in the 18th century, when it became known for the magnificent banquets and receptions held there. The impressive portal was designed by Ferdinando Fuga. Near the Ponte, a lift affords easy access to Piazza Santa Maria degli Angeli and the Pizzofalcone hill.

Via Chiaia and Ponte di Chiaia

The portal of the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli

Santa Maria degli Angeli ⑰

Piazza Santa Maria degli Angeli. **Map** 6 F2. ***Tel*** *081 764 49 74.* 🚌 *C22, E3.* ○ *7:30–11:30am, 5–7pm Mon–Sat; 8:30am–1:30pm, 6–7pm Sun.* ✝ 📷

Construction of this church began in the 17th century on land donated to the devout Theatine religious order by Donna Costanza del Carretto Dira, the Princess of Melfi. The building was designed by the Theatine cleric Francesco Grimaldi, and it is clearly visible from any point overlooking the city. The three-nave interior is so well designed that Francesco Milizia, the author of an 18th-century guide to Naples, said that it “is perhaps the most well-proportioned church in the city”.

The frescoes on the vaults, which depict episodes from the life of the Virgin Mary in vivid and luminous colour, are the work of Giovan Battista Beinaschi (1638–88).

Santa Maria Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone ⑱

Via Egiziaca 30. **Map** 7 A3. ***Tel*** *081 764 51 99.* 🚌 *C22, E3.* ○ *5:30–7:30pm daily.* ✝ 📷

The portal on Via Egiziaca opens out onto the area in front of this Baroque church. Its construction began in 1661 at the request of the closed order of nuns who lived nearby in the Sant’Agostino convent. The building’s design was entrusted to Cosimo Fanzago (1593–1678), a Lombard architect and sculptor who was to become one of the most prestigious creators of the local Baroque style. Its octagonal plan was greatly admired by contemporaries of Fanzago. The paintings in the main chapels are by Paolo De Matteis (1662–1728), while the sculptures are by Nicola Fumo. The high altar is in pure Rococo style.

Palazzo Serra di Cassano ⑲

Via Monte di Dio 14–15. **Map** 6 F2. ***Tel*** *081 764 26 52.* 🚌 *C22, E3.* ○ *certain days in May.* 📷

The main doorway to Prince Aloisio Serra di Cassano’s palace is no longer the main entrance to one of the most beautiful examples of 18th-century Neapolitan civic architecture. To express his grief over the execution of his son Gennaro – one of the leaders of the 1799 revolution in Naples – the prince ordered the original entrance (at No. 67 Via Egiziaca) to be

Interior of the cupola of Santa Maria Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone

The impressive double staircase in Palazzo Serra di Cassano

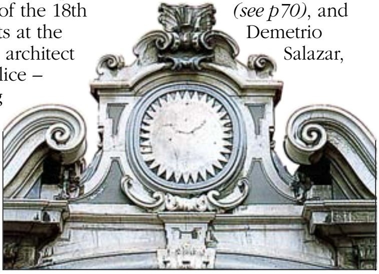
closed that same year. The originality of this building, which was designed by one of the leading architects of the time, Ferdinando Sanfelice (1675–1748), lies in the majestic staircase with its double flight of steps. Set in the entrance hall that opens on to the courtyard, it is decorated with white marble that contrasts beautifully with the building's imposing, grey volcanic stone.

The *piano nobile* (upper floor) of the palazzo is now the home of the Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici, a leading international cultural institution.

Nunziatella ⑳

Via Generale Parisi. **Map** 7 A4.
Tel *081 764 15 20.* 🚌 *C22.* ⚑ *phone Mon–Fri and ask for Secretaría to book.* 🚫

The façades of the church and former convent of the Nunziatella, which has been occupied since 1787 by the military college of the same name, converge at a right angle to form a beautiful little square. At the beginning of the 18th century, the Jesuits at the Nunziatella asked architect Ferdinando Sanfelice – who was working on the nearby Palazzo Serra di Cassano at the time – to build the church and restore the convent, which dates from the 16th century.



Scroll decoration on the Nunziatella façade

Entering the little church, the first thing to strike the visitor is the harmonious balance Sanfelice established between the architectural space and the pictorial and sculptural decorative elements. The most important frescoes were painted by Neapolitan artist Francesco de Mura (1696–1782); in the apse is the *Adoration of the Magi*, the *Assumption of the Virgin* is on the ceiling, and on the inside of the façade is *Rest during the Flight to Egypt*. The altar, the work of Giuseppe Sanmartino (1720–93), is one of the most important examples of Neapolitan Baroque in existence.

Museo Artistico Industriale ㉑

Piazzetta Demetrio Salazar 6. **Map** 7 A3. ***Tel*** *081 764 74 71.* 🚌 *C22, E3.* ○ *Mon–Sat by appointment only.* ⚑ *ask at Art Institute.* 🚫 ♿

Founded in 1878 by Gaetano Filangieri, who also founded the Filangieri Civic Museum *(see p70)*, and Demetrio Salazar, this was the school where young artists were educated following past examples. The most important works of art are the ceramics. Among these are two large ceramic tile panels designed by the important 19th-century Neapolitan artists Domenico Morelli and Filippo Palizzi.

Façade of the Museo Artistico with its decorative tiles

THE BIRTHPLACE OF PARTHENOPE

Ancient ruins on Pizzofalcone

In the 7th century BC, Greek colonists from Rhodes founded the first urban settlement in Naples on the hill of Pizzofalcone: Parthenope, renamed Palaepolis (old city) three centuries later when Neapolis (new city) was founded to the east. The old city was later abandoned and by the Middle Ages the area had reverted to farmland. The site of ancient Naples was revived however in the 16th century, when it became a residential neighbourhood favoured by aristocrats and important officials, who were attracted by the beauty of the site and its proximity to the Royal Palace. In the 18th century Via Monte di Dio was one of the most important residential streets in Naples, and to this day it retains some of its original character.

SPACCANAPOLI

Bust-reliquary of San Bartolomeo, Santa Chiara

The straight street called Spaccanapoli corresponds to the lower *decumanus*, one of the three main thoroughfares in Greco-Roman Naples; the other two being present-day Via Anticaglia *(see p84)* and Via dei Tribunali *(see pp76–7)*. At the end of the 13th century, after the construction of Castel Nuovo *(see pp54–5)*, the administrative hub of the city began to shift towards the seafront. Commercial activity developed in the Piazza Mercato zone, while in the old centre there was a concentration of churches and convents, notably Santa Chiara. When the city expanded around the newly built Via Toledo *(see p53)* during the era of the Spanish viceroyalty, the area which is now Piazza del Gesù Nuovo became the junction point between the old and modern cities. Subsequent development in the 19th century, including the opening up of Corso Umberto I, led to the demolition of part of the city's medieval fabric.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings

Archivio di Stato ⑰
Monte di Pietà ⑭
Palazzo Carafa Santangelo ⑬
Palazzo Filomarino ⑦

Churches

Cappella Sansevero ⑩
Gesù Nuovo ③
Gesù Vecchio ⑳
Sant'Angelo a Nilo ⑪
Sant'Anna dei Lombardi ②
Santissima Annunziata ㉓
Santa Chiara pp66–7 ⑤
San Domenico Maggiore ⑨
Sant'Eligio Maggiore ㉕
San Giorgio Maggiore ⑮
San Giovanni dei Pappacoda ㉒
Santi Marcellino e Festo ⑲
Santa Maria del Carmine ㉔
Santa Maria La Nova ①
Santa Marta ⑥
Santi Severino e Sossio ⑱

Historic Streets and Squares

Corso Umberto I ㉑
Piazza San Domenico Maggiore ⑧

Spires and Statues

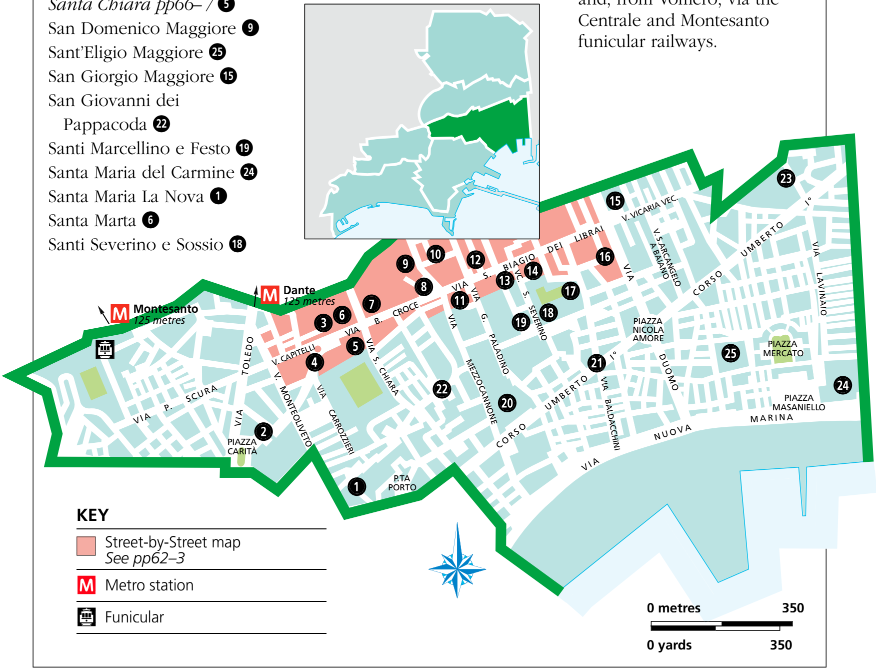
Guglia dell'Immacolata ④
Statue of the Nile ⑫

Museums

Museo Civico Filangieri ⑯

GETTING THERE

Spaccanapoli is partly closed to traffic. The red bus lines R1 (from Vomero), R2 (from the central railway station), R3 (from the Mergellina station) and R4 (from Capodimonte) stop in Via Toledo, a short walk away from the district. Piazza Mercato can be reached by trams 1 and 4. You can also get to Spaccanapoli by underground (Montesanto, Dante and Cavour/Museo stations) and, from Vomero, via the Centrale and Montesanto funicular railways.



M Montesanto 125 metres
M Dante 125 metres
VIA P. SCURA
TOLEDO
VIA
PIAZZA CARITÀ
V. CAPITELLI
V. MONTEOLIVETO
VIA CARROZZIERI
VIA S. CHIARA
B. CROCE
VIA
VIA MEZZOCANNONE
G. PALADINO
S. BIAGIO
VC.
DEI LIBRAI
S. SEVERINO
P.TA PORTO
V. VICARIA VEC.
V. S.ARCANGELO A BAIANO
VIA
CORSO UMBERTO I°
VIA LAVINAIO
PIAZZA NICOLA AMORE
DUOMO
VIA BALDACCHINI
CORSO UMBERTO I°
VIA NUOVA MARINA
PIAZZA MERCATO
PIAZZA MASANIELLO
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

KEY

- 🟥 Street-by-Street map *See pp62–3*
- M Metro station
- 🚞 Funicular

0 metres 350
0 yards 350

◁ **View over Spaccanapoli, once a major thoroughfare in ancient Naples**

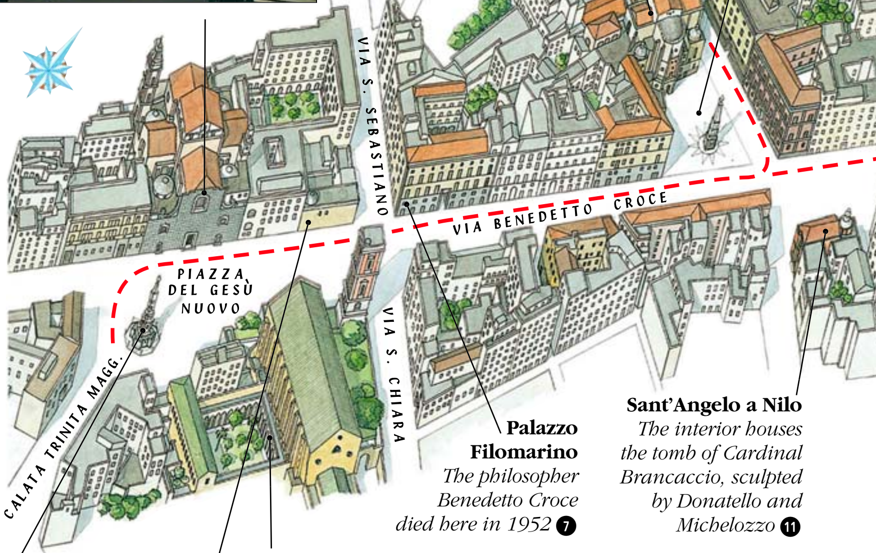
Street-by-Street: Spaccanapoli

The long street commonly known as Spaccanapoli is divided into seven sections bearing different names. Because of its rich array of churches, squares and historic buildings it has been called an "open-air museum", like nearby Via dei Tribunali. It is also one of the most lively and atmospheric places in Naples, with shops, crafts and cafés. Piazza San Domenico, near the University, is always crowded with young people. Those with a sweet tooth can enjoy the excellent pastries at the Scaturchio pasticceria.

Piazza San Domenico
An unusual siren with two tails is sculpted on the base of the spire ⑧

San Domenico Maggiore
This church was built in 1283 by Charles I of Anjou ⑨

★ Gesù Nuovo
The rusticated façade of the church was once part of Palazzo Sanseverino ③



Palazzo Filomarino
The philosopher Benedetto Croce died here in 1952 ⑦

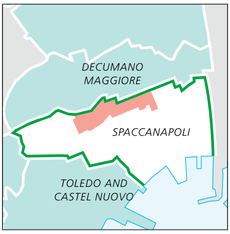
Sant'Angelo a Nilo
The interior houses the tomb of Cardinal Brancaccio, sculpted by Donatello and Michelozzo ⑪

Guglia dell'Immacolata
Erected in the 1700s, this spire was named after the statue of the Virgin at its pinnacle ④

★ Santa Chiara
Robert of Anjou was responsible for building this church. The tiled cloister was designed by Domenico Antonio Vaccaro in 1742 ⑤

Santa Marta
This small church dates from the 15th century ⑥

★ Cappella Sansevero
This moving Veiled Christ *is the only work of art by a Neapolitan artist (Giuseppe Sanmartino) in the di Sangro family chapel* ⑩


DECUMANO MAGGIORE
SPACCANAPOLI
TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO

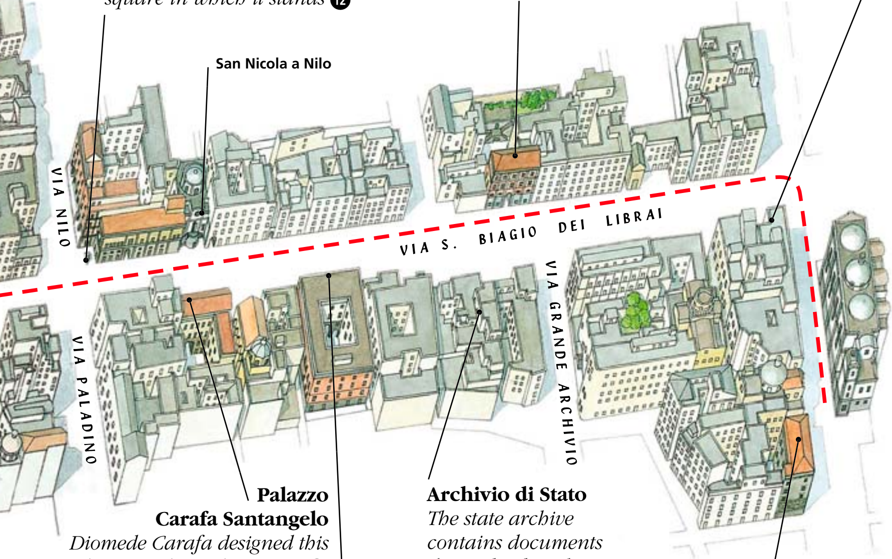
LOCATOR MAP
See Street Finder, maps 4, 5, 7

Statue of the Nile
This statue, erected in honour of the Egyptian god Nile, gives its name to the square in which it stands ⑫

Ospedale delle Bambole, the dolls' hospital, is a unique place where dolls and puppets are repaired.

Palazzo Marigliano

San Nicola a Nilo


VIA NILO
VIA S. BIAGIO DEI LIBRAI
VIA PALADINO
VIA GRANDE ARCHIVIO

Palazzo Carafa Santangelo
Diomede Carafa designed this palazzo in the 15th century ⑬

Archivio di Stato
The state archive contains documents dating back to the Angevin period ⑰

O MAGNVM PIETATIS OPVS

Monte di Pietà
This majestic building and the adjoining chapel were designed by Giovan Battista Cavagna ⑭

Museo Civico Filangieri
Prince Filangieri's art collection in elegant Palazzo Como includes detailed mosaic floor tiles like these ⑯

0 metres 100
0 yards 100

KEY

▬ ▬ Suggested route

STAR SIGHTS

★ Gesù Nuovo
★ Santa Chiara
★ Cappella Sansevero

Santa Maria La Nova ❶

Largo Santa Maria La Nova 1. **Map** 7 B1 (9 C5). ***Tel*** *081 552 32 98.* 🚌 *C25, C57, CD, E1, E3, R1, R3, R4, 24, 201.* 🚋 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo.* ○ *9:30am–1pm Fri–Sun.* **Cloisters** ○ *9am–6:30pm daily.*

In order to make room for Castel Nuovo *(see pp54–5)* a Franciscan church devoted to the Virgin Mary had to be demolished. In exchange, Charles I of Anjou gave the friars a nearby plot of land and had a new church built at his own expense, Santa Maria La Nova. The richly decorated wooden ceiling was painted by the leading artists of the time (Santafede, Curia, Imparato and Corenzio), creating a gallery of 16th- and 17th-century Neapolitan painting. In the fourth chapel on the right is Giovanni da Nola's altarpiece of Sant' Eustachio. Other chapels contain works by Caracciolo, Teodoro d'Errico and Santacroce. In the former monastery, now the seat of the provincial government, there are two cloisters; the smaller one (No. 44) has Renaissance frescoes and marble tombs, while the other (No. 43) contains a garden. Nearby, at 11 Piazza Tommaso Monticelli, is the 15th-century façade of Palazzo Penna.

The smaller cloister in the former monastery of Santa Maria La Nova

Sant'Anna dei Lombardi ❷

Piazza Monteoliveto 3. **Map** 7 A1 (9 B5). ***Tel*** *081 551 33 33.* 🚌 *C25, C57, CD, E1, E3, R1, R3, R4, 24, 201.* 🚋 *Centrale: Via Toledo.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo.* ○ *9am–12.30pm Tue–Fri.* ✝

Founded in 1411 as Santa Maria di Monteoliveto, this was the favourite church of the Aragonese kings, who summoned the leading artists of the time to decorate it. Its name changed when it was assigned to the Confraternity of Lombards (to whom it still belongs), whose church had collapsed in the 1805 earthquake. The roof was damaged during World War II and has not been restored, but the interior contains some examples of Renaissance sculpture.

Cappella Piccolomini, altarpiece decoration

The marble altarpiece in the Cappella Piccolomini, by Antonio Rossellino (1475), has dancing angels on the top, the work of Benedetto da Majano. The latter also executed the altarpiece in the Terranova chapel (1489). The Tolosa chapel was decorated by the della Robbia workshop in Florence. To the right of the presbytery is Guido Mazzoni's *Lamentation over the Dead Christ* (1492), an amazingly realistic tableau of eight life-size terracotta figures surrounding Christ. Their grief-stricken faces are said to be modelled on the Aragonese kings.

At No. 3 Via Monteoliveto is the 16th-century Palazzo Gravina, now occupied by the Faculty of Architecture.

Detail of the reliquary in Gesù Nuovo

Gesù Nuovo ❸

Piazza del Gesù Nuovo 2. **Map** 3 B5 (9 B4). ***Tel*** *081 551 86 13.* 🚌 *C57, CD, E1, E3, R1, R3, R4, 24, 201.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* ○ *7am–12:30pm, 4–7:30pm daily.* ✝

The façade, covered in diamond point rustication, was once part of 15th-century Palazzo Sanseverino. It was retained by the Jesuits when they bought the building and in 1584 transformed it into the large church seen today. The 17th-century doorway incorporates the original Renaissance entrance to the palazzo. The Baroque interior is richly decorated with multicoloured marbles and ornate works of art including statues, a reliquary and vivid frescoes.

In the chapel of St Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, are two of Cosimo Fanzago's finest works: the sculptures of *David* and *Jeremiah*. The cupola, frescoed by Lanfranco, collapsed in the 1688 earthquake; the only survivors were the corbels showing the four Evangelists in flight. Above the main entrance is Francesco Solimena's huge fresco, *Expulsion of Heliodorus from the Temple* (1725). The statue of the Virgin, on a lapis lazuli globe above the altar, dates from the mid-19th century. The second chapel on the right houses the remains of San Giuseppe Moscati, canonized in 1987.

Façade of Gesù Nuovo

Guglia dell'Immacolata ❹

Piazza del Gesù Nuovo. **Map** 3 B5 (9 B4). 🚌 *C57, CD, E1, E3, R1, R3, R4, 24.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo.* 🚋 *Montesanto.*

The Jesuits commissioned this gigantic marble spire as a symbol of devotion to the Virgin Mary, and as a tangible sign of the their power. The monument, modelled on ancient Egyptian obelisks and designed by Giuseppe Genuino, was begun in 1743. The complex stone ornamentation, depicting the Jesuit saints and stories of Mary, was sculpted by Francesco Pagano and Matteo Bottigliero and is regarded as a key work of 18th-century Neapolitan sculpture. The statue of the Madonna is the centre of festivities on the Feast of Immaculate Conception.

Guglia dell'Immacolata

Santa Chiara ❺

See pp66–7.

Santa Marta ❻

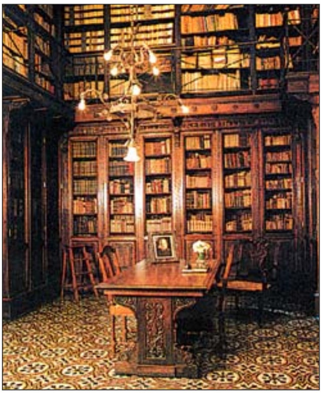
Via San Sebastiano 42. **Map** *3 B5 (9 B3).* ***Tel*** *081 726 04 95.* 🚌 *C57, CD, E1, E3, R1, R3, R4, 24.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* ○ *8:30am–noon Sun.* ✝

This small church was founded by Margherita di Durazzo in the 15th century and became the headquarters of one of the city's most important confraternities, whose members included kings, viceroys and high-ranking officials. The church stands opposite the bell tower of Santa Chiara *(see pp66–7).* The doorway still retains its original depressed arch structure. On the high altar is a painting by Andrea and Nicola Vaccaro (1670), depicting Santa Marta, to whom the church is dedicated. The *Codice di Santa Marta (Codex of St Martha)*, with its valuable miniatures, came from this church and is now kept in the Archivio di Stato, or state archive *(see p70).* You can get to the underground cemetery from the room next to the sacristy.

Palazzo Filomarino ❼

Via Benedetto Croce 12. **Map** 3 B5 (9 C5). 🚌 *C57, CD, E1, E3, R1, R3, R4, 24.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* **Library** ○ *9am–12 noon Tue, Fri.*

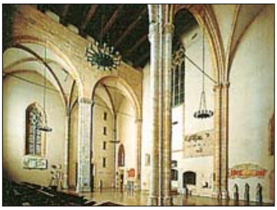
This is the first of many noble buildings you will see in the Spaccanapoli and Decumano Maggiore areas. These mansions and palaces are often in a bad state of preservation yet have retained an air of splendour and stateliness, and still bear traces of the lives of the generations of aristocrats who built and lived in them. The original Palazzo Filomarino dates back to the 14th century, but the building was substantially altered in the 16th century. It then underwent restoration in the following century after being damaged during Masaniello's uprising *(see p73).* The 18th-century doorway is the work of the architect Sanfelice. Philosopher Benedetto Croce, a leading figure in Italian culture and politics in the first half of this century *(see p26)*, lived in this palazzo in the latter part of his life. The Italian Institute of Historical Studies, founded by Croce, takes up the whole of the first floor with its 40,000-volume library. At No. 45 on the same street is the impressive Baroque doorway of Palazzo Carafa della Spina.



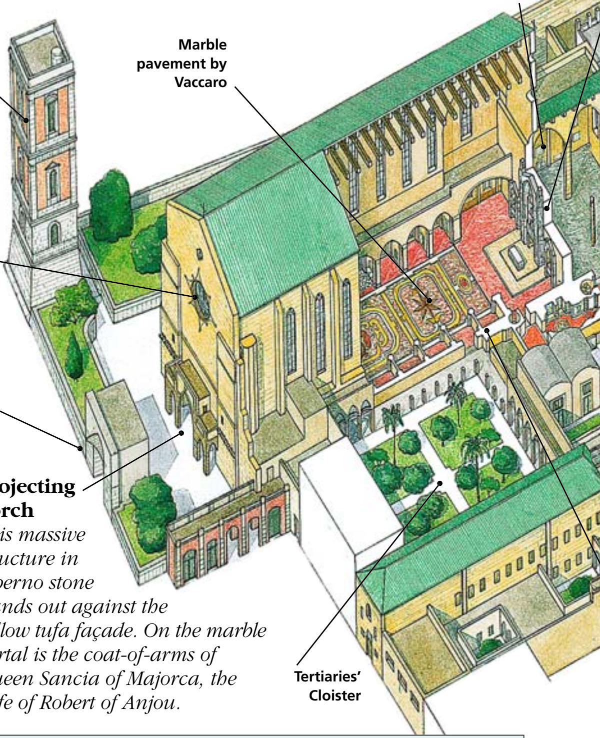
The library of philosopher Benedetto Croce on the first floor of Palazzo Filomarino

Santa Chiara ❺

In 1310 Robert of Anjou laid the first stone of the convent and church that the Angevin rulers later chose as the site for their tombs. Santa Chiara was where the kingdom's assemblies were held, as well as ceremonies, such as the one celebrating the miracle of San Gennaro's blood *(see p40)*. In the mid-1700s, the church's Gothic lines were obscured by the addition of elaborate Baroque ornamentation. After the church was totally destroyed by fire in 1943, restoration work tried to recover as much as possible of the original; the present interior is simple and austere, typical of a Franciscan church. Near the apse are the fine sculpture groups of the royal Angevin tombs; a beautiful wooden 14th-century crucifix executed by an unknown artist is on the altar. The lovely cloisters are an oasis of calm and a convenient meeting place for Neapolitans.



★ Poor Clares' Choir
Built by Leonardo Di Vito, this choir is one of the best examples of Neapolitan Gothic. It was frescoed by Giotto and his assistants, but only fragments of the original have remained intact.

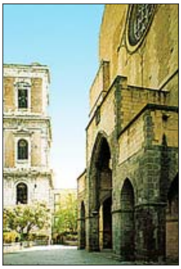


The bell tower still has its original base, with Gothic inscriptions describing the foundation of the church.

Marble pavement by Vaccaro

The rose window tracery consists of six marble circles.

The main gateway is a 14th-century portal with a large jutting vault.



Projecting Porch
This massive structure in piperno stone stands out against the yellow tufa façade. On the marble portal is the coat-of-arms of Queen Sancia of Majorca, the wife of Robert of Anjou.

Tertiaries' Cloister

TIMELINE

1340 Santa Chiara consecrated and declared royal church

1742 Building of the tiled cloister

Detail of the cloister

1943 4 Aug: fire caused by bomb destroys church

1995 Museo dell'Opera opens to the public

1300

1700

1900

1310 Robert of Anjou lays the first stone

1343 Giovanni and Pacio Bertini sculpt Tomb of Robert of Anjou

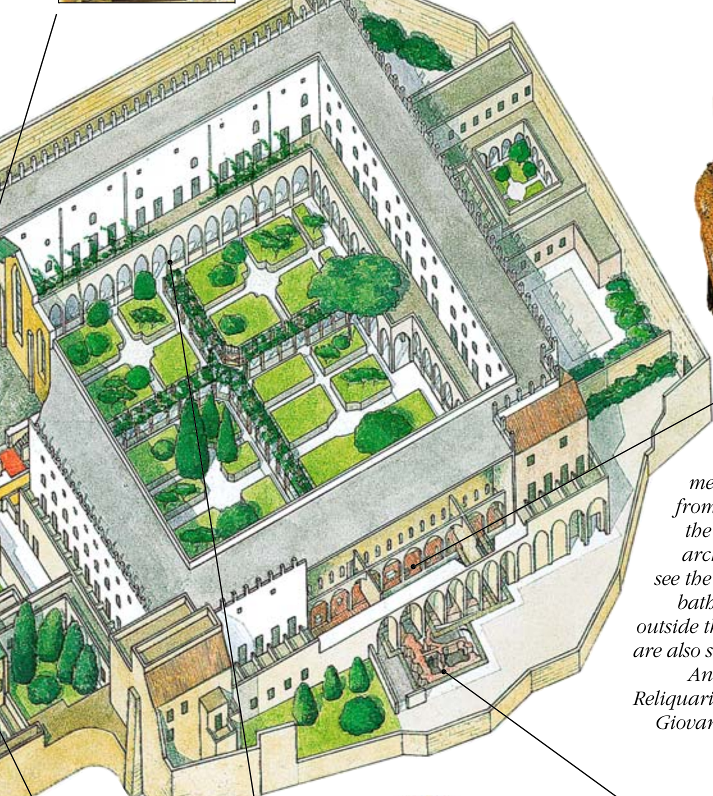
1769 Church totally rebuilt in Baroque style

1953 4 Aug: restored church reopens for worship

Royal Tombs
The tombs of Charles of Calabria (shown here) and his wife Mary of Valois are by Tino da Camaino (c.1285–1337). In the centre of the rear wall is the tomb of Robert of Anjou, one of Italy's greatest medieval funerary monuments.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Via Benedetto Croce. **Map** 3 B5. ***Tel*** *081 552 62 09.* 🚌 *C25, CD, E1, E3, R1, R3, R4.* 🚋 Ⓜ *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* ○ **Church** *6:45am–1pm, 4–8pm;* **Cloister & Museum** *9:30am–6:30pm Mon–Sat; 9:30am–2:30pm Sun and hols.* 🎟 *museum only.* 📷 ♿



★ Museo dell'Opera
This museum houses objects, decorative ornaments and sculptures from Santa Chiara. In the section devoted to archaeology, you can see the ruins of a Roman bathhouse that extend outside the museum. There are also sections on History, Ancient Marbles and Reliquaries. This last boasts Giovanni da Nola's Ecce Homo *(1519).*

The Roman baths, which once marked the city's western limit, lie between the first two rooms of the Museo dell'Opera and the outer courtyard.

The Tomb of Philip of Bourbon, the idiot son of Charles III who died in 1777, is found in the last chapel on the right. Designed by Ferdinando Fuga, it is one of the few 18th-century works that survived the fire in 1943.

★ Tiled Cloister
The simple arches of the 14th-century cloister frame the garden redesigned by Domenico Antonio Vaccaro in 1742. The 72 octagonal pillars are punctuated by seats at intervals, and every surface is decorated with majolica tiles painted by Donato and Giuseppe Massa.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Royal Tombs
- ★ Poor Clares' Choir
- ★ Tiled Cloister
- ★ Museo dell'Opera

Guglia di San Domenico

Piazza San Domenico Maggiore ❽

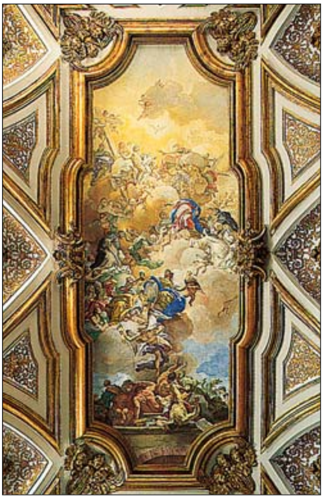
Map 3 B5 (9 C3). 🚌 *CD, E1, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚡 *Montesanto.*

This piazza was the result of a rare Renaissance town-planning project in Naples. In the 1500s the area, once crossed by the Greek city walls, was still being used for kitchen gardens. Rebuilding by the Aragonese rulers transformed the zone into a setting appropriate for the church of San Domenico, which had been chosen to house the royal tombs. They also wanted to improve the area around the statue of the Nile, the aristocratic residential district. The top of the piazza is dominated by the apse of San Domenico; next to this is the lovely 14th-century portal of the church of Sant'Arcangelo a Morfisa. Imposing buildings line the other sides of the square. Opposite the church (at No. 17) is the 17th-century Palazzo Sangro di Casacalenda; to the left (No. 3) is Palazzo Petrucci with its 15th-century portal; to the right (Nos. 12 and 9) are Palazzo Corigliano and Palazzo Sangro di Sansevero. In the centre stands the Guglia di San Domenico, built in gratitude for release from the plague of 1656. The spire was designed by Cosimo Fanzago and finished only in 1737 by Domenico Antonio Vaccaro.

San Domenico Maggiore ❾

Piazza San Domenico Maggiore 8/a. **Map** 3 B5 (9 C3). ***Tel*** *081 459 188.* 🚌 *CD, E1, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚡 *Montesanto.* ○ *8:30am–noon, 4:30–7pm daily.* ✝

In 1283 Charles I of Anjou ordered the construction of a new church and monastery for the powerful Dominican order. The Gothic three-nave building was built onto the medieval church of Sant'Arcangelo a Morfisa, whose 14th-century doorway still remains. The appearance of today's church is the result of radical reconstruction. In 1506 a fire almost totally destroyed the basilica. In 1850–53 Federico Travaglini rebuilt the interior in Neo-Gothic style, removing much of the original spirit of this monument. However, in the second chapel on the right there are 14th-century frescoes ascribed to Pietro Cavallini, a pupil of Giotto. The tombs of 45 rulers and dignitaries at the Aragonese court are arranged along a balcony in the sacristy. The ceiling fresco was painted by Francesco Solimena in 1706.

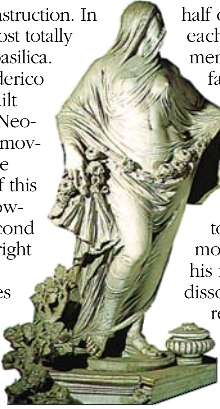


Fresco by Francesco Solimena in the sacristy of San Domenico Maggiore

Cappella Sansevero ❿

Via Francesco de Sanctis 19. **Map** 3 B5 (9 C3). ***Tel*** *081 551 84 70.* 🚌 *CD, E1, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚡 *Montesanto.* ○ *10am–5:40pm Wed–Mon (10am–1pm Sun).* 🎫 🚫📷 ♿ *limited.*

The lavish decoration in the family chapel was planned by Raimondo di Sangro, Prince of Sansevero, in the second half of the 18th century. In each sculpture group a member of the powerful family is represented by an allegorical figure. Antonio Corradini's *Modesty* (to the left of the altar) is set on the tomb of the prince's mother. On the tomb of his father, said to be a dissolute man who later repented his ways, is Francesco Queirolo's *Deception* (to the right of the altar). The focal point of the chapel is the extraordinary *Veiled Christ*, the masterpiece of Neapolitan sculptor Giuseppe Sanmartino (1720–93). Sculpted from a single block of marble, the recumbent figure of Christ lies draped with the thinnest of translucent veils. In the chapel crypt, two "anatomical machines", perhaps creations of the mysterious Raimondo di Sangro himself, are on display. The stories about the famous prince – inventor, alchemist, lover of science and the occult, and Masonic Grand Master – have engendered legends depicting him as a demon or a sorcerer.



Corradini's *Modesty* in the Cappella Sansevero

Sant'Angelo a Nilo ⑪

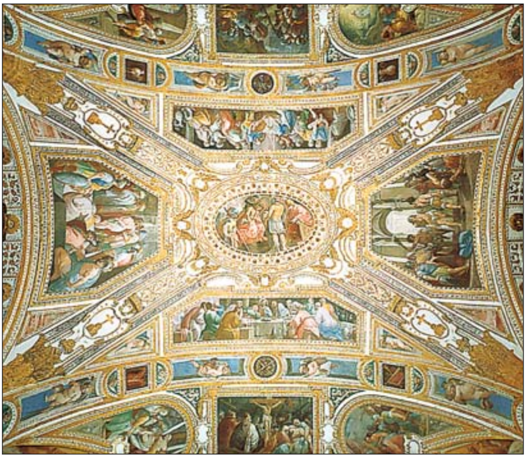
Piazzetta Nilo. **Map** 3 B5 (9 C3). ***Tel*** *081 551 62 27.* 🚌 *CD, E1, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* ○ *8:30am–1pm, 4:45–7pm Mon–Sat; 8:30am–1pm Sun.* ✝ 🚫

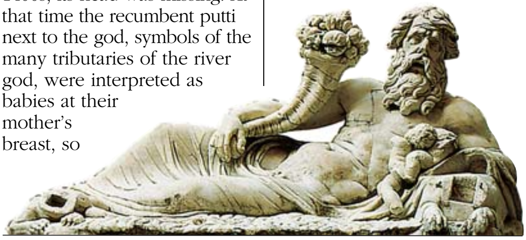
Built in the late 1300s by Cardinal Brancaccio next to his family palace, this church was remodelled four centuries later by Arcangelo Guglielmi-nelli. It houses the earliest Renaissance work in Naples: the cardinal's funerary monument, sculpted in Pisa by Donatello and Michelozzo in 1426–7 and sent to Naples by ship. On the front of the sarcophagus, in the bas relief representing the *Assumption of the Virgin*, Donatello created one of the first examples of his revolutionary "stiacciato" technique – the relief receding gradually from the foreground to give the illusion of depth. From the church you can visit the courtyard of Palazzo Brancaccio where, thanks to the family's patronage, the first public library in Naples was founded in 1690.

Statue of the Nile ⑫

Largo Corpo di Napoli. **Map** 3 B5. 🚌 *CD, E1, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚋 *Montesanto.*

An 18th-century inscription informs the reader that the Alexandrian merchants who worked in this area of the Greco-Roman city had this statue sculpted in honour of the Egyptian god Nile. The statue disappeared after the merchants left Naples; and although it was found in the 1400s, its head was missing. At that time the recumbent putti next to the god, symbols of the many tributaries of the river god, were interpreted as babies at their mother's breast, so that the sculpture was called "the Body of Naples", the mother-city suckling her children. The statue has kept this name despite the addition of a bearded head in the 17th century.


The frescoed ceiling in the Monte di Pietà chapel


Statue of the Egyptian god Nile, known as the "Body of Naples"

Palazzo Carafa Santangelo ⑬

Via San Biagio dei Librai 121. **Map** 3 C5 (10 D3). 🚌 *CD, E1, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* ○ *7am–1pm, 4–7pm Mon–Sat.*

This important example of Neapolitan Renaissance architecture is known as Palazzo della Capa di Cavallo because of the terracotta copy of a horse's head (now in the courtyard). This was a gift from Lorenzo de' Medici to his friend Diomede Carafa in 1471 to em- bellish his new palace. The original sculpture, a Roman bronze, has been in the Museo Archeologico (see pp86–9) since 1809.

The marble portal, similar to that of Palazzo Petrucci in Piazza San Domenico *(see p68)*, and the façade with its shallow rustication are examples of the new Renaissance style. In late 15th-century Naples this look merged with the late Gothic style, as can be seen in the form of the arches and pilasters and the inlay in the wooden doors with the Carafa family coats of arms. Opposite the palace is the animated Baroque façade of the church of San Nicola a Nilo, which is also the site of a second-hand dealer's stall.

Monte di Pietà ⑭

Via San Biagio dei Librai 114. **Map** 3 C5 (10 D3). ***Tel*** *081 551 70 74.* 🚌 *CD, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* ○ *9am–2pm Sat & Sun.*

This majestic building was built in the late 1500s for the charitable institute set up to grant loans to people in debt to moneylenders. The Cappella della Pietà at the end of the courtyard has a late Renaissance façade with sculptures by Pietro Bernini (at the sides of the entrance) and Michelangelo Naccherino (on the tympanum). The church interior was frescoed by Belisario Corenzio and the young Battistello in the early 1600s.

San Giorgio Maggiore ⓯

Via Duomo 237/a. **Map** 3 C5 (10 E3). ***Tel*** *081 28 79 32.* 🚌 *C5, C55, E1, R2.* ○ *8:30am–noon, 5–7pm Mon–Sat; 8:30am–1pm Sun.* ✝

San Giorgio Maggiore, originally an early Christian basilica, is one of the city's oldest churches. It was completely rebuilt in the mid-1600s to a design by Cosimo Fanzago. The only surviving part of the original church is the semi-circular apse with Corinthian columns at the entrance of the 17th-century church, originally built facing a different direction. The right-hand nave of the rebuilt church was demolished in the late 19th century to make room for the extended Via Duomo. The frescoes in the third chapel are by Francesco Solimena. Before visiting the church, pause for a moment at Palazzo Marigliano (at No. 39 Via Duomo). Though run-down, it is one of the most important examples of 16th-century Neapolitan civic architecture.

Museo Civico Filangieri ⓰

Via Duomo 288. **Map** 3 C5 (10 E3). ***Tel*** *081 20 31 75.* 🚌 *E1, R2, C5, C55.* ● *for restoration until 2007.*

The building now occupied by the Civic Museum was built in the late 15th century as the Como family residence in the Florentine Renaissance style. It became a monastery in the late 1500s, was demolished during work on Via Duomo (1879) and then faithfully rebuilt 20 m (66 ft) from its original site.

In 1882 Prince Gaetano Filangieri established his fine art collection there and donated it to the city in 1888. Much of the collection was scattered during World War II and was reassembled through private donations. Today it consists of objects from various sources, including weapons, furniture, paintings, medallions, porcelain, coins and costumes. The spiral staircase leads from the ground floor to the Sala Agata (named after the founder's mother), which in turn leads to the prince's library via a suspended passageway.

The Sala Agata in the Museo Civico Filangieri, Palazzo Como

One of the cloisters in the Archivio di Stato

Archivio di Stato ⓱

Piazzetta Grande Archivio 5. **Map** 3 C5 (10 E3). ***Tel*** *081 563 81 11.* 🚌 *C5, C55B, CD, E1, R2.* ○ *10:30am–noon Mon–Sat.*

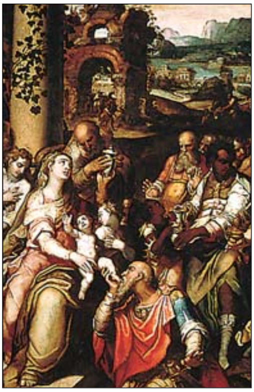
In 1835 Ferdinand II decided to use the former Benedictine monastery of Santi Severino e Sossio to house the enormous quantity of documents relating to the administration of the kingdom that had accumulated since the Angevin period. The old monastery, built in the 9th century and enlarged in 1494, was remodelled to allow for its new function.

The huge complex has four cloisters and a number of rooms containing numerous works of art. One cloister is known as the *Chiostro del platano*, named after an ancient plane tree (felled in 1959 because it was dying) which, according to tradition, had been planted by St Benedict himself. The mid-16th century frescoes depicting the life of the saint are the work of Antonio Solario, known as Lo Zingaro or "gypsy". The State Archive contains over a million files, registers, documents and parchments, and is one of the most important in Europe.

By the entrance to the former monastery is the 17th-century Fontana della Selleria.

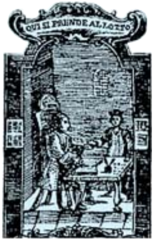
Santi Severino e Sossio ⑱

Via Bartolomeo Capasso 22. **Map** 3 C5 (10 D4). ***Tel*** *081 563 81 11.* 🚌 *C5, C55B, CD, E1, R2.* 🕐 *8–10am Mon–Sat; 9am–12:30pm Sun.* ✝


Marco Pino, *Adoration of the Magi*

Founded in the 9th century together with the adjoining monastery (which became the Royal Archives in 1835), this church was rebuilt from the late 1400s on, and finished in 1571. The façade is the result of restoration effected after the 1731 earthquake. In the interior there are some excellent works of art. Among the paintings are beautiful canvases by the Sienese painter Marco Pino (first, third and sixth chapels on the right). The sculptures include the tomb of Andrea Bonifacio (who died at the age of six), a masterpiece by the Spanish sculptor Bartolomeo Ordoñez, in the vestibule of the sacristy. The cloister opening times vary slightly and they are not open on Sundays.

A NUMBER FOR EVERY OCCASION


QUI SI PRENDE AL LOTTO
The lottery in a 19th-century print

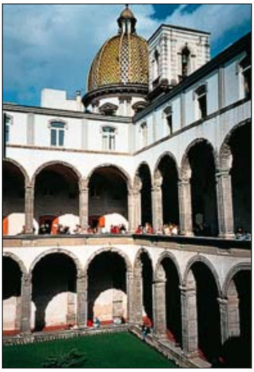
At noon every Saturday life stands still for a few minutes in the streets and alleyways of Old Naples in anticipation of an important event – the lottery draw. In the hall of the lottery office (Ufficio Lotto e Lotterie) at No. 17 Via del Grande Archivio, a crowd will be waiting impatiently for the result. Devised in Genoa in the 16th century, the lottery was legalized the following century and grew rapidly in popularity in the 1800s. Neapolitans were immediately hooked. As Matilde Serao wrote in the late 19th century: "Even Neapolitans who can't read know *La Smorfia* by heart and immediately apply it to any dream or real-life event whatsoever". *La Smorfia* is a guide to the significance of numbers and is the lottery "bible". It can be found in any Lotto office. There are about 60,000 entries in alphabetical order, and each entry has a corresponding number. The book was first published in the 19th century and is regularly updated in order to offer readers interpretations of even the most modern events and dreams. For example, should you dream of owning a computer, you will find that the number to choose is 45.

Santi Marcellino e Festo ⑲

Largo San Marcellino 10. **Map** 3 C5 (10 D4). ***Tel*** *081 551 61 77.* 🚌 *C5, C55B, CD, E1, R2.* 🕐 *8am–8pm Mon–Fri; 8am–2pm Sat (not strictly open to public but can take a look).*

The two adjacent monasteries of Santi Marcellino e Pietro and of Santi Festo e Desiderio, date from the 8th century. In the mid-15th century they were combined to create a single large complex. The church, built the following century, is adorned with refined 18th-century marble inlay. Unfortunately, it is now in a state of almost total abandon and has been closed to the public for many years. The spacious cloister with piperno stone arches has a pretty garden in the centre; from the south-facing side there is a splendid panoramic view of the Bay of Naples. By royal decree, the complex became the property of the University of Naples in 1907. The building next to the church is occupied by the Museum of Palaeontology, which has a fine painted majolica floor and over 50,000 artefacts on display.

The airy cloister of the San Marcellino monastery



Courtyard of Gesù Vecchio, part of the University of Naples

Gesù Vecchio ⑳

Via Giovanni Paladino 39. **Map** 3 C5 (10 D4). **Anthropology Museum, Zoology Museum, Mineralogy Museum Library** ***Tel*** *081 253 51 63.* 🚌 *C5, CD, E1, R2.* ○ *9am–6:45pm Mon–Fri.* **Museums** ○ *9am–1:30pm, 3–5pm Mon & Thu; 9am–1:30pm Tue, Wed & Fri; 9am–1pm Sat–Sun.* 🎫 **www**.musei.unina.it

The home of the University of Naples since 1777, this late 16th-century building was the first Jesuit college in the city. In the late 19th century, thanks to the Urban Renewal plan *(see pp24–5)*, the University expanded with the addition of a large factory building looking out over Corso Umberto I. One part remaining of the original college is the lovely Cortile delle Statue (courtyard of statues), from which you can visit the upstairs rooms occupied by the university library since 1808, and home to 850,000 volumes. In 1801 the large hall that was once the Jesuits' library was turned over to the Mineralogy Museum, the most important in Italy and one of the most famous in the world. Other sections house the Anthropology Museum and the Zoology Museum, founded in 1811 by Joachim Murat, then ruler of Naples.

Back in Via Paladino, look out for the sumptuous Baroque interior of the college church (at No. 38), begun in 1564, and containing works by Solimena and Fanzago.

Corso Umberto I ㉑

Map 4 D5 & 7 C1 (10 E4). 🚌 *C5, C55B, CD, E1, R2.*

This wide straight street, known to Neapolitans as the Rettifilo, connects the central railway station *(Stazione Centrale)* with the city centre and Piazza Giovanni Bovio *(see p57)*. It was built in the late 19th century as part of the Urban Renewal plan *(see pp26–7)*. The most important building is the University of Naples, with its impressive Neo-Renaissance façade.

Cappella Pappacoda ㉒

Largo San Giovanni Maggiore. **Map** 7 B1 (9 C4). ***Tel*** *081 552 69 48 (Istituto Universitario Orientale).* 🚌 *C5, CD, C55B, E1, R2.* ○ *not strictly open to public; used by university Mon–Fri.*

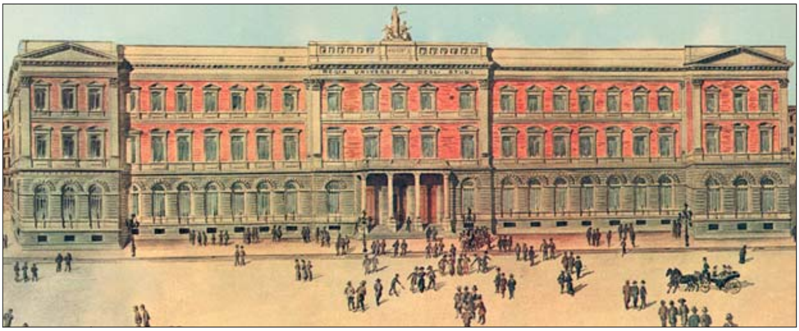
In the early 15th century Artusio Pappacoda, Grand Seneschal and councillor in the Angevin court, founded this small church. The original late Gothic doorway, like marble embroidery on the austere tufa façade, is the work of Antonio Baboccio (1351–1435), a sculptor, architect and goldsmith who also sculpted the main portal of the cathedral *(see pp82–3)*. The campanile is particularly interesting because of the colour contrast created by the different materials – marble, tufa and piperno. The church is now deconsecrated and is used as the Great Hall by the nearby Istituto Universitario Orientale (Oriental Institute).

Portal of Cappella Pappacoda

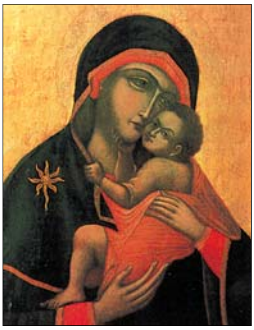
Santissima Annunziata ㉓

Via dell'Annunziata 35. **Map** 4 D4 (10 F3). ***Tel*** *081 28 90 32.* 🚌 *C5, C55B, CD, E1, R2.* ○ *8am–4pm Mon–Sat.* ✝ ♿

The Santa Casa dell'Annunziata was a charitable institution that existed as long ago as the



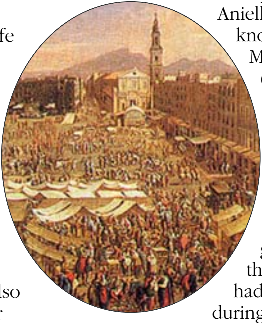
The façade of the University in Corso Umberto I after expansion of the site



Painting of the *Madonna Bruna* in Santa Maria del Carmine

early 1300s to offer help to abandoned children. The church was destroyed by fire in 1757 and rebuilt by Luigi and Carlo Vanvitelli, who designed the cupola and light-filled, one-nave interior with 44 Corinthian columns and three chapels on each side. Among the parts untouched by the fire is the sacristy, with frescoes by Corenzio (1605) and 16th-century inlaid wooden cupboards. To the left of the church, an impressive marble doorway leads to the former foundling hospital, now used as a hospital.

PIAZZA MERCATO



View of Piazza Mercato, with Santa Maria del Carmine

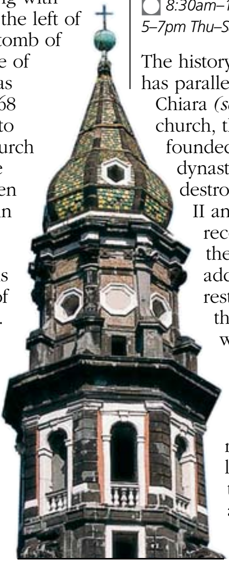
Thanks to their position near the harbour, the churches of Sant'Eligio and Santa Maria del Carmine and the area around them became the focal point of commercial life in late 13th-century Angevin Naples. The lively market quarter around Piazza Mercato in the heart of Naples was also the setting for significant events in the city's history. In 1268, Corradino, the last Hohenstaufen king of Naples, was beheaded at the tender age of 16 in front of the Carmine church and the new Angevin rulers decreed that in future all executions were to be carried out in the square. In 1647 the uprising against the Spanish headed by Tommaso Aniello d'Amalfi, known as Masaniello *(see pp22–3)*, began here. Ten years on, the square was used for the graves of those who had died during the plague epidemic. But the most dramatic events occurred in 1799, when the short-lived, glorious Parthenopean Republic was crushed and all its leaders were executed in Piazza Mercato.

Santa Maria del Carmine ㉔

Piazza del Carmine. **Map** 4 E5.
Tel *081 20 11 96.* 🚇 *1, 2.*
🚌 *C82.* ○ *6:45am–noon, 4:30–7:30pm Mon–Sat; 6:45am–1pm, 4:30–7:30pm Sun.* ✝

Neapolitans are devoted to this church because of its many works of art but in particular because of the *Madonna Bruna*, a 14th-century painting kept behind the altar. This famous effigy, the object of deeply felt veneration, is celebrated annually on 16 July at the feast of the Madonna del Carmine *(see p41)*, during which the miracle of the Madonna is re-enacted.

Except for the cross dome in the presbytery, little remains of the original Angevin construction. Instead the church displays typical 18th-century architectural forms both inside and out. The interior was decorated by Tagliacozzi Canale; the ceiling, destroyed in World War II, has been completely rebuilt in keeping with the original. To the left of the nave is the tomb of Corradino, Duke of Swabia, who was beheaded in 1268 in Piazza Mercato opposite the church *(see above)*. The medieval wooden crucifix placed in a tabernacle under the triumphal arch is also the object of devout worship. There are frescoes and canvases by Solimena in the wings of the transept. The 75-m (246-ft) campanile, completed by Fra Nuvolo in 1631, is the tallest in Naples.



The campanile of Santa Maria del Carmine (1631)

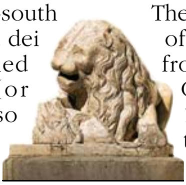
Sant'Eligio Maggiore ㉕

Largo Sant'Eligio. **Map** 4 D5 (10 F4).
Tel *081 553 84 29.* 🚇 *1, 2.* 🚌 *C82.*
○ *8:30am–12:30pm Mon–Wed; 5–7pm Thu–Sat; 9:30am–2pm Sun.* ✝

The history of Sant'Eligio has parallels with Santa Chiara *(see pp66–7)*. This church, the first to be founded by the Angevin dynasty in Naples, was destroyed in World War II and in the process of reconstruction none of the later Baroque additions was restored. Go through the side doorway with the pointed arch to enter the austere Gothic three-nave interior with its impressive raised transept. The left-hand nave leads to a cross-vaulted area decorated with 14th-century frescoes by artists of the Giotto school.

DECUMANO MAGGIORE

In the heart of Greco-Roman Naples, part of the ancient grid plan with three parallel east-west roads (Roman *decumani*), intersected at right angles by the north-south *cardines*, is present-day Via dei Tribunali. It was once called Decumano Maggiore (or Massimo) because it was so vital a part of the city structure. In the late 13th and early 14th centuries the area was significant for its Gothic religious architecture. Today, the churches of San Lorenzo, San Pietro a Maiella and especially the Duomo (cathedral), reveal this past. The Duomo is a stupendous blend of art and architectural styles from the 4th to 19th centuries. Outside the city walls, past 18th-century Piazza Dante, lies the Museo Archeologico Nazionale, home of one of the world's richest Classical archaeological collections.


One of the lions at the Duomo entrance

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings
Accademia di Belle Arti ⑳
Castel Capuano
  and Porta Capuana ⑭
Palazzo Spinelli di Laurino ⑤
Pio Monte di Misericordia ⑬

Churches
Cappella Pontano ③
Duomo pp82–3 ⑪
Gerolamini ⑩
Santa Caterina a Formiello ⑮
San Gregorio Armeno ⑨
San Lorenzo Maggiore ⑧
Santa Maria delle Anime
  del Purgatorio ad Arco ⑥
Santa Maria di
  Donnaregina Nuova ⑰
Santa Maria di
  Donnaregina Vecchia ⑯
Santa Maria Maggiore
  della Pietrasanta ④
San Paolo Maggiore ⑦
San Pietro a Maiella ②

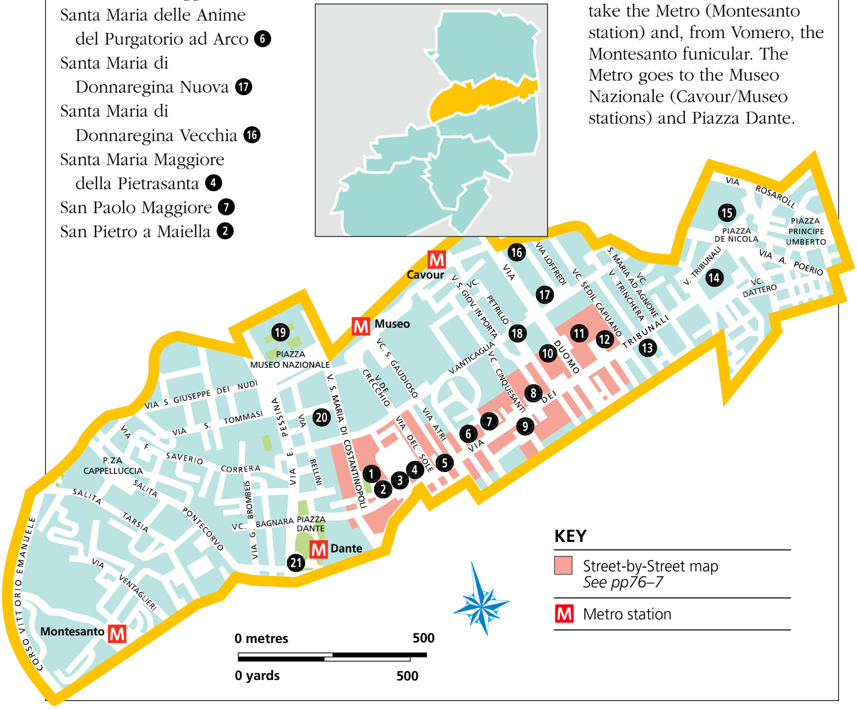
Historic Streets and Squares
Piazza Bellini ①
Piazza Dante ㉑
Via Anticaglia ①

Spires
Guglia di San Gennaro ⑫

Museums
Museo Archeologico
  Nazionale pp86–9 ⑲

GETTING THERE

Via dei Tribunali allows limited traffic and no buses cross it. The red bus lines R1 (from Vomero), R2 (from the Centrale railway station), R3 (from the Mergellina railway station) and R4 (from Capodimonte) stop in Via Toledo, Via Diaz and Via Monteoliveto. The R2 bus runs along Corso Umberto I, which crosses Via Duomo at Piazza Nicola Amore. R1 passes by the Museo Archeologico Nazionale. You can take the Metro (Montesanto station) and, from Vomero, the Montesanto funicular. The Metro goes to the Museo Nazionale (Cavour/Museo stations) and Piazza Dante.



Cavour
Museo
Dante
Montesanto
PIAZZA MUSEO NAZIONALE
VIA S. GIUSEPPE DEI NUDI
VIA S. TOMMASI
VIA F. SAVERIO CORREA
P.ZA CAPPELLUCCIA
SALITA TARSIA
SALITA PONTECORVO
VIA VENTAGLIERI
CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE
VIA E. PESSINA
VIA BELLINI
VIA S. MARIA DI COSTANTINOPOLI
VC. BAGNARA
VIA G. BROMBEIS
PIAZZA DANTE
VC. S. GAUDIOSO
V. DE CRECCHIO
VIA DEL SOLE
VIA ATRI
VIA DEI TRIBUNALI
V.ANTICAGLIA
VC. CINQUESANTI
V. S. GIOV. IN PORTA
VC. PETRILLO
VIA LOFFREDI
VIA DUOMO
VC. SEDIL CAPUANO
V. TRINCHERA
S. MARIA AD AGNONE
VC.
V. TRIBUNALI
VIA ROSAROLL
PIAZZA DE NICOLA
PIAZZA PRINCIPE UMBERTO
VIA A. POERIO
VC. DATTERO
0 metres 500
0 yards 500

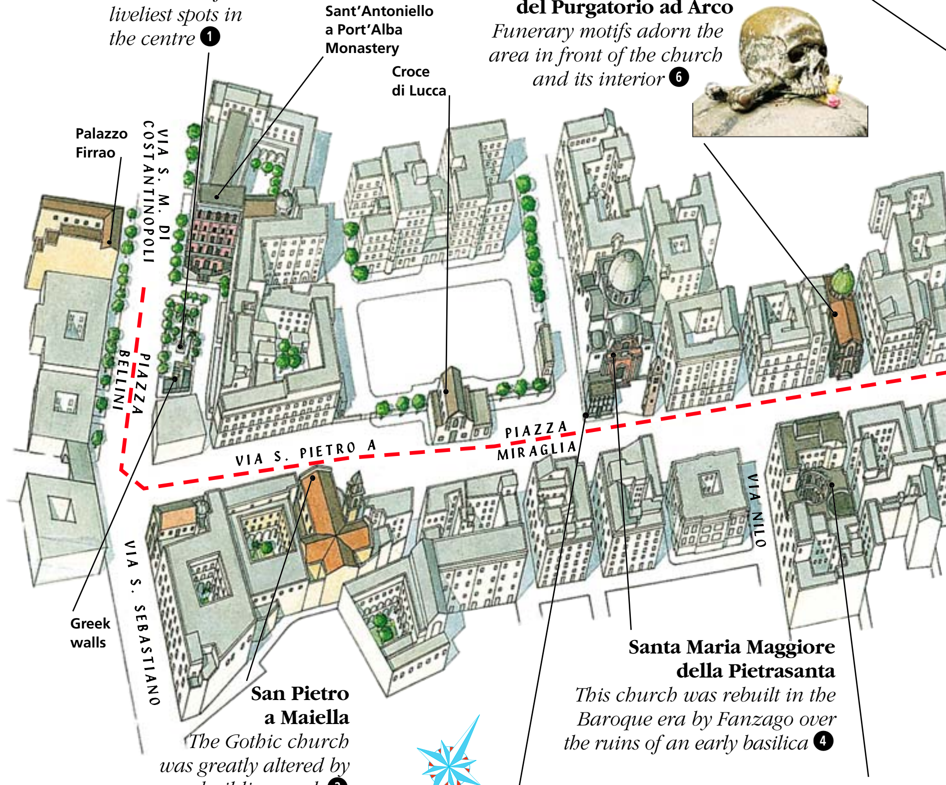
KEY
🟥 Street-by-Street map *See pp76–7*
M Metro station

◁ **Interior of the Duomo, with its Mannerist paintings set into the carved, gilded wooden ceiling**

Street-by-Street: Via dei Tribunali

Via dei Tribunali was named after Castel Capuano, visible in the distance at the end of this long avenue, when it became the home of the civil courts *(tribunali)* in the 1500s. One of the streets crossing the Decumano Maggiore is Via San Gregorio Armeno, among the loveliest streets in Old Naples, where art and handicrafts flourish. The craftsmen in San Gregorio Armeno still carve shepherds and other figures for the traditional Neapolitan nativity scenes *(see p39)*, just as they did four centuries ago – to the delight of visitors and Neapolitans alike.

San Paolo Maggiore
The sacristy was frescoed by Solimena in 1689–90 ❼


Sant'Antoniello a Port'Alba Monastery
Croce di Lucca
Palazzo Firrao
VIA S. M. DI COSTANTINOPOLI
PIAZZA BELLINI
VIA S. PIETRO A
PIAZZA MIRAGLIA
VIA NILO
VIA S. SEBASTIANO
Greek walls

Piazza Bellini
This is one of the liveliest spots in the centre ❶

Santa Maria delle Anime del Purgatorio ad Arco
Funerary motifs adorn the area in front of the church and its interior ❻

San Pietro a Maiella
The Gothic church was greatly altered by rebuilding work ❷

Santa Maria Maggiore della Pietrasanta
This church was rebuilt in the Baroque era by Fanzago over the ruins of an early basilica ❹

STAR SIGHTS

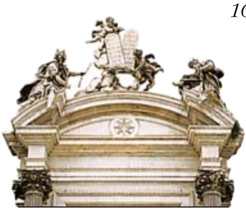
- ★ San Lorenzo Maggiore
- ★ San Gregorio Armeno
- ★ Duomo

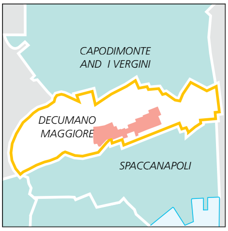
Cappella Pontano
This chapel was built for the humanist Pontano ❸

Palazzo Spinelli
Created in the 1700s by merging two 16th-century palaces, Palazzo Spinelli has an original oval courtyard with stuccoes ❺

For hotels and restaurants in this area see p179 and p193

Guglia di San Gennaro
The spire was erected to thank the saint for saving the city from Vesuvius in 1631 ⓬

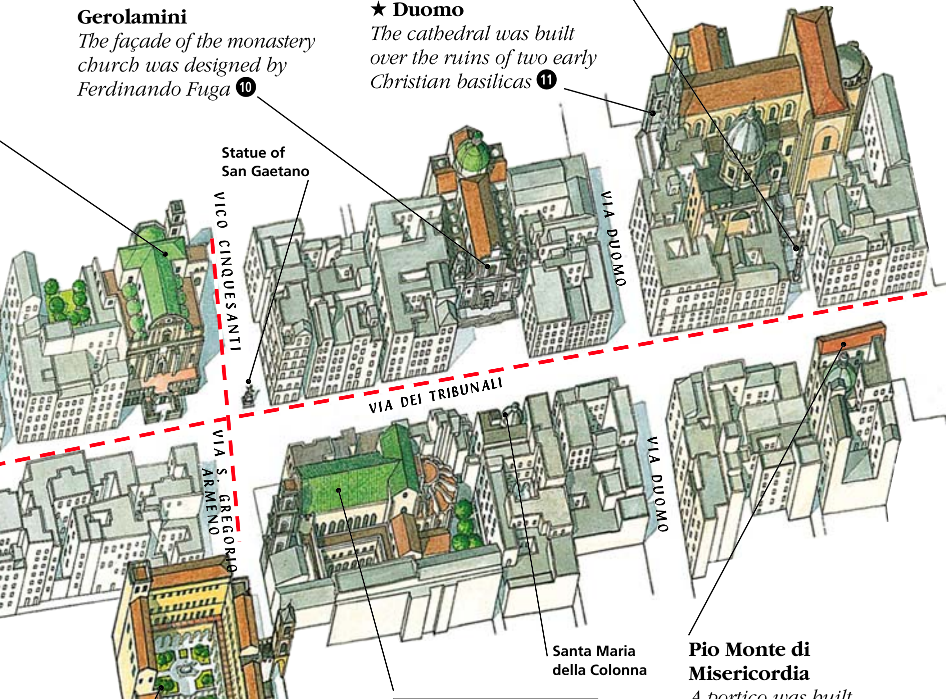



CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI
DECUMANO MAGGIORE
SPACCANAPOLI

LOCATOR MAP
See Street Finder, maps 2–4

Gerolamini
The façade of the monastery church was designed by Ferdinando Fuga ❿

★ Duomo
The cathedral was built over the ruins of two early Christian basilicas ⓫


Statue of San Gaetano
VICO CINQUESANTI
VIA DUOMO
VIA DEI TRIBUNALI
VIA S. GREGORIO ARMENO
VIA DUOMO
Santa Maria della Colonna

Pio Monte di Misericordia
A portico was built onto the façade to shelter the needy ⓭

★ San Lorenzo Maggiore
San Lorenzo contains many layers of history: an 18th-century façade, Gothic interior and ancient ruins under the cloister ❽

★ San Gregorio Armeno
The lavish decoration of this monastery is immediately apparent in the vestibule ❾

KEY

🟥 🟥 🟥 Suggested route

0 metres 100

0 yards 100

Piazza Bellini ❶

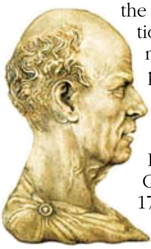
Map 3 B5. 🚌 *C5, C57, CD, E1, R3, R4.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚞 *Montesanto.*

This square, at the southern end of Via Santa Maria di Costantinopoli, is one of the most interesting places in Old Naples. The area now occupied by the piazza and street lay outside the city proper until the mid-16th century, when the viceroy Pedro de Toledo extended the city walls. The remains of part of the ancient Greek walls of Neapolis were brought to light in the piazza after excavations carried out in 1954. The walls are visible in the middle of the square, at the foot of the monument to the composer Vincenzo Bellini. Overlooking the square is the monastery of Sant'Antonio a Port'Alba, which incorporates the 15th-century Palazzo Conca. On the opposite side is Palazzo Firrao (No. 99 Via Santa Maria di Costantinopoli), an important example of 17th-century Neapolitan civic architecture. The façade is adorned with busts of the Spanish royal family.

San Pietro a Maiella ❷

Via San Pietro a Maiella 4. **Map** 3 B5. ***Tel*** *081 45 90 08.* 🚌 *C5, C57, CD, E1, R3, R4.* M *Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚞 *Montesanto.* ○ *8am–noon Mon–Thu; 8am–noon, 5:30–7:30pm Fri; 8am–noon, 5:30–9pm Sat; 9am–1pm Sun.* ✝

The founder of this church, the nobleman Pipino da Barletta, dedicated it to Pietro da Morrone, the hermit friar from Maiella who became Pope Celestine V in 1294. The original Gothic architecture, modified by the numerous additions over the centuries, was restored between 1888 and 1927. The restoration uncovered some 14th-century frescoes in two of the chapels.



Bust of Giovanni Pontano

An outdoor café in Piazza Bellini

The removal of the Baroque decoration also revealed splendid gilded wooden ceilings in the nave and transept with paintings by Mattia Preti (1656–61), regarded as among the supreme examples of 17th-century Neapolitan painting.

Since 1826 the monastery (at No. 35) annexed to the church has housed one of Italy's music conservatoires.

Cappella Pontano ❸

Via Tribunali *(no street number, opposite No. 376).* **Map** 3 B4. 🚌 *C5, C55, CD, E1, R3.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚞 *Montesanto.* ○ *9am–1pm Mon–Sat.*

The famous humanist Giovanni Pontano, secretary to King Ferdinand of Aragon, commissioned this small, elegant chapel in 1492. Based on a design for a pagan temple, the harmonious proportions make it one of the most significant works produced in Renaissance Naples. The chapel contains a frescoed triptych by Francesco Cicino da Caiazzo – restored in 1792 – and a 15th-century pavement of coloured tiles, which is in a good state of preservation. The numerous Latin epigraphs were written by Giovanni Pontano himself.

Santa Maria Maggiore della Pietrasanta ❹

Via Tribunali. **Map** 3 B5. 🚌 *C5, CD, E1, R3.* M *Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚞 *Montesanto.* ● *for restoration.*

The interior of Santa Maria Maggiore della Pietrasanta

The church was named after a holy stone *(pietrasanta)* with an inscribed cross, which was kept here until recently and was popular with worshippers. This majestic, centrally planned church was built by Cosimo Fanzago over the ruins of an early Christian basilica. Traces of the original church have been discovered in the crypt. The campanile *(see p20)* also belonged to the basilica; dating from the 10th–11th centuries, it is the sole example of early medieval architecture in Naples. Many fragments of even older buildings, from the Roman

For hotels and restaurants in this area see p179 and p193

age on, were inserted into the lower part of the campanile. In the Middle Ages the road was lower and passed under the bell tower arch.

Palazzo Spinelli di Laurino ❺

Via Tribunali 362. **Map** 3 B5. 🚌 *C5, CD, E1, R2, R3.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚡 *Montesanto.* ○ *8am–7pm Mon–Sat.*

In the 18th century, the architect Ferdinando Sanfelice carried out radical changes to this 16th-century palazzo. He also created the oval courtyard and the building beyond, where the chatter from the crowded Via dei Tribunali could be clearly heard by the dukes of Laurino. The double-flight monumental staircase is another of Sanfelice's designs. Similar examples can be seen in the Palazzo Serra di Cassano *(see p58)*, Palazzo dello Spagnolo and Palazzo Sanfelice *(see p94)*.

Santa Maria delle Anime del Purgatorio ad Arco ❻

Map 3 B4. *Via Tribunali 39.* 🚌 *C5, CD, E1, R2, R3.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚡 *Montesanto.* **Church** ○ *9:30am–1pm daily.* **Cemetery** ☞ *every 30 mins 10am–12:30pm Sat.* ✝

This church still belongs to the confraternity of the same name founded in 1604 to collect alms to pay for the masses for the souls of the dead. Evidence of the importance attached to worship of the dead in 17th-century Naples is shown by the many skulls, bones and other funerary motifs on the small stone columns in front of the façade, on the façade itself, and in the interior. The church has a single nave and lavish Baroque decoration. In the apse area there is a disturbing relief with a winged skull by Cosimo Fanzago, who also designed the church. Steps lead to the underground cemetery, which is still used for the worship of souls in Purgatory, a ritual not altogether appreciated by the Christian church.

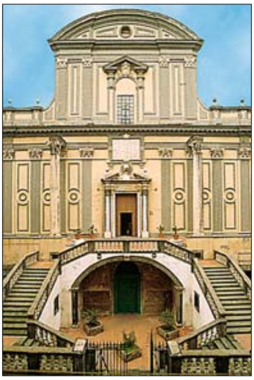
Interior of the church of Purgatorio ad Arco

San Paolo Maggiore ❼

Piazza San Gaetano. **Map** 3 C4. ***Tel*** *081 45 40 48.* 🚌 *C5, CD, E1, R2, R3.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚡 *Montesanto.* ○ *9am–1pm, 3–6pm Mon–Sat.*

In Greco-Roman Naples, present-day Piazza San Gaetano was the site of the Greek *Agora* and later, of the Roman Forum. The Romans built a Temple of the Dioscuri here, which was converted into a Christian basilica in the 8th century. This ancient church was then remodelled from 1583 to 1603 by Francesco Grimaldi. The new church, with a three-nave Latin cross plan, also incorporated the pronaos of the pagan temple; but only two Corinthian columns of the latter survived the 1688 earthquake.

In the richly decorated interior there are fine frescoes by Massimo Stanzione on the vault over the central nave. Sadly, they were damaged by water seepage and bombardments during World War II. The Cappella Firrao, on the left side of the apse, has many 17th-century tombs, sculptures and frescoes. The marvellous paintings in the sacristy are by Francesco Solimena (1689–90). A stairway leads down to the crypt (also accessible from outside the church).



Façade of San Paolo Maggiore

UNDERNEATH THE CITY

Underneath Naples there is another world to be explored, just as fascinating as the city above. Since its early days the city has been built out of material quarried from the ground – the local yellow tufa is excellent for building. Over the years, caves and tunnels were left in this way, and became catacombs, aqueducts, passageways, and escape and shelter areas during World War II bombing raids. The caves were extended to their current size during Spanish rule *(see pp22–3)*, when it was forbidden to import raw material for building houses and palazzi. Today you can descend into the bowels of Naples: on the left-hand side of San Paolo Maggiore is one of the entrances to *Napoli Sotterranea (see p219)*.

NAPOLI
SOTTERRANEA

Entrance to underground Naples

San Lorenzo Maggiore ⑧

Via dei Tribunali 316. **Map** 3 C4 (10 D3). ***Tel*** *081 290 580.* 🚌 *E1.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* **Church** ○ *9am–1pm, 3–6pm daily.* **Excavations** ○ *10am– 5pm Mon–Sat; 10am–1:30pm Sun.* ● *Aug.* ✝

The construction of one of Naples's oldest and richest monumental complexes was begun in 1265, for Charles I of Anjou, on the site of a 6th-century church *(see p35)*. The façade was totally rebuilt by Sanfelice in 1742, but the large 14th-century portal and original wooden doors are intact. The single-nave Gothic interior has an apse, designed by French architects, with nine chapels placed around the ambulatory. Here is the tomb of Catherine of Austria, a fine sculpture by Tino da Camaino (c.1323) and, in the sixth chapel from the right, frescoes by a Neapolitan pupil of Giotto. It was in this church that the writer Boccaccio first saw the girl he celebrated in his writings as Fiammetta.

To the right of San Lorenzo is the monastery, where you can visit the cloister, the chapterhouse and the refectory which, from 1442 on, was the assembly hall of the royal Parliament. The cloister affords access to the excavation site that has revealed important remains of the Greco-Roman city. These include a *macellum* (market) and a vast area below this where you can see the building that housed the *aerarium* (public treasury) and a street of workshops.

The Baroque interior of the church of San Gregorio Armeno

Cloister of San Lorenzo Maggiore

San Gregorio Armeno ⑨

Convent: Piazzetta San Gregorio Armeno 1; **Church**: Via San Gregorio Armeno 44. **Map** 3 C5 (10 D3). ***Tel*** *081 552 01 86.* 🚌 *E1.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* **Convent and Church** ○ *9:30–12 noon daily.* **Cloister** 🤲 ✝

This is one of the most important religious sites in Naples. San Gregorio was founded in the 8th century by a group of nuns who had fled Byzantium with the relics of St Gregory to escape religious persecution. The monastery was rebuilt in the 1500s and enlarged during the following century. The lovely campanile was erected in 1716 on a footbridge that connected two parts of the complex. The decoration of the sumptuous Baroque interior – a "room of Paradise on Earth", as Carlo Celano wrote in his guide to Naples – was designed in the mid-18th century by Niccolò Tagliacozzi Canale. Notable works include the late 16th-century wooden ceiling, the two organs and, above the entrance, Luca Giordano's frescoes of *The Embarkation, Journey and Arrival of the Armenian Nuns with the Relics of St Gregory* (1671–84).

There is a lovely fountain in the cloister with a statue of Christ and the Samaritan, sculpted in 1733 *(see p23)*. From here you can visit the Cappella della Madonna dell'Idria, decorated by Paolo De Matteis in 1712.

Gerolamini ⑩

Church: Piazza Gerolamini 107; **Cloisters, Library & Gallery**: Via Duomo 142; **Cappella dell'Assunta**: Via Duomo 144. **Map** 3 C4 (10 D2). ***Tel*** *081 29 44 44.* 🚌 *CD, E3, R3.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* 🚋 *Montesanto.* **Church, Cloisters, Library & Gallery** ○ *9am–2pm Mon–Fri; 9am–noon Sat.* 📷 ☞

The monastery of the Gerolamini was founded in the late 16th century by the Oratorio di San Filippo Neri congregation, also called "dei Gerolamini" because they

The cloister in the Gerolamini

came from San Girolamo alla Carità in Rome. The church was built in Tuscan Renaissance style; the interior was rebuilt in the early 1600s, and the façade was modified by Ferdinando Fuga in 1780. Luca Giordano, Pietro da Cortona and Guido Reni decorated the Baroque interior.

Alongside the church there are two cloisters. The first, designed by Giovanni Dosio, shares features with the cloister he created at the Certosa di San Martino *(see pp108–11)*. There are fine paintings in the Quadreria (art gallery). The 60,000-volume library has 18th-century furnishings and decoration.

Duomo ⑪

See pp82–3.

Guglia di San Gennaro ⑫

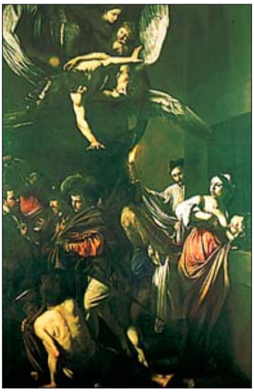
Piazza Riario Sforza. **Map** 3 C4 (10 D2). 🚌 *C5, C57, CD, E1, R2.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo.*

Guglia di San Gennaro

This sculpted marble spire is dedicated to San Gennaro, the patron saint of Naples, for having protected the city during the 1631 eruption of Vesuvius. The *guglia*, the oldest of the three spires in Naples, was designed by Cosimo Fanzago in 1636, the same artist who later worked on the Guglia di San Domenico *(see p68)*. The bronze statue at the top of the spire was sculpted by Tommaso Montani. Behind the spire in the small square you can glimpse the stairway of the side entrance to the Duomo *(see pp82–3)* and, higher up, the dome of the Cappella di San Gennaro.

Pio Monte di Misericordia ⑬

Via Tribunali 253. **Map** 3 C4. ***Tel*** *081 44 69 44.* 🚌 *C5, C57, CD, E1.* M *Cavour-Museo.* **Church** ○ *9:30am–1:30pm Mon–Sat.* **Art gallery** ○ *9:30am–1:30pm Tue, Thu & Sat.* ✋ ☞ *by appt.*



***The Seven Acts of Mercy*, a masterpiece by Caravaggio**

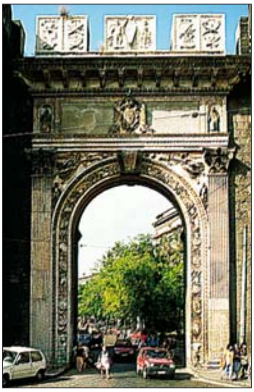
Pio Monte is one of the most important charitable institutions in Naples. It was founded in 1601 to aid the poor and ill and to free the Christian slaves in the Ottoman Empire. The entire complex was designed by Francesco Antonio Picchiatti in the second half of the 17th century. After passing through the five-arch loggia (where pilgrims could shelter) decorated with sculptures by Andrea Falcone (1666–71), you enter the church. The eye is immediately drawn to the extraordinary altarpiece, *The Seven Acts of Mercy*, a masterpiece by Caravaggio (1571–1610), one of Italy's greatest artists. The art gallery on the first floor of the building houses the fine Pio Monte collection. Pio Monte is still active as a charitable institution today.

Castel Capuano and Porta Capuana ⑭

Piazza Enrico De Nicola and Via Concezio Muzy. **Map** 4 D4 (10 F2). ***Tel*** *081 223 72 44.* 🚌 *C5, C57, CD, E1, R2.* M *Cavour-Museo.* **Cappella Sommaria** ○ *by appt.*

A palace and fortress built by the Normans in 1165 to defend the nearby city gateway, Castel Capuano remained a royal residence for the Angevin and Aragonese rulers even after the construction of Castel Nuovo *(see pp54–5)*. In 1540 Don Pedro de Toledo turned the castle into law courts, a function it maintains to this day. On the first floor is the huge frescoed Court of Appeal, which leads to the splendid Renaissance Cappella della Sommaria, decorated by the Spanish painter Pietro Roviale.

A short distance away from the courts stands the gateway of Porta Capuana. Although much older in origin, its present appearance is the result of late 15th-century reconstruction by Giuliano da Maiano. The two towers, called Honour and Virtue, enclose the marble arch, repeating the pattern established in the Arco di Trionfo in Castel Nuovo.



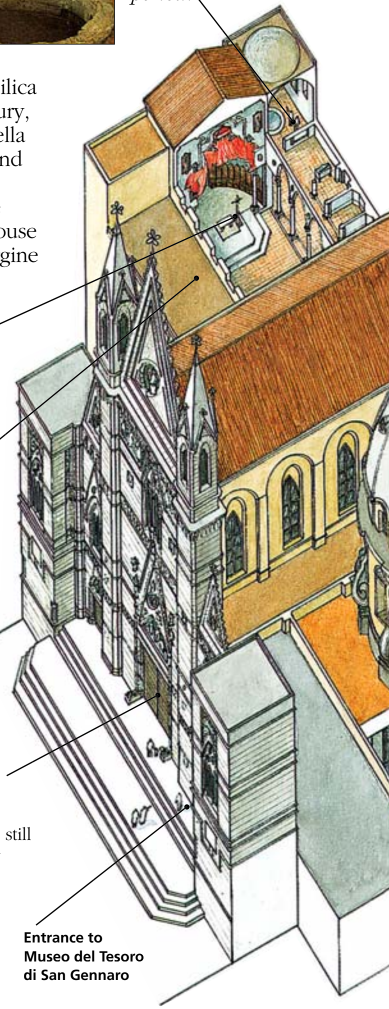
The marble arch of Porta Capuana, rebuilt in the 1400s

Duomo ⑪

The bust of San Gennaro

This great cathedral was built for Charles I of Anjou in the late 1200s–early 1300s. The church incorporated older Christian buildings and has been altered substantially over the centuries. The left-hand nave leads to the early medieval basilica of Santa Restituta, radically changed in the 17th century, and the San Giovanni in Fonte baptistry. The Cappella Minutolo has retained its original Gothic structure and decoration; the mosaic pavement and 13th-century frescoes are by Montano d'Arezzo. The Crypt of the Succorpo was built under the apse in the 1500s to house the relics of San Gennaro, until then in the Montevergine sanctuary. In the early 1600s the Cappella di San Gennaro was erected after the ending of the 1527 plague epidemic.

★ Baptistry
This is the oldest baptistry in the Western world, built around AD 550. The mosaics date from the same period.



★ Santa Restituta
The structure of the early Christian basilica was changed in the Angevin period (when it became a side chapel in the new cathedral) and its decoration was replaced in the late 1600s. In the last chapel on the left is the beautiful mosaic Madonna and Saints Gennaro and Restituta, executed by Lello da Orvieto in 1322.

The archaeological area, which can be entered from the left-hand nave, reveals layers of buildings from three successive periods: Greek, Roman and early Middle Ages.

The three portals were the work of Antonio Baboccio da Piperno (1407); the middle one still bears two 14th-century lions and Tino da Camaino's *Virgin and Child* in the lunette.

Entrance to Museo del Tesoro di San Gennaro

TIMELINE

c.450 The Santa Restituta and Santa Stefania basilicas built

1300 Duomo built on the site of the two basilicas

1497 Work begins on crypt to house relics of San Gennaro

1876 The façade is rebuilt in Neo-Gothic style

1969 Digs begin in archaeological area

400 **1300** **1500** **1600** **1900**

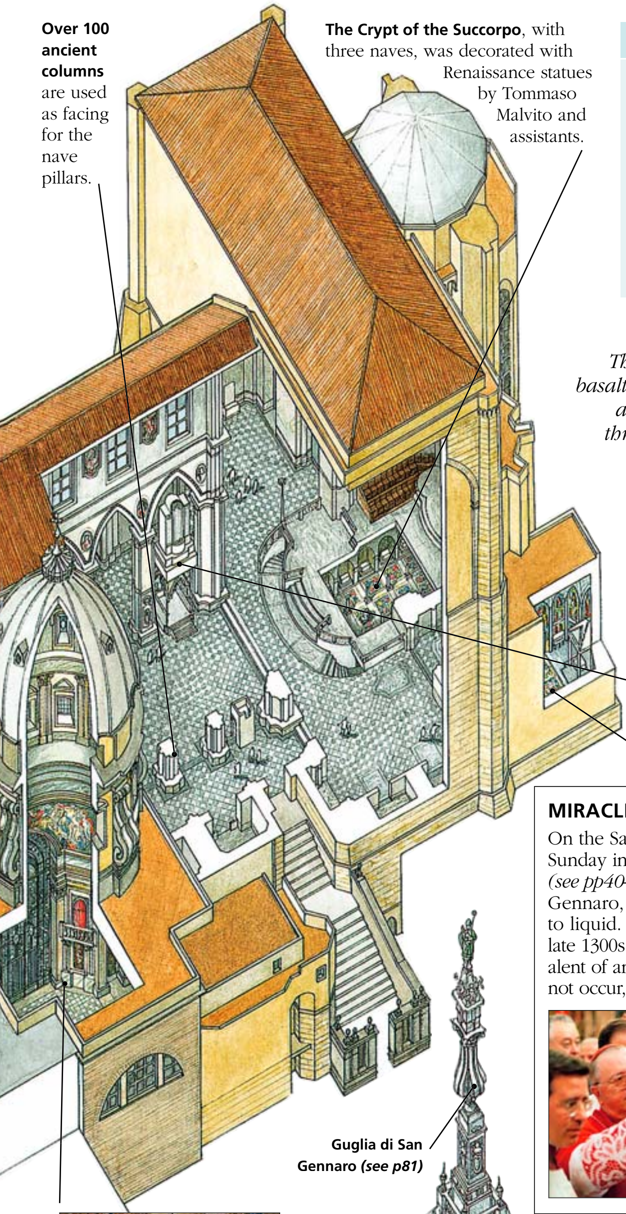
c.550 The San Giovanni in Fonte baptistry added to Santa Restituta

1349 An earthquake destroys the façade of the Duomo

1608–37 Cappella di San Gennaro erected

1621 Old ceiling replaced by present-day one in gilded wood

For hotels and restaurants in this area see p179 and p193



Over 100 ancient columns are used as facing for the nave pillars.

The Crypt of the Succorpo, with three naves, was decorated with Renaissance statues by Tommaso Malvito and assistants.

Guglia di San Gennaro *(see p81)*

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Via Duomo 147. **Map** 3 C4 (10 E2). ***Tel*** *081 44 90 97.* 🚌 *C5, E1, R2, 201.* Ⓜ *Cavour.* ○ *8:30am–12:30pm, 4:30–7pm Mon–Sat; 8:30am–1pm, 5–7pm Sun.* **Museo del Tesoro di San Gennaro** ○ *9:30am–6:30pm Mon–Sat; 10am–7pm Sun.* 🎟 ♿ **Santa Restituta, Archaeological area, Baptistry** ● *Sun pm.* 🎟

Font

The basin is made of Egyptian basalt. There are Greek sculptures and a 14th-century episcopal throne in the right-hand nave.

Cappella Minutolo

MIRACLE OF THE BLOOD

On the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in May and on 19 September *(see pp40–42)* the blood of San Gennaro, kept in two phials, turns to liquid. This ritual dates from the late 1300s and in Naples is the equivalent of an oracle: if the miracle does not occur, catastrophes are imminent.

★ Cappella di San Gennaro

The dome with its depiction of Paradise was frescoed by Lanfranco in 1641–3. The reliquary bust of San Gennaro, a masterpiece of Gothic craftsmanship, is displayed in the Museo del Tesoro di San Gennaro.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Cappella di San Gennaro
- ★ Baptistry
- ★ Santa Restituta

The monumental façade of Santa Maria di Donnaregina Nuova

Santa Caterina a Formiello ⑮

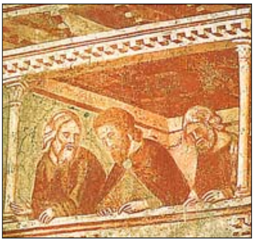
Piazza Enrico De Nicola. **Map** 4 D4 (10 F1). ***Tel*** *081 44 42 97.* 🚌 *C5, E1, R2, 201.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *9am–1pm Mon–Sat.* ● *Sun.*

The dome of Santa Caterina a Formiello dominates the surrounding area. The church was called *formiello* because it was built next to *formali*, the ancient city aqueducts. The 16th-century building has delightful Baroque decoration in the interior. Luigi Garzi and Guglielmo Borremans executed the frescoes (1695–1709). The marble tombs of the Spinelli family are in the apse area.

Santa Maria di Donnaregina Vecchia ⑯

Vico Donnaregina 25. **Map** 3 C4 (10 D1). ***Tel*** *081 44 18 06.* 🚌 *C5, E1, R2, 201.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *9am–noon Sat by appt.*

The monastery and the church of Santa Maria di Donnaregina Vecchia were founded in the 8th century and then totally rebuilt in 1293, at the request of Marie of Hungary, wife of Charles II of Anjou. The interior of the church, with one nave that ends in a pentagonal apse, was built on two levels to create a separate area for nuns. The lower part boasts an elegant marble tomb of the queen who founded the complex, sculpted by Tino da Camaino in 1325–6. In the upper section – reached via a stairway to the right of the entrance – is the largest 14th-century cycle of frescoes in Naples, which was painted by Roman artists and local pupils of Giotto from 1332 to 1335 *(see p21).*



Detail of the 13th-century fresco cycle in Donnaregina Vecchia

Santa Maria di Donnaregina Nuova ⑰

Largo Donnaregina 7. **Map** 3 C4 (10 D1). ***Tel*** *081 44 18 06.* 🚌 *C5, E1, R2, 201.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *by appt.*

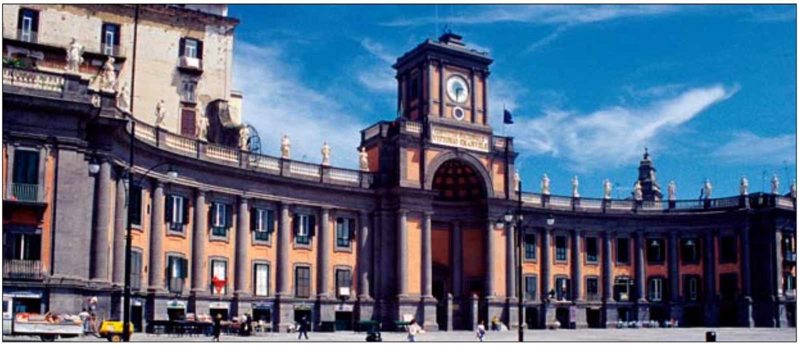
In the early 1600s the Poor Clares in the Santa Maria Donnaregina convent decided to build a new church, incorporating part of the old church in the new construction. The two churches, connected by the apse areas, were separated during restoration work in 1928–34. The original 14th-century features were rediscovered and the plan of the 17th-century construction was modified. The single-nave interior is richly decorated in multi-coloured marble with floral motifs, and there are fine frescoes by Francesco Solimena (1657–1747) in the nuns' choir.

Via Anticaglia ⑱

Map 3 C4 (10 D2). 🚌 *C5, E1, R2, 201.* M *Cavour-Museo.*

The third, northernmost *decumanus* (east–west major road) in Greco-Roman Naples today has four official sections (Via Sapienza, Via Pisanelli, Via Anticaglia and

The elegant interior of the pharmacy in the Ospedale degli Incurabili



Foro Carolino, present-day Piazza Dante, the 18th-century palace and hemicycle designed by Luigi Vanvitelli

Via Santi Apostoli), as does Spaccanapoli, the lower *decumanus (see p61).*

The name "Anticaglia", meaning ruins, derives from the remains of the brick walls of a Roman building in this stretch of the street. These walls connected the ancient theatre, on the left as you go towards Via Santa Maria di Costantinopoli, and the bathhouse on the opposite side of the street. The theatre, where Emperor Nero is known to have acted, had a seating capacity of about 8,000. Nearby was the *odeion*, or ancient roofed theatre, used for concerts and poetry readings.

On the corner of Via Duomo and the third *decumanus*, there is a fine marble and piperno double stairway – from here you can visit the atrium of the church of San Giuseppe dei Ruffi, which was added in the early 18th century. Once past the Roman ruins, a right-hand turn at Via Armanni takes you to the Ospedale degli Incurabili. Inside is the unusual *Farmacia* (pharmacy) with about 400 brightly coloured majolica vases on shelves of inlaid wood – a positive art gallery of Neapolitan ceramics. However, visits are allowed only during the month of May for the "Maggio dei Monumenti" *(see p40).*

Museo Archeologico Nazionale ⑲

See pp86–9.

Accademia di Belle Arti ⑳

Via Vincenzo Bellini 36. **Map** 3 B4 (9 B2). ***Tel*** *081 551 05 47.* 🚌 *C5, C57, R1, R4, 24, 149, 201.* M *Dante, Cavour-Museo, Montesanto.* ○ *10am–2pm daily (by appointment).* ✋

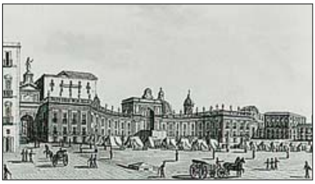
Architect Enrico Alvino transformed the 18th-century convent of San Giovanni delle Monache into the Academy of Fine Arts in the 1840s. The Neo-Renaissance style reflects the prevailing fashion of the time. A broad staircase with plaster casts of ancient sculptures leads to the first floor. There is an important collection of modern painting, especially works by 19th-century Neapolitan and southern Italian artists.

The Accademia di Belle Arti staircase

Piazza Dante ㉑

Map 3 A5 (9 B3). 🚌 *C5, C57, E1, R1, R4, 24, 149, 201.* 🚋 M *Dante.*

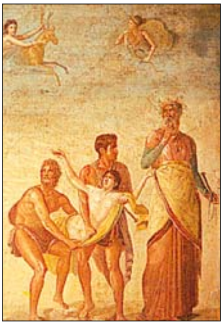
The names given to this square over the centuries sum up its history. Until the 1700s it lay outside the city walls and was used as a marketplace, hence the name Largo del Mercatello. In the second half of the 18th century it took on its present form and was called Foro Carolino, after King Charles III, who commissioned the new layout. The semicircular façade with its colossal columns was designed by Luigi Vanvitelli as a setting for the king's statue, which was intended for the central niche but was never sculpted. The 26 figures on the cornice are allegories of the sovereign's qualities. Following the unification of Italy, a statue of Dante was placed in the middle of the square, hence its present name. To the left of the piazza is Port'Alba, the gateway built in 1625 to connect the city with outlying districts.



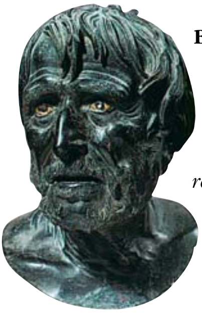
18th-century print of Largo del Mercatello

Museo Archeologico Nazionale ⑲

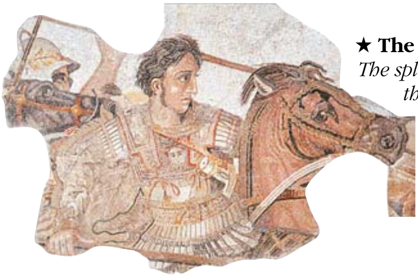
This building, housing one of the world's most important archaeological museums, started life in the late 1500s as the home of the royal cavalry and was rebuilt in the early 17th century as the seat of Naples university. In 1777, when Ferdinand IV transferred the university to the former monastery of Gesù Vecchio *(see p72)*, the building was again adapted to house the Real Museo Borbonico and library. In 1860 it became public property. Restoration and reorganization of exhibits still continue in the museum.



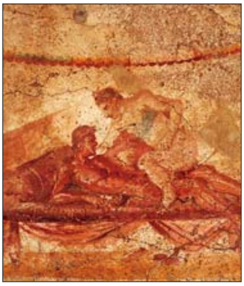
Sacrifice of Iphigenia
In this Pompeiian fresco, Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, is about to be sacrificed to Artemis, who saves her by taking a deer instead.



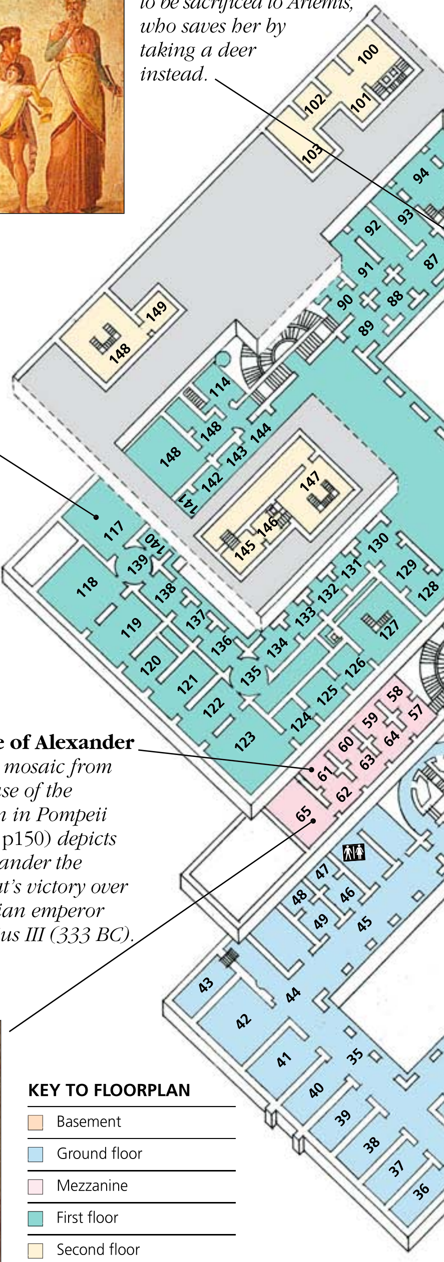
Bust of "Seneca"
Found in the Villa dei Papiri (see p144) *in Herculaneum, this 1st-century BC bronze head was long thought to represent the philosopher Seneca the Elder. Today, however, its identity is less certain.*



★ The Battle of Alexander
The splendid mosaic from the House of the Faun in Pompeii (see p150) *depicts Alexander the Great's victory over Persian emperor Darius III (333 BC).*



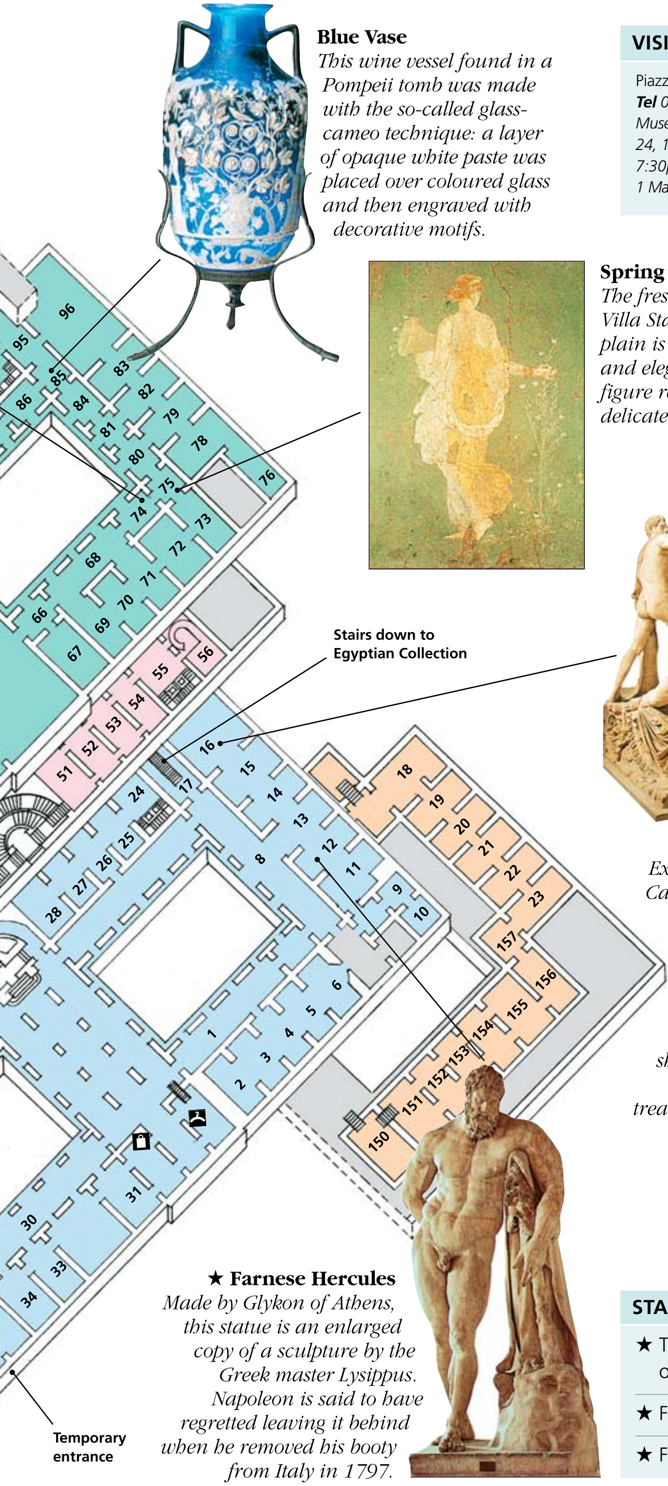
The Secret Cabinet
The erotic works from Pompeii and Herculaneum housed here caused embarrassment at the time of the Bourbons. Visitors may book a viewing: ask at the information desk on arrival.


100
101
102
103
94
93
92
87
91
88
90
89
149
148
114
148
144
148
143
142
141
147
146
145
117
140
139
118
138
137
119
136
120
121
135
134
133
132
131
130
129
128
127
122
123
126
125
124
58
57
59
64
60
63
61
62
65
47
46
48
49
45
43
44
42
41
35
40
39
38
37
36

KEY TO FLOORPLAN

▨	Basement
▨	Ground floor
▨	Mezzanine
▨	First floor
▨	Second floor
▨	Non-exhibition space

Key to Symbols *see back flap*


96
95
85
83
86
84
82
81
79
80
78
75
76
74
73
68
72
71
66
70
69
67
55
56
54
53
52
51
16
17
15
24
14
13
25
12
8
26
27
11
28
9
10
6
5
1
4
3
2
31
30
33
34
18
19
20
21
22
23
157
156
155
154
153
152
151
150
Stairs down to Egyptian Collection
Temporary entrance

Blue Vase
This wine vessel found in a Pompeii tomb was made with the so-called glass-cameo technique: a layer of opaque white paste was placed over coloured glass and then engraved with decorative motifs.

Spring Fresco
The fresco removed from the Villa Stabia in the Varano plain is a masterpiece of grace and elegance; the female figure rendered with soft, delicate colours.

★ Farnese Bull
Excavated in the Baths of Caracalla in Rome, this is the largest sculptural group (c.200 BC) to have survived from antiquity. The best-known piece in the Farnese Collection, it shows the punishment of Dirce who, having ill-treated Antiope, was tied to an enraged bull by the latter's sons.

★ Farnese Hercules
Made by Glykon of Athens, this statue is an enlarged copy of a sculpture by the Greek master Lysippus. Napoleon is said to have regretted leaving it behind when he removed his booty from Italy in 1797.

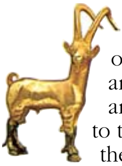
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Piazza Museo 19. **Map** 3 B4. ***Tel*** *081 44 01 66.* M *Cavour/ Museo.* 🚌 *C64, C83, E1, R1, R4, 24, 110, 47, 135, 201.* ○ *9am–7:30pm Wed–Mon.* ● *1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec.*

STAR EXHIBITS

- ★ The Battle of Alexander
- ★ Farnese Hercules
- ★ Farnese Bull

Exploring the Museo Archeologico

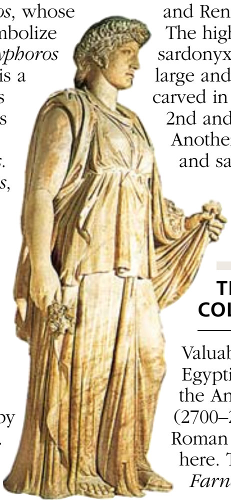

Wild goat from Edessa

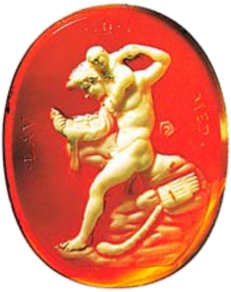
The real Museo Borbonico, as the museum was known, held the Farnese Collection of paintings, ancient artefacts and books, and archaeological finds from sites in Campania and Southern Italy. In 1925 the books moved to the Palazzo Reale *(see pp50–51)* and in 1957 the Farnese Collection paintings returned to Capodimonte *(see pp98–101)*. The remaining material consisted of ancient finds, and the museum became the Archaeological Museum.

The impressive Farnese Collection and sculpture from Herculaneum, Pompeii and other Campanian cities can be seen on the ground floor, the mezzanine level, and the first floor. Pompeiian mosaics, on the mezzanine level, and domestic items, weapons and murals, on the first floor, show daily life in the ancient cities. A lower ground floor level houses the Egyptian Collection. The arrangement aims to display the exhibits in context.

SCULPTURE

The fine collection of Greco-Roman sculpture consists mostly of works found in excavations around Vesuvius and the Phlegraean Fields, as well as the treasures from the Farnese Collection. The sculptures – most of which are the only existing Roman copies of lost Greek originals – are displayed on the ground floor. Among the numerous fine works are the statues of *Harmodios and Aristogeiton*, or the "tyrannicides", young Athenians who killed the 6th-century BC tyrant, Hipparchos, and the bronze and alabaster *Artemis of Ephesos*, whose many breasts symbolize fertility. The *Doryphoros* carrying a spear is a copy of a famous Greek original, as is the impressive *Farnese Hercules*. The *Farnese Atlas*, holding up the world, is a Hellenistic statue, while the huge *Dioscuri* statues, discovered in the Roman baths of Baia *(see p137)*, and the harmonious *Farnese Flora* are copies by Roman sculptors.


The Farnese Flora


Cameo with Dionysus and satyr

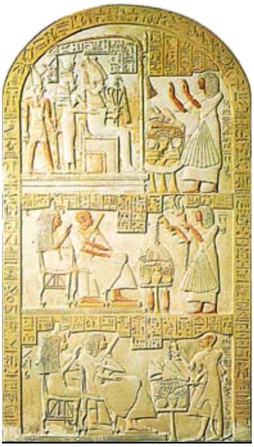
INCISED GEMS

This precious collection, begun by Cosimo de' Medici, contains Greek, Roman and Renaissance gems. The highlight is the veined sardonyx *Farnese Cup*, a large and beautiful cameo carved in Egypt around the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. Another stunning agate and sardonyx cameo shows the infant Dionysus playing with a satyr.

THE EGYPTIAN COLLECTION

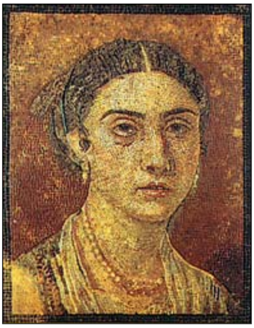
Valuable works of Egyptian art from the Ancient Kingdom (2700–2200 BC) to the Roman age are exhibited here. The black basalt *Farnese Naophorous* represents a kneeling official. These were the intermediaries between men and gods. The limestone funerary stela of Huy (1320–1200 BC) retains some of its original colouring.

As well as human and animal mummies, the Egyptian section includes Canopic vases, containers for the internal organs of the deceased with lids in the shape of animal heads. The collection of *shabti* comprises wood, stone and faience statuettes representing workers for the deceased in the afterlife.


Funerary stela of the scribe Huy

MOSAICS

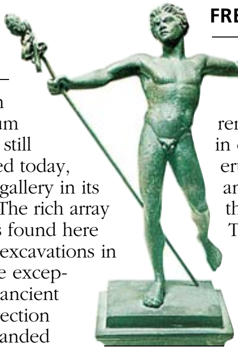
The majority of the mosaics on display in the museum come from Pompeii, Stabiae, Herculaneum and Boscoreale and date from the 2nd century BC to AD 79. The realistic images, such as the female portraits from Pompeii, are particularly fascinating.


Mosaic of a female from Pompeii

Among the many pavement mosaics made of tiny tesserae and often derived from Greek paintings, is *La Fattucchiera* (the Sorceress). This interesting example of the Hellenistic tradition depicts a scene from *Synaristoi*, a comedy by the Greek playwright Aristophanes. Another masterpiece is the *Battle of Alexander* found at Pompeii. This large, detailed mosaic was based on a Hellenistic painting and depicts Alexander the Great leading his cavalry against Darius III, the Persian Emperor, seen fleeing in his chariot.

Some rooms in the museum have reconstructions of large mosaic paved floors.

VILLA DEI PAPIRI



Statue of a faun, Villa dei Papiri

This villa in Herculaneum *(see p140)*, still partly buried today, was an art gallery in its own right. The rich array of artworks found here during the excavations in 1750–61 are exceptional: this ancient private collection has been handed down to us intact. A map of the villa shows where every object was found.

Among the pieces on display are life-size statues and small sculptures in marble and bronze, such as the *Dancing Faun* which greeted visitors in the atrium of the villa. Most of the pieces were inspired by Greek figurative art. A vast library of around 1,700 papyrus scrolls was also found in the villa. An apparatus used to unroll the charred scrolls is on display. The original scrolls are now kept in the Biblioteca Nazionale *(see p51)*.

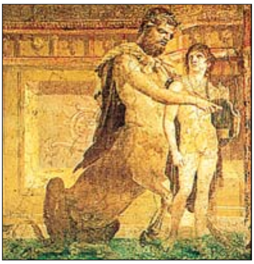
SALONE DELLA MERIDIANA

When the building was being reorganized and fitted out as a museum in the late 18th century, the architects had the idea of adding an observatory. A large sundial *(meridiana)*, decorated with the signs of the zodiac, was created for the spacious hall which had originally been destined to be the Bourbon library (Biblioteca Borbonica).

The idea of the observatory, however, was discarded when experts realized that the location of the building meant that it was impossible to have a total view of the sky. A few years later the observatory was built elsewhere *(see p97)*. As originally planned, the Salone della Meridiana was opened to the public in 1804 as a library.

FRESCOES

Most of the frescoes in the collection were removed from buildings in cities buried by the eruptions of Vesuvius, and assembled here from the mid-1700s onwards. The most important came from the Basilica in Herculaneum (such as the painting of *Achilles and Chiron*). Others were taken from the Villa di Fannio Sinistore at Boscoreale, where one wall was decorated with illusionistic architectural perspective, and from the extensive landed property of Julia Felix in Pompeii *(see p147)*. The frieze from her house, with a still life of apples and grapes and scenes from the forum, gives a fascinating glimpse of everyday life in a 1st-century AD city.



The famous fresco *Achilles and Chiron* from Herculaneum

There are also numerous fragments of frescoes which depict landscapes, portraits and mythological scenes and characters, such as the *Sacrifice of Iphigenia*. These show the variety and quality of Roman painting from this period.

TEMPLE OF ISIS

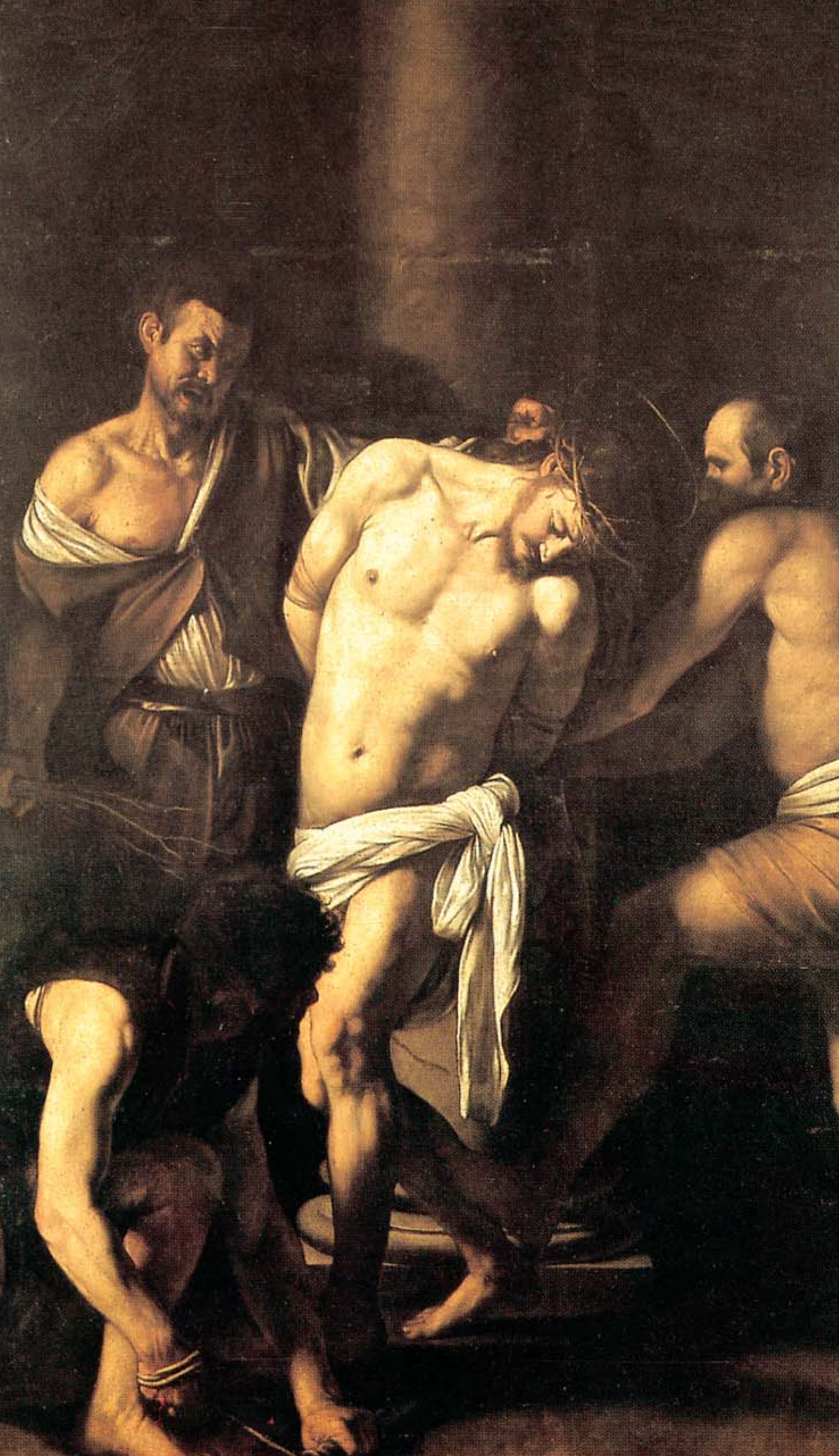
Head of Isis

The paintings, sculptures and furnishings from the Temple of Isis in Pompeii are presented in such a way as to recreate the sanctuary as it appeared to the first archaeologists in 1764. *The Portrait of Io at Canopos* was uncovered on 18 November of the same year in the presence of King Ferdinand IV, and shows the nymph Io being welcomed to Egypt by Isis. The marble head of the goddess, to whom the temple was dedicated, dates from the 1st century AD.

THE MODEL OF POMPEII

Model of Pompeii

Paper, cork and wood were all used in the making of this extensive scale model of the Pompeii excavations. The archaeologist Giuseppe Fiorelli had the original idea and the model was constructed in various stages between 1861 to 1879. The extraordinarily exact reproduction of every detail found in the ruins (including paintings and mosaics done in watercolour), make this an extremely important historical document. In some cases, when detailed records of Pompeiian decoration are needed, this model is the only useful source that remains.



CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI

Although the Spanish viceroys had forbidden construction outside the city walls, from the 17th century onwards suburban development continued. In the early 19th century, building began in the northern suburbs. The avenue leading to the Capodimonte palace, now the home of one of Europe's most important museums, was created as an extension of Via Toledo. The square next to the Museo Archeologico was redesigned and Via Foria, on which the Botanic Garden and, from 1751, the huge Albergo dei Poveri were being built, was widened. The old Sanità, Vergini and Fontanelle districts are a lively working quarter in which visitors need to exercise caution. On the streets leading to the early Christian cemeteries, tenements alternate with historic churches and buildings.

Porcelain at Capodimonte

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Churches and Cemeteries

Cimitero delle Fontanelle ⑥
Santi Apostoli ⑧
San Gennaro Catacombs ⑫
San Giovanni a Carbonara ⑦
Santa Maria degli Angeli alle Croci ⑨
Santa Maria della Sanità and San Gaudioso Catacombs ⑤
San Severo and Catacombs ④

Historic Buildings

Albergo dei Poveri ⑪
Osservatorio Astronomico ⑭
Palazzo Sanfelice ③
Palazzo dello Spagnolo ②

Historic Gate

Porta San Gennaro ①

Museums and Galleries

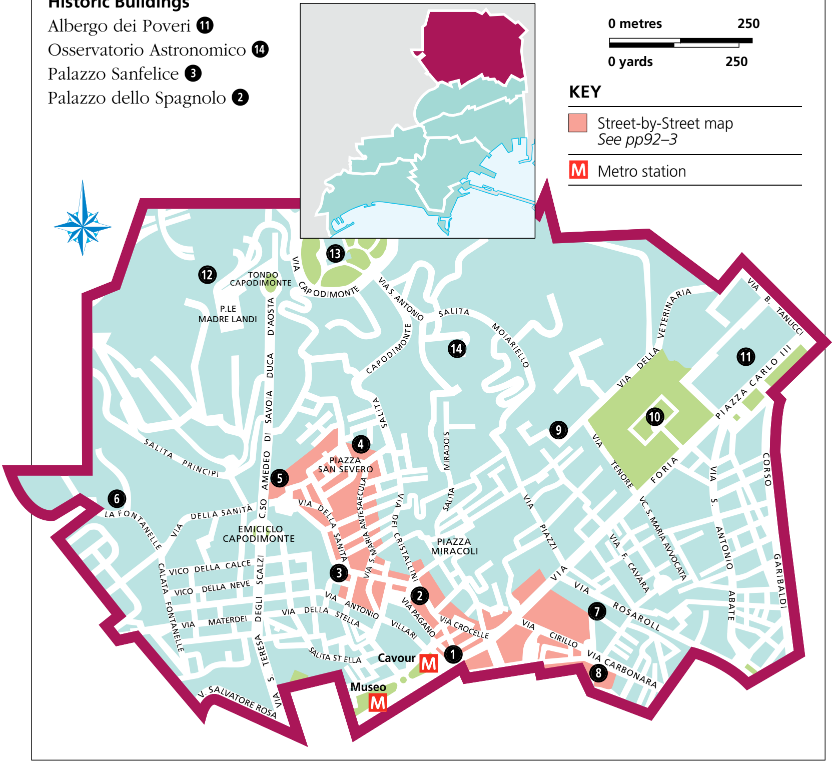
Museo Nazionale and Park of Capodimonte pp98–101 ⑬

Parks and Gardens

Orto Botanico ⑩

GETTING THERE

The Capodimonte museum and Catacombs of San Gennaro can be reached via bus routes 24 and R4, which start from Piazza del Municipio and Piazza Bovio. You can walk to the Vergini and Sanità districts from the Metro station at Piazza Cavour. Many buses run along Via Foria. Bus C51 serves the Fontanelle.


0 metres 250
0 yards 250
13
12
TONDO CAPODIMONTE
VIA CAPODIMONTE
P.LE MADRE LANDI
C.SO AMEDEO DI SAVOIA DUCA D'AOSTA
VIA S ANTONIO
SALITA MOIARIELLO
CAPODIMONTE
14
SALITA
VIA DELLA VETERINARIA
VIA B. TANUCCI
11
PIAZZA CARLO III
10
VIA TENORE
FORIA
9
SALITA MIRADOIS
SALITA PRINCIPI
6
LA FONTANELLE
VIA DELLA SANITÀ
EMICICLO CAPODIMONTE
4
PIAZZA SAN SEVERO
5
VIA DELLA SANITA
VIA S. MARIA ANTESAECULA
VIA DEI CRISTALLINI
SALITA
PIAZZA MIRACOLI
VIA PIAZZI
VIA S. ANTONIO ABATE
CORSO GARIBALDI
VC. S. MARIA AVVOCATA
VIA F. CAVARA
VIA ROSAROLL
7
VIA CIRILLO
VIA CARBONARA
8
3
2
1
VIA PAGANO
VIA CROCELLE
VIA ANTONIO
VIA DELLA STELLA
VILLARI
SALITA STELLA
Cavour
M
Museo
M
VICO DELLA CALCE
VICO DELLA NEVE
VIA MATERDEI
CALATA FONTANELLE
SCALZI DEGLI
S. TERESA
VIA
V. SALVATORE ROSA

KEY

🟥 Street-by-Street map *See pp92–3*

M Metro station

◁ **Caravaggio's *Flagellation of Christ* (1610), on display in the Museo di Capodimonte**

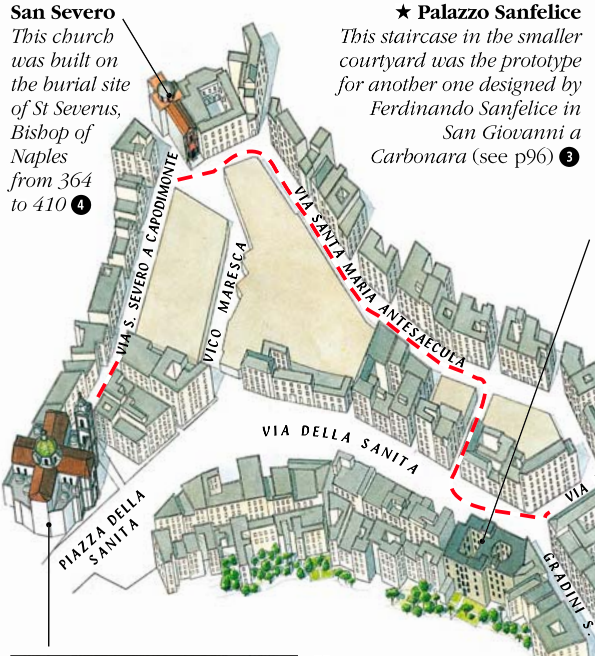
Street-by-Street: North of the Ancient Walls

The area north of the city walls has been used for burials and worship of the dead since it was first inhabited. A visit to the catacombs (which were underground cemeteries and not hiding places), first created in the early Christian era, is an unforgettable experience. The area outside the walls was also used to dump rubbish. The district known today as Via San Giovanni a Carbonara was once called the Fosso Carbonario (literally, "coal ditch"), and this is how the street and the beautiful 14th-century church acquired their current names.

The church of Santa Maria dai Vergini, built in the 14th century, was badly damaged in World War II.

San Severo
This church was built on the burial site of St Severus, Bishop of Naples from 364 to 410 ❹

★ Palazzo Sanfelice
This staircase in the smaller courtyard was the prototype for another one designed by Ferdinando Sanfelice in San Giovanni a Carbonara (see p96) ❸


VIA S. SEVERO A CAPODIMONTE
VICO MARESCA
VIA SANTA MARIA ANTESAECULA
VIA DELLA SANITÀ
PIAZZA DELLA SANITÀ
VIA ARENA DELLA SANITÀ
LARGO VERGINI
VIA
VIA S. NICANDRO
GRADINI S. NICANDRO

★ Santa Maria della Sanità
The high altar was built in a raised position so that the entrance to the San Gaudioso catacombs could be seen ❺

Palazzo dello Spagnolo
This monumental gateway is one entrance to the double-flight staircase, the highlight of this palazzo, which was designed by Sanfelice in 1738 ❷

KEY

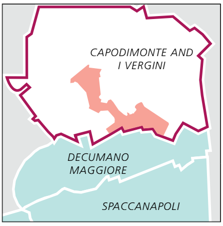
– – – Suggested route

0 metres **50**

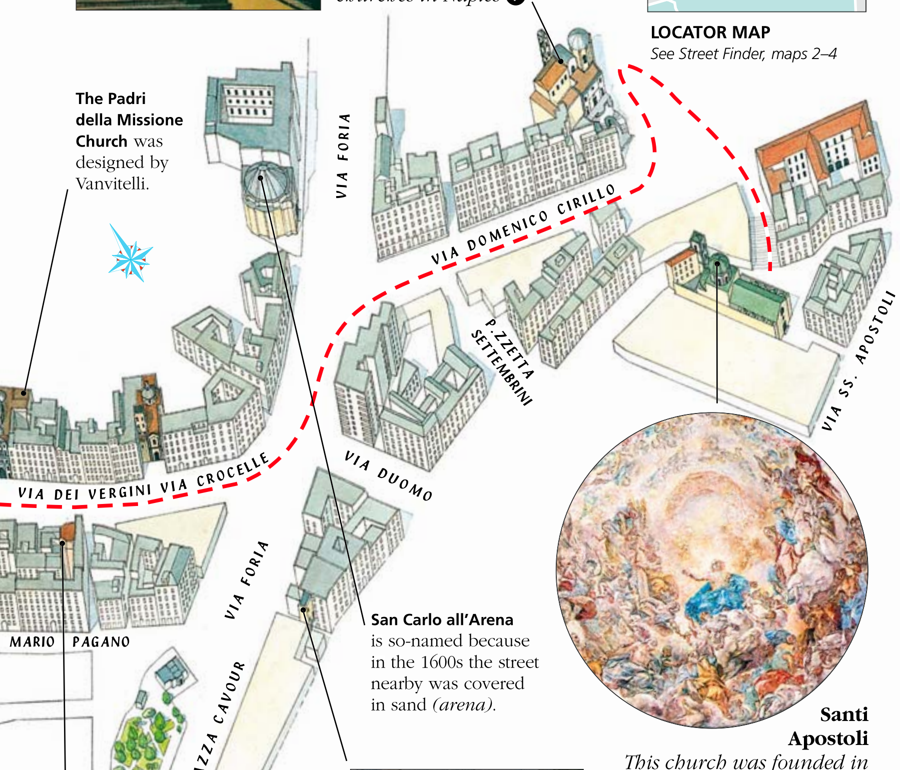
0 yards **50**

For hotels and restaurants in this area see p179 and pp193–4

★ San Giovanni a Carbonara
The double-flight winding staircase here was designed by Ferdinando Sanfelice. The magnificent sculptures inside make this one of the most important churches in Naples ⑦


CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI
DECUMANO MAGGIORE
SPACCANAPOLI

LOCATOR MAP
See Street Finder, maps 2–4


VIA FORIA
VIA DOMENICO CIRILLO
P.ZZETTA SETTEMBRINI
VIA SS. APOSTOLI
VIA DUOMO
VIA DEI VERGINI
VIA CROCELLE
VIA FORIA
MARIO PAGANO
PIAZZA CAVOUR

The Padri della Missione Church was designed by Vanvitelli.

San Carlo all'Arena is so-named because in the 1600s the street nearby was covered in sand *(arena).*

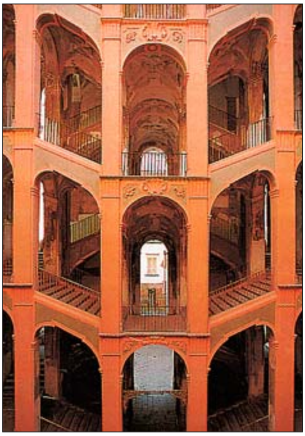
Santi Apostoli
This church was founded in the 5th century, perhaps on the site of an ancient temple. It was rebuilt from the late 1500s to the mid-1600s. The **Paradise** *in the dome was painted by Giovanni Battista Beinaschi in 1680* ⑧

Santa Maria Succurre Miseris was founded in the 14th century and rebuilt in the 1700s by Ferdinando Sanfelice, using Baroque motifs throughout.

Porta San Gennaro
In the mid-15th century the city walls were extended and this gateway was rebuilt in its present location ①

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Palazzo Sanfelice
- ★ Santa Maria della Sanità and San Gaudioso Catacombs
- ★ San Giovanni a Carbonara



The double-flight staircase in Palazzo dello Spagnolo

Porta San Gennaro ❶

Map 3 C3. 🚌 *C5, CD, 47, 110.* M *Cavour-Museo.*

This gateway was named after San Gennaro, the patron saint of Naples, because it marked the beginning of the street that leads to the catacombs where he was buried *(see p97)*. After the plague of 1656, Mattia Preti painted a fresco on each city gate as an *ex voto* from those who survived. Porta San Gennaro is the only one that still has traces of the artist's work. On the inner façade is a bust of San Gaetano with a dedication and the date – 1658.

Palazzo dello Spagnolo ❷

Via Vergini 19. **Map** 3 B3. 🚌 *C5, C51, C52, CD, 47, 110.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *7:30am–2pm, 3:30–8pm Mon–Fri; 7:30am–1pm Sat.*

Built in 1738 by Ferdinando Sanfelice (1675–1748) for the Marquis Nicola Moscati, this building became the property of the Spanish nobleman Tommaso Atienza in the 19th century and was renamed the Palace of the Spaniard. In addition to his work as an architect, Sanfelice also designed temporary staging and scenery for outdoor feasts, organized by the court in order to win the Neapolitans' favour. This theatrical aspect of his work can be clearly seen in the two palazzi he designed for the Sanità district.

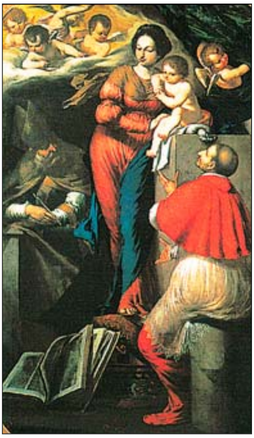
Once through the majestic doorway of the Palazzo dello Spagnolo, you will notice a feature taken from the Palazzo Sanfelice: the magnificent double-flight external staircase. This type of staircase, which effectively separates the main courtyard from the smaller one, is one of the most notable features of Neapolitan palaces.

Palazzo Sanfelice ❸

Via Sanità 2–4. **Map** 3 B3. 🚌 *C5, CD, 47, 110.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *8am–1pm, 3–7pm Mon–Fri; 8:30am–1pm Sat (by appointment).*

Ferdinando Sanfelice built this large palazzo for his own family in 1728, as can be seen in the inscription on the top of the right-hand doorway. It is one of the finest palazzi in Naples and it was here that the famous Neapolitan architect first created the unusual external staircase he subsequently adopted, with some variations, in Palazzo dello Spagnolo ten years later. This type of strikingly original staircase became Sanfelice's trademark. His contemporaries likened it to a large bird with outspread wings, and it became known as a stair *ad ali di falco* – a "falcon's wing" staircase.

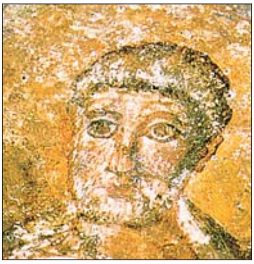
The best way to grasp the beauty of the design is to walk up the steps; from the first landing you can see the garden behind. On the far side of the second courtyard (at No. 2 Via Sanità), which has unfortunately lost its original decoration, there is yet another elliptical staircase.



Painting by Giovan Battista Spinelli in San Severo

San Severo and Catacombs ❹

Piazza San Severo 81. **Map** 3 B2. ***Tel*** *081 544 13 05.* 🚌 *R4.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ● *for restoration.* ✝ *by appt only.*



Fresco of *San Pietro* in the catacombs of San Severo

San Severo was the Bishop of Naples from 364 to 410. This site was chosen for his tomb and, as was the usual practice among early Christians, a large underground cemetery grew up around it. The basilica over the catacombs was abandoned in the 9th century when the saint's relics were transferred to San Giorgio Maggiore *(see p70)*. The building was only restored in the 16th century and again more comprehensively in the late 17th century. In the third chapel on the left is the entrance to the catacombs. In the same chapel there is a cell with three arched niches hewn out of the stone to house sarcophagi. The niches are decorated with frescoes which, despite their poor condition, are good examples of catacomb painting.

Central nave of Santa Maria della Sanità

Santa Maria della Sanità and San Gaudioso Catacombs ❺

Piazza Sanità 124. **Map** 3 A2. ***Tel*** *081 544 13 05.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *8:30am–12:30pm, 5–8pm daily (except Sun pm).* ✝ **Catacombs** ☞ *every 45 mins 9:30–12:30am daily.* ☞

View of Santa Maria Sanità from the Ponte della Sanità

The heart of the working-class Sanità quarter is the basilica of Santa Maria. Confusingly, the church is also known as the church of San Vincenzo because it houses a much revered image of the popular saint, known locally as *'o munacone* (the big monk). Designed by Fra Nuvolo, the church was built on a Greek cross plan in 1603–13, with 24 columns supporting one central dome and 12 lateral domes (a reference to Christ and the Apostles). The central tiled dome is overlooked by the 19th-century Ponte della Sanità, linking the city centre to Capodimonte.

Inside, the main altar was raised to allow worshippers to see the space that serves as a kind of atrium for the underground cemetery. The entrance to the catacombs can be clearly seen.

Tradition has it that in 452, the African bishop Settimio Celio Gaudioso died in exile in Naples, and was buried in the Sanità valley. The catacombs grew up around his tomb and were named after him. The many corridors still bear traces of frescoes and mosaics (4th–6th centuries AD). The catacombs remained in use for centuries. Evidence for this includes some rather gruesome early 17th-century tombs, each with a skeleton drawn on the wall. The catacombs are also open in the afternoon for groups.

Cimitero delle Fontanelle ❻

Via Fontanelle 77. **Map** 3 A3. 🚌 *C52.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ● *to public except for tours (ask at tourist office).*

A walk along Via Fontanelle, through a poor area that is more like a country village than a city district, leads to the church of Maria Santissima del Carmine. Tours sometimes run to the nearby Fontanelle cemetery *(cimitero)*. The huge rock-hewn caverns on the hill of Materdei were already being used as the city ossuary when they were selected as the final resting place for the victims of the devastating 1836 cholera epidemic. Some people may find the place upsetting, as did the tourist played by Ingrid Bergman in Rossellini's film *Viaggio in Italia*, which made the cemetery famous. Controversy over "adoptions" of skulls to bring good luck has made this a sensitive site.

The ossuary of the Fontanelle Cemetery

San Giovanni a Carbonara ⑦

Via San G a Carbonara 5. **Map** 3 C3. ***Tel*** *081 29 58 73.* 🚌 *201* ○ *9am–1pm daily.*

Cappella Caracciolo di Vico, San Giovanni a Carbonara

The imaginative double-flight staircase designed by Ferdinando Sanfelice in the early 1700s leads to the 14th-century Chapel of Santa Monica. Left of the chapel is the doorway to San Giovanni a Carbonara. Founded in 1343 by Augustinian monks, this church was restored and enlarged at the end of the century by King Ladislas to make it a worthy burial site for the Angevin rulers.

When the king died in 1414, his tomb, the work of anonymous Tuscan and Lombard sculptors *(see p20),* was erected at the request of his sister, Joan II, who succeeded him to the throne. The grandiose funerary monument, with seated statues of Ladislas and Joan, dominates the single-nave interior. Through a small doorway beneath the monument is the circular Cappella Caracciolo del Sole, built in 1427 and paved with coloured Tuscan tiles. Behind the altar is the tomb of Ser Gianni Caracciolo, Joan's lover and Grand Seneschal at the court, who died in 1432.

To the left of the presbytery is the harmonious Cappella Caracciolo di Vico, built in the Renaissance style in 1517 by Giovan Tommaso Malvito following a design by Bramante. Another work by Malvito is the richly decorated tomb of the Miroballo family opposite the entrance of the church.

Santi Apostoli ⑧

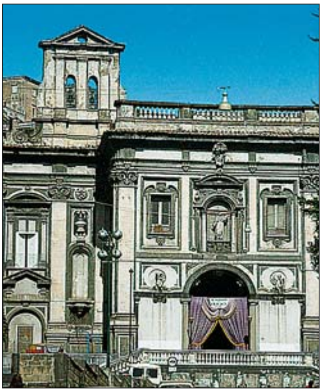
Largo Santi Apostoli 9. **Map** 3 C4. ***Tel*** *081 29 93 75.* 🚌 *CD, E3, 201.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *9am–12:45pm daily (also eves, but too dark to view frescoes).*

To reach the church of Santi Apostoli you have to go along a short stretch of Via Pisanelli, which turns into Via Anticaglia *(see p84).* The church was founded in the 5th century and restructured at the beginning of the 17th century by Francesco Grimaldi (1610) and, after 1627, by Giovanni Conforto. The church is best known for a wonderful fresco cycle by Giovanni Lanfranco (1638–46). This masterpiece influenced artistic development in Naples. The artist also frescoed the cupola of the Cappella del Tesoro di San Gennaro *(see pp82–3).*

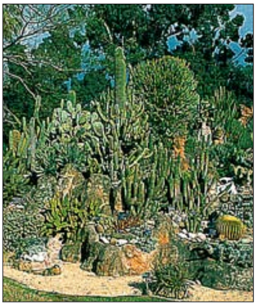
Santa Maria degli Angeli alle Croci ⑨

Via Veterinaria 2. **Map** 3 C2. ***Tel*** *081 44 07 56.* 🚌 *E1, 47, 201.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *7–11:30am, 5–8pm daily.* 🚫

The name of this church refers to the Stations of the Cross, once marked by wooden crosses *(croci)* alongside the ascent to the church. Santa Maria was founded at the end of the 16th century by Franciscans and rebuilt in 1638 by Cosimo Fanzago. The façade is simply decorated with white and grey marble. This plain design was a daring shift from the usually lavish architecture of Neapolitan Baroque. The interior houses a magnificent marble pulpit sculpted by Cosimo Fanzago. The eagle supporting it symbolizes St John the Evangelist. The extraordinary bas relief of the dead Christ on the altar was sculpted by Carlo Fanzago, Cosimo's son.



The white and grey marble façade of Santa Maria degli Angeli alle Croci



Cactus plants in the Orto Botanico

Orto Botanico ⑩

Via Foria 223. **Map** 4 D2. ***Tel*** *081 44 97 59.* 🚌 *47, 201.* M *Cavour-Museo.* ○ *9am–2pm Mon–Sat; Sun & hols by appt.*

Established in 1807 by Joseph Bonaparte, the "Royal Plant Garden" is today one of the leading Italian botanical gardens for the high quality of its collections as well as its sheer size, covering 12 hectares (30 acres). It has a rich stock of tree and shrub specimens from all latitudes and examples of many plant species, as well as several glasshouses with varying climatic conditions. The temperate house is an early 19th-century Neo-Classical building. The collections of citrus trees, desert plants and tree ferns are particularly interesting. Even though you may not be a botanical enthusiast, a walk along the paths of this green oasis, in the heart of one of the busiest areas in Naples, can make a very pleasant break from the city.

Albergo dei Poveri ⑪

Piazza Carlo III. **Map** 4 E2.
🚌 *47, C55B.* M *Cavour-Museo.*

The enormous building you see today is only one-fifth of the large-scale complex that King Charles III wanted to build to provide a refuge for "the poor of the entire kingdom". Construction of the "Hotel of the Poor" began in 1751 according to a design by Ferdinando Fuga. Work continued until 1829. In reality, the building was hated by the poor, including orphans, who were compelled to live and work there, without hope of leaving. After many years in a state of neglect, restoration work is now underway.

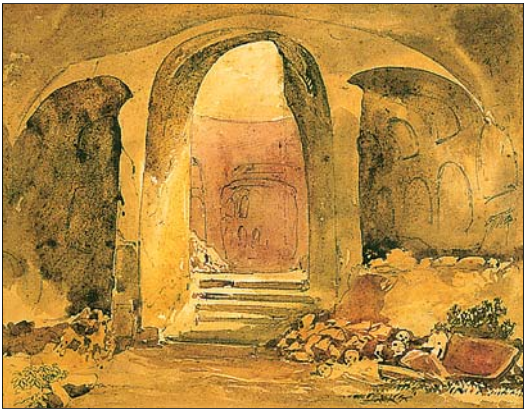
San Gennaro Catacombs ⑫

Via Capodimonte 13. **Map** 3 A1.
Tel *081 741 10 71.* 🚌 *R4, 24.*
☞ *9am, 10am, 11am, noon Tue–Sun.* ♿ 📷

The original nucleus of this large subterranean cemetery may have been the tomb of a pagan aristocrat donated in the 2nd century to the growing Christian community. The catacombs began to grow in importance in the 3rd century after acquiring the tomb of Sant'Agrippino, but it was as the burial site of the saint, bishop and martyr Gennaro, brought here in the 5th century, that the catacombs became famous. The cemetery also housed the tombs of Neapolitan bishops up to the 11th century. The vast size and two-level layout of this holy site distinguish it from other catacombs of the same era and make it the most important complex in Southern Italy. Remains of precious 2nd- to 10th-century mosaics and frescoes (including the oldest known portrayal of San Gennaro, dating from the 5th century) adorn the walls of the catacombs. Don't miss the Bishops' Crypt on the upper floor and the Sant'Agrippino Oratory and baptistry on the lower level. The basilica of San Gennaro extra Moenia was erected over the catacombs in the 5th century but was greatly modified by subsequent rebuilding in the 11th century and then again in 1932.

FERDINANDUS I
ASTRONOMIAE INCREMENTO
ANNO MDCCCXIX

The Neo-Classical façade of the Osservatorio Astronomico



Watercolour of the Catacombs of San Gennaro by Giacinto Gigante

Museo Nazionale and Park of Capodimonte ⑬

See pp98–101.

Osservatorio Astronomico ⑭

Salita Moiariello 16. **Map** 3 B1.
Tel *081 557 51 11.* 🚌 *24.*
○ *Mon–Fri by appt.*

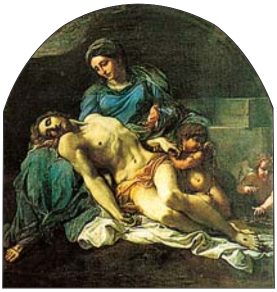
Situated in the middle of a large park on top of the hill of Miradois, 150 m (490 ft) above sea level, the observatory benefits from a splendid vantage point with fine panoramic views of the city and the bay. Founded in 1819 by Ferdinand IV, this was the first scientific facility of its kind in Europe. The Bourbon court had always been keenly interested in astronomic studies, and it was Charles III who established the first university chair of astronomy in Naples in 1735. The observatory was originally planned for the Museo Archeologico, and in fact construction of a new observatory began there in 1791 *(see p89)*, but the project was discarded. A few years later the elegant Neo-Classical building that now houses the observatory was built by the Gasse brothers. Today part of the observatory is occupied by a museum with a fine collection of clocks, telescopes and old scientific instruments.

Museo Nazionale and Park of Capodimonte ⑬

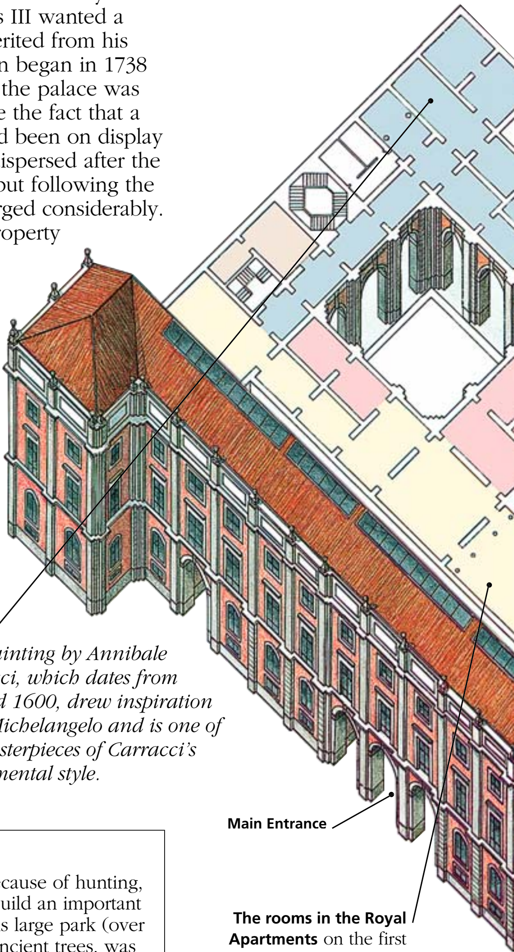
From the beginning Capodimonte was both a royal palace and a museum because Charles III wanted a home for the works of art he had inherited from his mother Elizabeth Farnese. Construction began in 1738 under architect Antonio Medrano, but the palace was only completed a century later, despite the fact that a large part of the Farnese Collection had been on display there since 1759. The collection was dispersed after the French occupation in 1799 *(see p25)*, but following the Bourbon restoration in 1815, was enlarged considerably.

In 1860 Capodimonte became the property of the House of Savoy and was the residence of the Dukes of Aosta until 1947. The museum was opened to the public again in 1957.

In 1996, after restoration, the first floor was reopened, and in 1997 the Neapolitan and contemporary art collections were arranged on the second floor (not shown here).



Pietà
This painting by Annibale Carracci, which dates from around 1600, drew inspiration from Michelangelo and is one of the masterpieces of Carracci's monumental style.

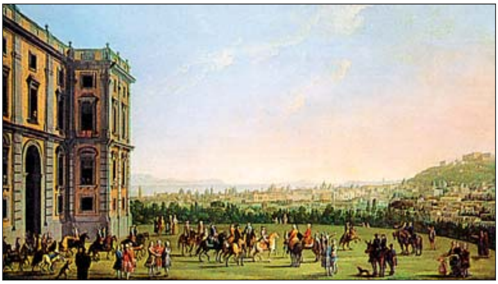


Main Entrance

The rooms in the Royal Apartments on the first floor reveal the two-fold function as royal palace and museum that Capodimonte fulfilled from the outset.

THE PARK OF CAPODIMONTE

Charles III was drawn to Capodimonte because of hunting, his favourite pastime, and he decided to build an important hunting lodge here. The first section of this large park (over 120 hectares/300 acres), with numerous ancient trees, was laid out by Ferdinando Sanfelice in 1742 into five broad radiating roads, lined with holm-oaks. The buildings used for various court activities can be found in the woods.



Ferdinand IV at Capodimonte by Antonio Joli

KEY

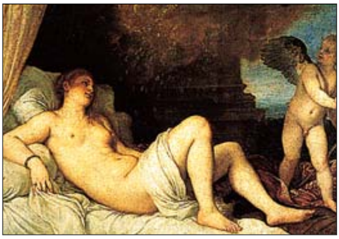
- 🟦 Farnese Gallery
- 🟧 Borgia Collection
- 🟥 De Ciccio porcelain collection
- 🟦 Farnese and Bourbon Armoury
- 🟩 Maria Amalia's Porcelain Parlour
- 🟨 Royal apartments
- ⬜ Non-exhibition space

For hotels and restaurants in this region see p179 and pp193–4

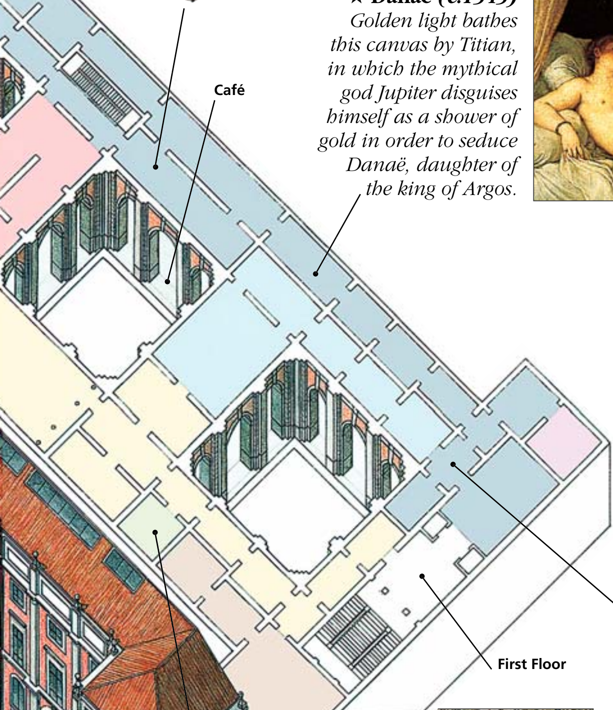
Neapolitan Craftsmanship
This is a multi-purpose piece of early 19th-century furniture made in a Neapolitan factory: the lower part contains a glass bowl, which serves as an aquarium, and a table with a bird cage, which serves as a jardinière. The rotating figure of Fortune is perched on top.

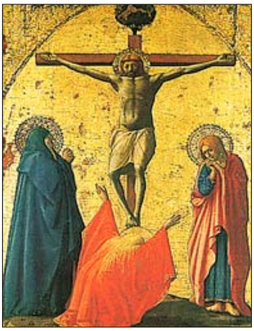
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Via Miano 2 (Porta Piccola), Via Capodimonte (Porta Grande). **Map** 3 B1. ***Tel*** *081 749 91 11.* 🚌 *R4, 24.* **Museum** ○ *8:30am–7:30pm Thu–Tue.* **Park** ○ *8am–1 hr before sunset.* *museum only.* ♿ **www.**capodimonte.selfin.it



★ Danaë *(c.1545)*
Golden light bathes this canvas by Titian, in which the mythical god Jupiter disguises himself as a shower of gold in order to seduce Danaë, daughter of the king of Argos.





★ Crucifixion *(1426)*
In this early Renaissance painting by Masaccio, the emotional intensity of faces and gestures emphasizes the drama. The panel was part of an altarpiece for a church in Pisa, now dismantled and scattered in various museums.

★ Maria Amalia's Porcelain Parlour
This room was built in 1757–9 for the Royal Palace at Portici (see p140); *then dismantled and moved here in 1866. The walls and ceiling of the queen's parlour are tiled with about 3,000 pieces of finest Capodimonte porcelain.*

STAR EXHIBITS

- ★ Crucifixion by Masaccio
- ★ Danaë by Titian
- ★ Maria Amalia's Porcelain Parlour

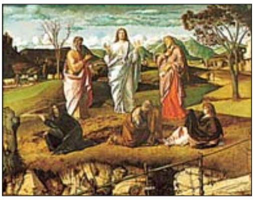
Exploring the Museo di Capodimonte

The Farnese Collection, which is the core of the Art Gallery, features the major Italian and European schools of painting hfrom the 15th to the 17th centuries. When the Real Museo (now the Museo Archeologico Nazionale, *see pp86–9*) was created in Palazzo degli Studi in the early 1800s, the paintings were transferred from Capodimonte and returned in 1957, along with other works purchased since the 19th century by the Bourbon rulers and the Italian government. Following the completion of recent restoration and rearrangement of the collections, 13th–19th century Neapolitan painting and sculpture is now displayed on the second floor. The 19th-century collection is located in the mezzanine, while the first floor is devoted to the Farnese Collection and the Royal Apartments.

PAINTING FROM THE 13TH TO THE 16TH CENTURIES

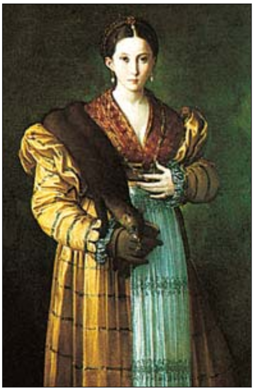
The Farnese Collection did not focus on medieval works, so that paintings from this period are later purchases or come from churches in the Naples region. For example, the beautiful *Santa Maria de Flumine* (c.1290) came from a church of the same name in Amalfi. The most important 14th-century painting is the large altarpiece painted by Simone Martini in 1317 on the occasion of the canonization of St Louis of Toulouse *(see pp20–21), St Louis of Toulouse Crowning Robert of Anjou King of Naples.*

The 15th century is also represented by a superb canvas – Masaccio's *Crucifixion*, actually the upper part of a dismantled polyptych taken from the church of the Carmine in Pisa. The other panels are in Pisa, London, Berlin and Malibu.



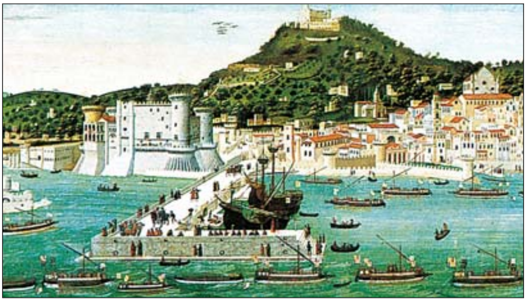
***Transfiguration* by Giovanni Bellini**

Giovanni Bellini's masterpiece, *Transfiguration* (c.1480–85), has been considered one of the gems of the Farnese Collection since the 1600s. The *Tavola Strozzi* panel is an extraordinary "snapshot" of 15th-century Naples.



***Antea* (1531–35) by Parmigianino**

The focal point of the 16th-century paintings are the splendid Titians: *Portrait of Pope Paul III*, *Pope Paul III with His Grandchildren*, and *Danaë (see p99)*, which exemplify the Venetian genius's masterly use of colour. Artists from the region of Emilia Romagna, the home of the Farnese family, are well represented. Major works are Correggio's masterpiece *Mystic Marriage of St Catherine* and the *Antea* by Parmigianino, a portrait of a young woman with elegant dress and a marten stole. An important group of canvases by the Carraccis includes Annibale Carracci's *Pietà*, inspired by the strong sculptural forms of Michelangelo, and his large allegorical work, *Hercules at the Crossroads*, in which the mythical hero has to choose between pleasure and virtue.



The *Tavola Strozzi*, a representation of 15th-century Naples (detail)

PAINTING FROM THE 17TH TO THE 20TH CENTURIES

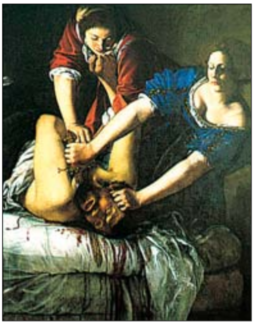
Among the 17th-century works in the museum, Bartolomeo Schedoni's *Charity* (1611) is one of the most famous, and is greatly admired for its expressive intensity. The myth of *Atalanta and Hippomenes* is depicted in Guido Reni's canvas, which the Bourbon rulers bought in 1802 because they lacked a major work by the Bolognese master.

The astounding *Flagellation of Christ* by Caravaggio *(see p90)* was painted in stages from 1607 to 1609–10, and hung in San Domenico Maggiore until its move to Capodimonte. It is regarded as the linchpin of all 17th-century Neapolitan painting, which is represented here by many leading artists, such as Battistello Caracciolo, Luca Giordano and Mattia Preti. No less astounding is Artemisia Gentileschi's painting of

Judith and Holofernes, a subject she made her own. The artist, who favoured rather violent themes, was an exceptionally gifted painter and remarkably independent for a woman of her times.

Portrait of Ferdinand IV as a Youth was painted by the German artist Anton Raphael Mengs in 1760; the young king, whose luxurious clothes are rendered in great detail, was nine at the time. In addition, there are some fine landscapes by Ferdinand IV's court painter, Jakob-Philipp Hackert.

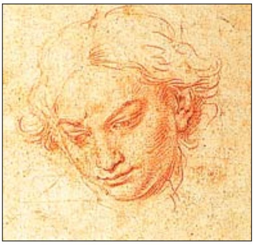
Capodimonte also has a large body of 19th-century Neapolitan paintings, including works by Anton Pitloo, the Dutch painter who settled in Naples *(see p36)*, and Giacinto Gigante. Don't miss the latter's famous painting of the Cappella del Tesoro in the Duomo. Among the modern works, Andy Warhol's *Mount Vesuvius (see p28)* was painted in 1985 for an exhibition at the museum in the same year.



Judith and Holofernes **by Artemisia Gentileschi (1597–1651)**

THE COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS

Among the museum's huge inheritance there are about 2,500 drawings and watercolours and 22,000 prints and engravings. One of the most famous works is a cartoon (a preparatory drawing made with charcoal or chalk) made by Michelangelo around 1546. It was drawn for part of the fresco of *The Crucifixion of St Peter* in the Cappella Paolina in the Vatican. Perforations (which can still be seen) were made with a needle, and powder was sprinkled over the holes to transfer the lines to the wall where the fresco was to be painted.



Francesco Solimena's *Study of a Young Man's Face* (1728)

Solimena's *Study of a Young Man's Face* is a charming study for a later painting. Another important cartoon is Raphael's *Moses before the Burning Bush*, a preparatory drawing for a detail of a fresco in the Stanza di Eliodoro in the Vatican.

THE DECORATIVE ARTS

The major section in the fine Decorative Arts collection is the armoury, which has about 4,000 weapons and is one of the most important of its kind. Many of the objects here come from the Naples Royal Arms Factory, founded in 1734 by Charles III. There are also over 4,000 ceramic pieces in this part of the museum, including the De Ciccio majolica collection and examples of the superb porcelain manufactured in Naples at the instigation of Charles III. A fine example of this craftsmanship is Queen Maria Amalia's Porcelain Parlour *(see p99)*.

Other decorative arts include objects made of ivory, amber and rock crystal, as well as medallions, semi-precious stones and other pieces such as the 17th-century gilded silver table trophy of Diana by Jacob Miller.

Diana on a Deer, **table trophy**

THE ROYAL PORCELAIN FACTORY

King Charles III promoted and fostered the manufacture of decorated porcelain in Naples. The "soft-paste" porcelain, produced with the aid of leading chemists and mineralogists in the Kingdom of Naples, allowed the Real Fabbrica to vie with top European manufacturers such as Meissen. A new pavilion for the Royal Factory was opened in the royal park of Capodimonte in 1743, and the fame of Neapolitan porcelain continued to grow. By 1759, when the king returned to Spain, the factory had become so important to him that he had it dismantled and took it, as well as its staff, with him. The factory was reopened in 1771 by Ferdinand, and production of top-quality pieces began again. Today the Royal Factory is the home of the Institute for the Porcelain and Ceramics industry.

The Biscuit Vendor **(1750–51)**

VOMERO

In 1885 the Town Council of Naples approved a plan for a new district to be developed "in the rise between Castel Sant'Elmo, the village of Vomero and Antignano", which, once completed, would accommodate 30,000 inhabitants. So began the story of the district of Vomero, which soon became famous for its scenic beauty and healthy climate. These qualities have since been partly ruined (especially since World War II) by chaotic, uncontrolled property development with total disregard for the natural surroundings. Yet, some interesting areas are preserved. At the top of the hill is one of the most important monuments in Naples, the Certosa di San Martino, with its splendid Baroque church, fine museum and the elegant residence called the Quarto del Priore.

Detail of the cloister, Certosa di San Martino

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings

Castel Sant'Elmo ④
Certosa and Museo Nazionale di San Martino pp108–11 ⑤

Museums and Galleries

Museo Nazionale della Ceramica Duca di Martina ③

Parks and Gardens

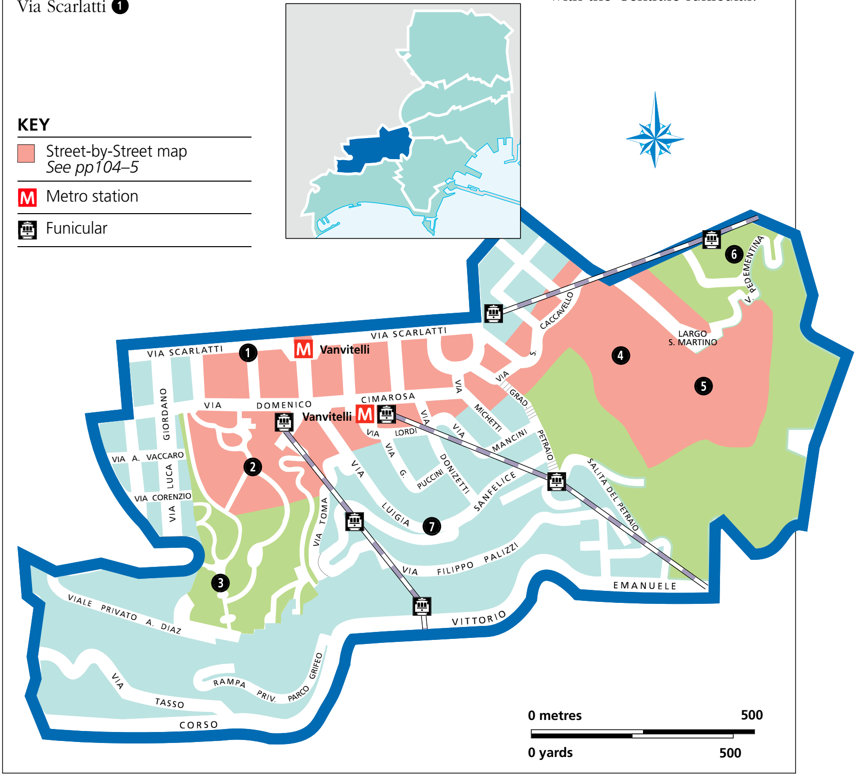
Villa La Floridiana ②

Streets and Squares

Pedamentina ⑥
Via Luigia Sanfelice ⑦
Via Scarlatti ①

GETTING THERE

The fastest way to reach Vomero is via the funiculars: the Chiaia route from Parco Margherita, the Centrale from Via Toledo and the Montesanto from the historic centre. To get to Castel Sant'Elmo and the Certosa you can also take the circle bus line V1 from Piazza Fuga, which connects with the Centrale funicular.



KEY

🟥 Street-by-Street map *See pp104–5*
M Metro station
🚡 Funicular

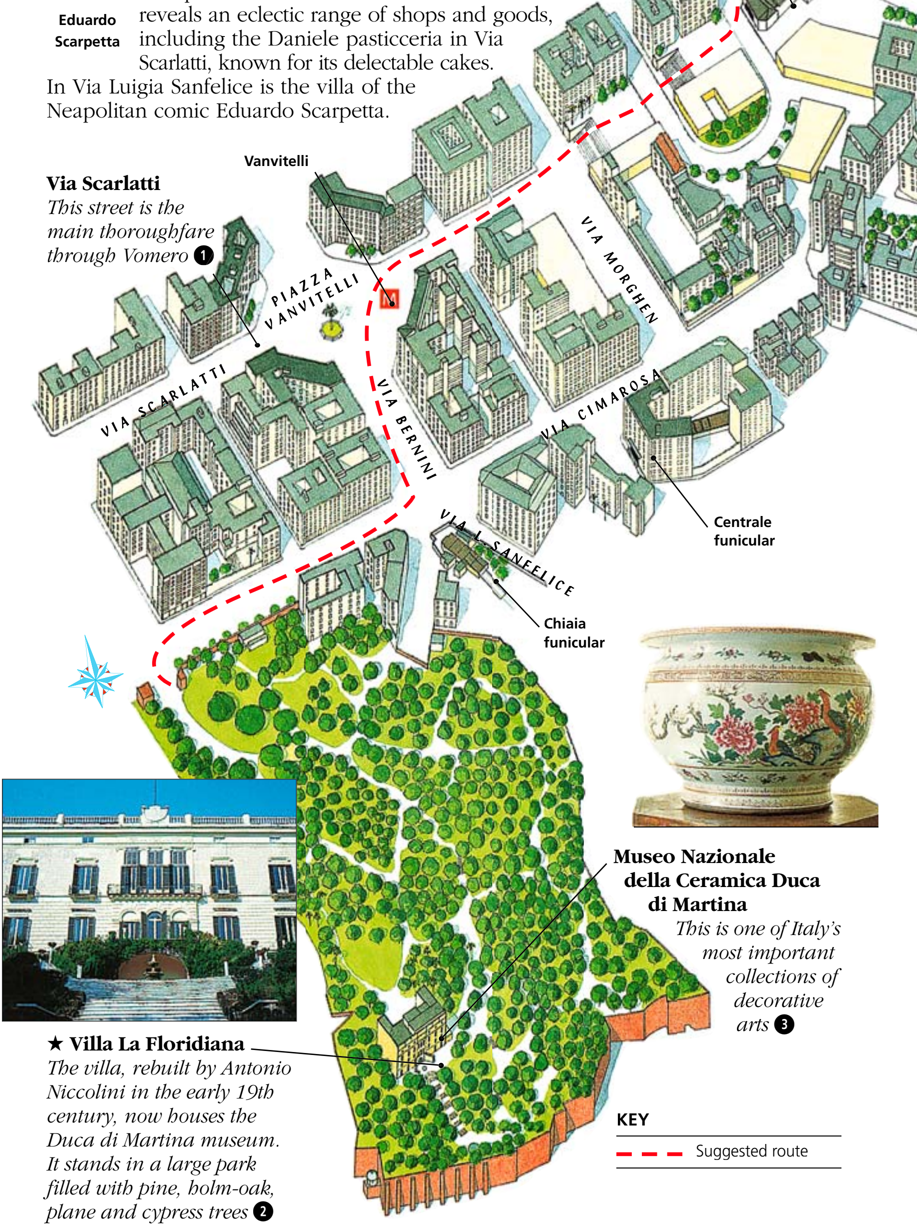
VIA SCARLATTI
VIA SCARLATTI
1
M Vanvitelli
M Vanvitelli
VIA DOMENICO CIMAROSA
GIORDANO
VIA A. VACCARO
LUCA
VIA CORENZIO
VIA
2
3
VIA TOMA
VIA
VIA
VIA LORDI
VIA G. PUCCINI
DONIZETTI
VIA MICHETTI
VIA MANCINI
VIA SANFELICE
LUIGIA
7
VIA FILIPPO PALIZZI
VIA GRAD.
PETRAIO
CACCAVELLO
S.
4
5
LARGO S. MARTINO
6
V. PEDEMENTINA
SALITA DEL PETRAIO
EMANUELE
VITTORIO
VIALE PRIVATO A. DIAZ
VIA TASSO
RAMPA PRIV. PARCO GRIFEO
CORSO
0 metres 500
0 yards 500

◁ **Vault of the church in the Certosa di San Martino**

Street-by-Street: Vomero

Eduardo Scarpetta

Take one of the funicular railway lines up the hill to Vomero for fine views of the city centre and the Bay of Naples. Art-lovers will find that Neapolitan masters are well represented in the museums of the Certosa di San Martino and Villa La Floridiana (the Duca di Martina). Meanwhile, a walk along the atmospheric streets in the heart of the district reveals an eclectic range of shops and goods, including the Daniele pasticceria in Via Scarlatti, known for its delectable cakes. In Via Luigia Sanfelice is the villa of the Neapolitan comic Eduardo Scarpetta.


Montesanto funicular
Vanvitelli
M
PIAZZA VANVITELLI
VIA MORGHEN
VIA SCARLATTI
VIA BERNINI
VIA CIMAROSA
Centrale funicular
VIA L. SANFELICE
Chiaia funicular

Via Scarlatti
This street is the main thoroughfare through Vomero ❶

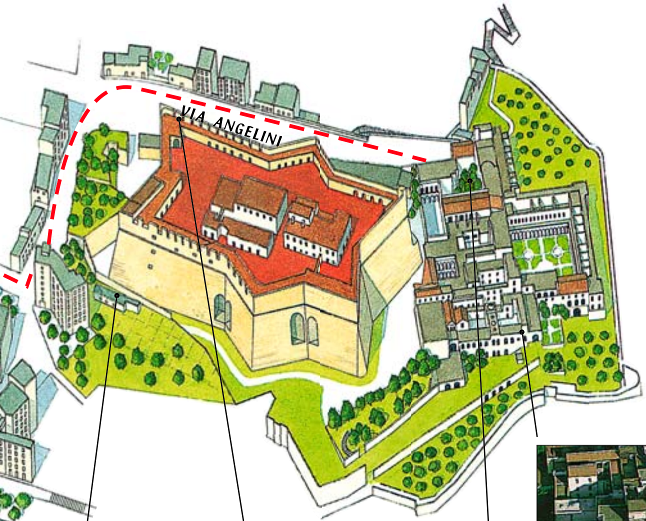
Museo Nazionale della Ceramica Duca di Martina
This is one of Italy's most important collections of decorative arts ❸

★ Villa La Floridiana
The villa, rebuilt by Antonio Niccolini in the early 19th century, now houses the Duca di Martina museum. It stands in a large park filled with pine, holm-oak, plane and cypress trees ❷

KEY

- - -	Suggested route

For hotels and restaurants in this area see pp179–80 and p194



VOMERO
CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA

LOCATOR MAP

See Street Finder, maps 1, 2, 5, 6

0 metres 100

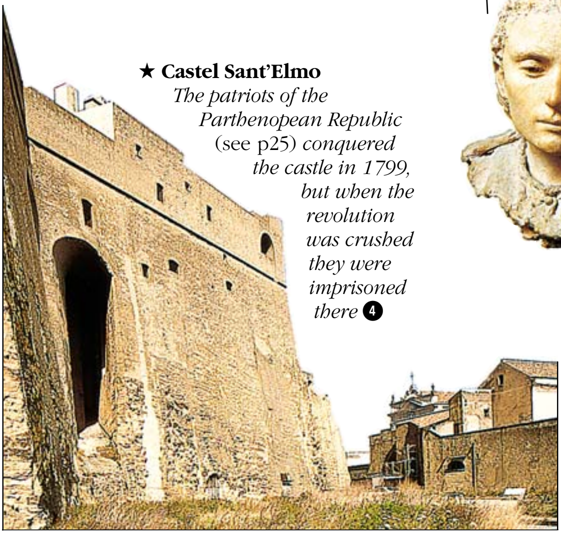
0 yards 100

In Via Tito Angelini are some turn-of-the-century houses, such as Villino Maria (below), which have survived the wave of property development since World War II.

★ Certosa and Museo Nazionale di San Martino

After the unification of Italy, this impressive complex – built in the 14th century but drastically restructured later on – became state property and was turned into a museum ❺

The section of the Museo di San Martino given over to Neapolitan painting and sculpture of the 19th century includes Vincenzo Gemito's expressive *Head of a Peasant Woman.*



★ Castel Sant'Elmo

The patriots of the Parthenopean Republic (see p25) *conquered the castle in 1799, but when the revolution was crushed they were imprisoned there* ❹

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Certosa and Museo Nazionale di San Martino
- ★ Villa La Floridiana
- ★ Castel Sant'Elmo

Via Scarlatti ❶

Map 2 D5. 🚡 *Centrale: Piazza Fuga; Chiaia: Via Cimarosa.* 🚌 *V1.*

The most elegant street in Vomero is lined with tall plane trees and descends from Piazza Vanvitelli towards Via Cilea. Now closed to traffic, Via Scarlatti is the perfect place for a pleasant walk interrupted by the odd break for shopping. If you lift your gaze above the line of shops you will note the striking contrast between the 19th-century buildings and those constructed in the last 30 years in the wave of property development that has radically altered the face of Vomero.

Villa La Floridiana ❷

Via Domenico Cimarosa 77, Via Aniello Falcone. **Map** 2 C5. ***Tel*** *081 578 84 18.* 🚌 *C28, V1.* 🚡 *Centrale: Piazza Fuga; Chiaia: Via Cimarosa.* **Park** ○ *9am–1 hr before sunset daily.* **Villa** ○ *8:30am–4pm daily.*

In 1817 Ferdinand I acquired an estate on the Vomero hill as a present for his second wife Lucia Migliaccio, the Duchess of Floridia, whom he had married shortly after the death of Maria Carolina of Austria. The estate, which was named La Floridiana in honour of the duchess, included a park with a magnificent view of the city. There were two buildings on the property. The Villa La Floridiana was rebuilt as a summer residence in the Neo-Classical style by Antonio Niccolini in 1817–19. It now houses the Duca di Martina Ceramics Museum *(see below)*. There was also a “Pompeiian” coffee-house, later called Villa Lucia, also designed by Niccolini, which became private property.

The Italian government purchased the Villa La Floridiana in 1919.

Looking across the Floridiana park

Museo Nazionale della Ceramica Duca di Martina ❸

Villa Floridiana, Via Domenico Cimarosa 77, Via Aniello Falcone 171. **Map** 2 C5. ***Tel*** *081 229 21 10.* 🚡 *Centrale: Piazza Fuga; Chiaia: Via Cimarosa.* 🚌 *C28, V1.* ○ *8:30am–1:15pm Wed–Mon.* 🎟 🚫📷 ♿

Placido de Sangro, the Duke of Martina and member of an illustrious noble family, was an avid, passionate collector of decorative art objects, especially porcelain and ceramics. When he died in 1891, his valuable collection of about 6,000 pieces was inherited by his grandson Placido, who donated them to the city of Naples in 1911.

Since the mid-1920s Villa La Floridiana has been the home of the Duca di Martina National Ceramics Museum, where curators aim to reproduce as closely as possible the arrangement and spirit of the collections in the De Sangro residence. The pleasant and unusual atmosphere of a home-cum-museum has remained unchanged, despite additions and later donations.

The porcelain pieces come from the most important Italian and other European factories, while the collection of Oriental art – consisting mostly of 18th- and 19th-century porcelain – is one of the best in Italy.

The museum also contains 15th-century ivory pieces, majolica, Limoges enamel, leather and tortoiseshell objects and drawings by 17th- and 18th-century Neapolitan artists, including Solimena, Giordano and De Matteis.

Interior of the Duca di Martina ceramics museum

Castel Sant’Elmo ❹

Via Tito Angelini. **Map** 2 E5. ***Tel*** *081 578 40 30.* 🚌 *V1.* 🚡 *Montesanto: Via Morghen.* ○ *8:30am–6:30pm Thu–Tue.* ● *Mon.* 🎟 📷 ♿ *partial.*

In the 1330s the Angevin rulers instigated a flurry of building on the Vomero hill west of Naples – the construction of the Certosa di San Martino and the enlargement and reconstruction of the nearby fortified residence of Belforte, which had been inhabited by Charles I of Anjou’s family since 1275.

In the 16th century Pedro Scriba, a leading military architect of the time, completely transformed the 14th-century castle into its present six-pointed star configuration.

Because of its strategic position, Castel Sant’Elmo under viceroy Pedro de Toledo became the focal point of the new defence system for Naples. For centuries it was used as a prison; among its illustrious "guests" were the great Renaissance philosopher Tommaso Campanella, the 1799 revolutionaries and patriots involved in the 19th-century Risorgimento.

The entrance bears Charles V's coat of arms and a fine epigraph. The complex, which also contains a large lecture hall, has been the venue for temporary exhibitions and cultural events since 1988. From the castle walls there is a spectacular 360-degree view of Naples and the bay.

Castel Sant'Elmo on the top of Vomero hill

Certosa di San Martino ⑤

See pp108–11.

Pedamentina ⑥

Map 2 F5. 🚃 *Montesanto: Via Morghen, Corso Vittorio Emanuele.* 🚌 *C16, V1.*

The steps connecting Castel Sant'Elmo and the city sprawling below still make for a delightful walk "descending towards the sea amidst the green slopes", as old guidebooks put it, even though the landscape has changed considerably in the meantime. Descent being easier than ascent, you may choose to go down rather than climb the 414 steps from San Martino to Corso Vittorio Emanuele and take in the glimpses of beautiful panoramic views that change at every stage. The route downwards passes by dilapidated buildings and slum housing, but the views of the bay are very rewarding.

Via Luigia Sanfelice ⑦

Map 2 D5 & 2 E5. 🚃 *Centrale: Piazza Fuga; Chiaia: Via Cimarosa.*

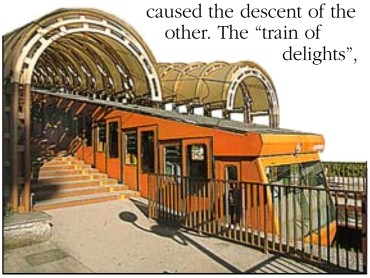
Should you ask for the "Santarella", people will point to Via Luigia Sanfelice. The key to this riddle lies in a curve in the road where there is a villa with a curious nameplate: "Qui rido io" (this is where I laugh). This was the home, built in 1909, of the well-known Neapolitan author and comic actor Eduardo Scarpetta (the father of Eduardo De Filippo) *(see p37)*, whose best-known work is *Na santarella*. In Via Luigia Sanfelice and nearby Via Filippo Palizzi there are a number of elegant houses which are interesting examples of Neo-Renaissance or Art Nouveau styles.

QUI RIDO IO
SCARPETTA

Nameplate at the villa of comic actor and author Eduardo Scarpetta

FROM THE "FERROVIA DI DELIZIA" TO THE FUNICULAR RAILWAY

In 1875 the engineers Bruno and Ferraro designed a rail system to take passengers up the Vomero hill along the Chiaia and Montesanto slopes, using two funiculars, connected so that the ascent of one line caused the descent of the other. The "train of delights", as it was called, allowed travellers to admire stupendous views of the bay while crossing the hill, in those days a rural area. The initial scheme gradually evolved into two independent funicular railways which ran through a tunnel, providing a rapid and efficient means of transport between Vomero and the city centre. The Chiaia funicular was opened in 1889, Montesanto in 1891. In order to improve connections with what in the meantime had become the most rapidly expanding district in the city, the Centrale funicular was built in 1928. Centrale was the longest of the three; from its starting point in Via Toledo it reaches a point halfway between the other two. There is also a fourth line, the Mergellina funicular, which connects the seafront with Via Manzoni.



The present-day funicular railway

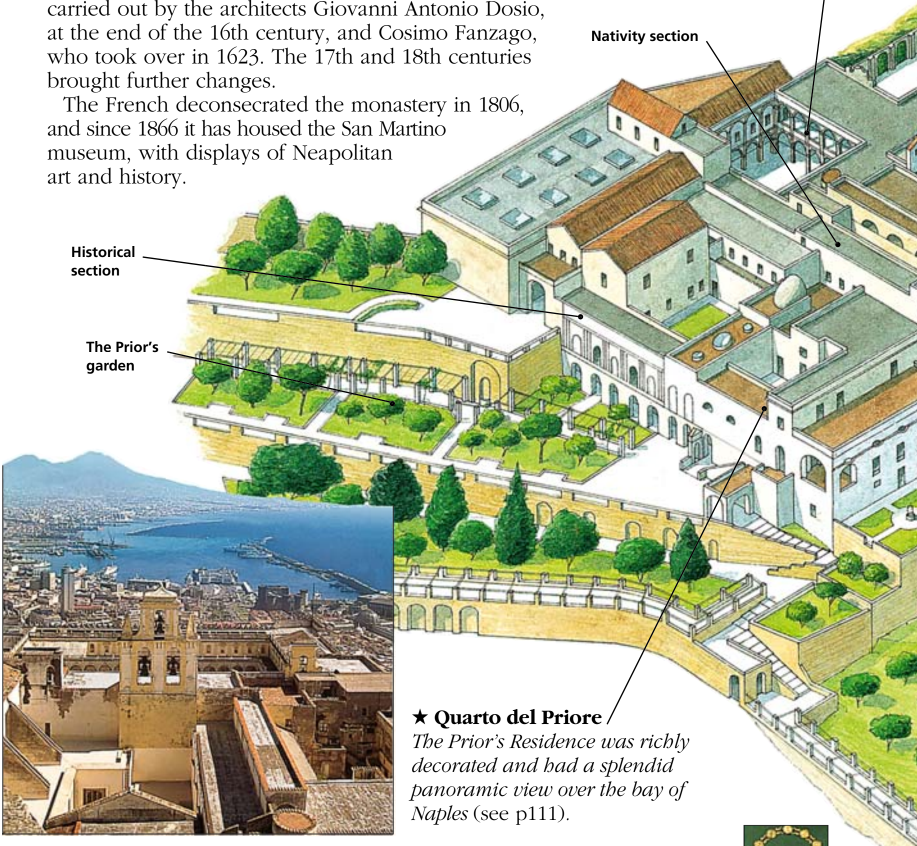
Certosa di San Martino ❺

Procession tray

In 1325 Charles Duke of Calabria began construction of what is one of the richest monuments in Naples. The Carthusian monks were forward looking, and from the 16th to the 18th centuries the greatest artists of the time worked at the Certosa (charterhouse) of San Martino. The original look of San Martino was gradually altered by Mannerist and Baroque rebuilding. The most radical redecoration and enlargement was carried out by the architects Giovanni Antonio Dosio, at the end of the 16th century, and Cosimo Fanzago, who took over in 1623. The 17th and 18th centuries brought further changes.

The French deconsecrated the monastery in 1806, and since 1866 it has housed the San Martino museum, with displays of Neapolitan art and history.

Chiostro dei Procuratori
This cloister was built in the late 16th–early 17th century by Giovanni Antonio Dosio.



★ Quarto del Priore
The Prior's Residence was richly decorated and had a splendid panoramic view over the bay of Naples (see p111).

TIMELINE

1325 Construction begun under Charles of Anjou

1578 Decoration and enlargement by Dosio and Conforto

1631–56 Complex rebuilt and redecorated by Cosimo Fanzago

1807 The last monks forced to leave the monastery

Chain of the Order of the Two Sicilies

1300 | 1600 | 1800

1368 Consecration of the church.

1623 Cosimo Fanzago begins work on the Chiostro Grande

1799 Monastery damaged during Parthenopean revolution

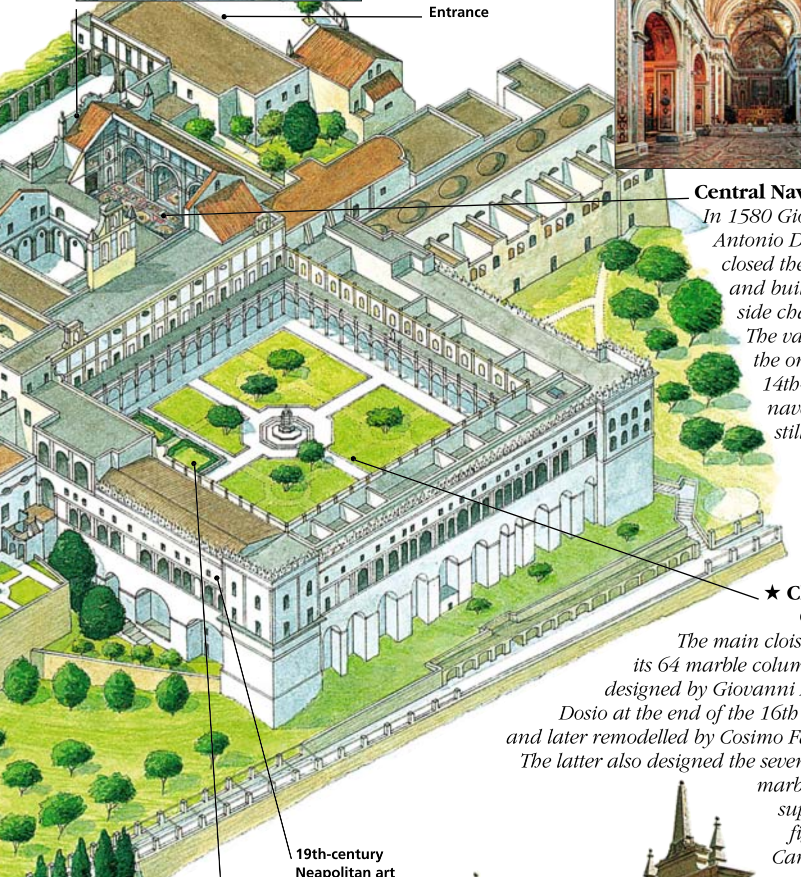
1866 The Certosa becomes state property and part of it is turned into a museum

★ Church and its Subsidiary Rooms

Sumptuous Baroque decoration and alterations such as the large round windows in the façade were successfully incorporated into the original Gothic church.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Piazzale San Martino 5. **Map** 2 F5. ***Tel*** *081 558 59 42.* 🚋 *Montesanto: Via Morghen.* 🚌 *V1.* ○ *8:30am–7:30pm Thu–Tue.* 📷 ♿ 🚻



Entrance

Central Nave

In 1580 Giovanni Antonio Dosio closed the aisles and built six side chapels. The vaults of the original 14th-century nave are still visible.

★ Chiostro Grande

The main cloister, with its 64 marble columns, was designed by Giovanni Antonio Dosio at the end of the 16th century and later remodelled by Cosimo Fanzago. The latter also designed the seven corner marble doors supporting figures of Carthusian saints.

19th-century Neapolitan art

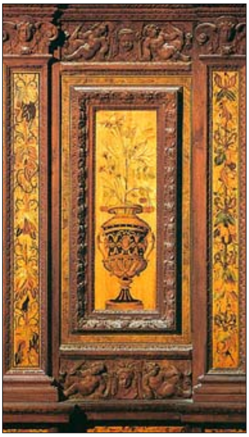
Monks' cemetery

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Church and its Subsidiary Rooms
- ★ Chiostro Grande
- ★ Quarto del Priore

Exploring the Certosa di San Martino and the Museum

From the outset the Carthusian monks intended San Martino to be a storehouse for Neapolitan history and civilization. The collections document the rich and varied forms of artistic expression found in Naples from the 15th to 19th centuries: from paintings to coral jewellery, traditional crib scenes *(presepi)*, porcelain, prints and ivory carvings. There is also a fascinating collection of maps. Other parts of the museum are devoted to Neapolitan costumes, festivals and theatre. The minor arts section contains an interesting collection of glass from Venice and other European sources. Although a large part of the collections in the San Martino Museum is closed to the public as a result of restoration work, the beauty of the church, the Quarto del Priore (Prior's Residence), the cloisters and the gardens will more than make up for what you miss.



Detail of the inlaid wood panelling in the sacristy (1587–98)

THE CHURCH AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ROOMS

At the end of the 14th century, the prior Severo Turboli set up an elaborate plan for the complete restructuring of the San Martino charterhouse. The original Angevin church was enlarged and modernized and its Gothic structure almost completely disappeared under the multitude of frescoes, stucco-work and marbles produced by leading artists of the time.

The most radical changes to the building were carried out in the 17th century by architect and sculptor Cosimo Fanzago, who worked at San Martino from 1623 to 1656. He designed the interior of the church and its lavish decoration. Coloured marble adorns the nave and chapels, such as in the Cappella di San Bruno. The rooms adjacent to the church are also richly ornamented. In the sacristy the panels of the beautiful inlaid walnut wardrobes contain 56 intarsia scenes with striking perspective effects (16th century). The fresco of *The Triumph of Judith* on the vault of the brightly-lit Cappella del Tesoro was painted by Luca Giordano in 1704.

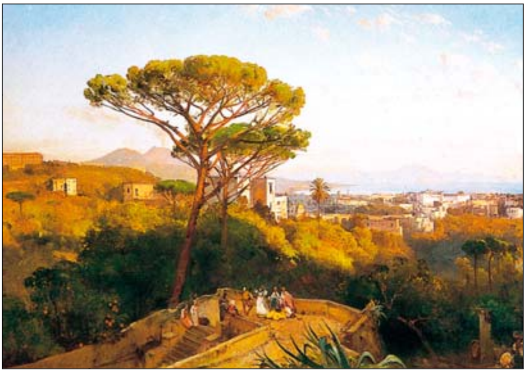
The Cappella di San Bruno, designed by Cosimo Fanzago (1631)

HISTORICAL SECTION

These interesting rooms dedicated to the history of the Kingdom of Naples are temporarily closed to the public. Paintings, furnishings, sculptures, medallions, arms and memorabilia recreate the key moments in the political, social and cultural history of Naples, from the Aragonese to the Bourbon dynasties. The importance of this valuable collection is exemplified in two famous works that combine historical and artistic

Statue of Charles III of Spain (1754)

documentary significance: *The Revolt of Masaniello (see pp22–3)*, painted in 1647, and *Piazza del Mercatello during the 1656 Plague*, both painted by Micco Spadaro. These dramatic compositions tell the story of two important events in the history of 17th-century Naples. They are also an accurate and useful representation of what the city looked like at that time.


***Panorama of Naples Viewed from the Conocchia,* by Giacinto Gigante**

THE NATIVITY SCENES

Only towards the end of the 19th century did the *presepe* or nativity scene start to be considered an artistic genre in its own right, worthy of a museum. This section of the San Martino museum has one of the most important public collections of its kind, with displays of entire nativity scenes as well as individual figures, such as Mary and Joseph, the Three Kings or the shepherds. Animals and accessories, such as the crib, are also displayed.

Among the most important nativity scenes is a creation by the Neapolitan playwright, Michele Cucinello. Many of the statuettes were executed by famous Neapolitan artists. *Blind Beggar with Cataracts* (c.1780), in the Perrone Collection *(see p39)*, is by the artist Giuseppe Sanmartino, who sculpted the *Veiled Christ* in the Cappella Sansevero *(see p63)*.

***Blind Beggar with Cataracts* by Giuseppe Sanmartino**

NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEAPOLITAN ART

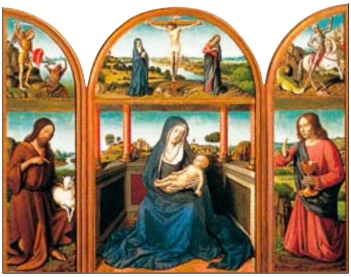
This collection of paintings and sculpture also displays pieces that are significant from both an artistic and historical standpoint. The collection consists of purchases made by the Italian government but owes its strength primarily to donations of important private Neapolitan collections.

All the schools of painting that flourished in this area during the 19th century are represented here. A recurring theme was the Campania landscape, a favourite with local artists. The paintings usually depict a serene and beautiful landscape, such as in Giacinto Gigante's *Panorama of Naples Viewed from the Conocchia*. Among the pieces of sculpture, those by Vincenzo Gemito are not to be missed. *Il Malatiello* (The Sick Child) and *Testa della Popolana* (Head of a Peasant Woman) portray the expressive intensity characteristic of this artist's work.

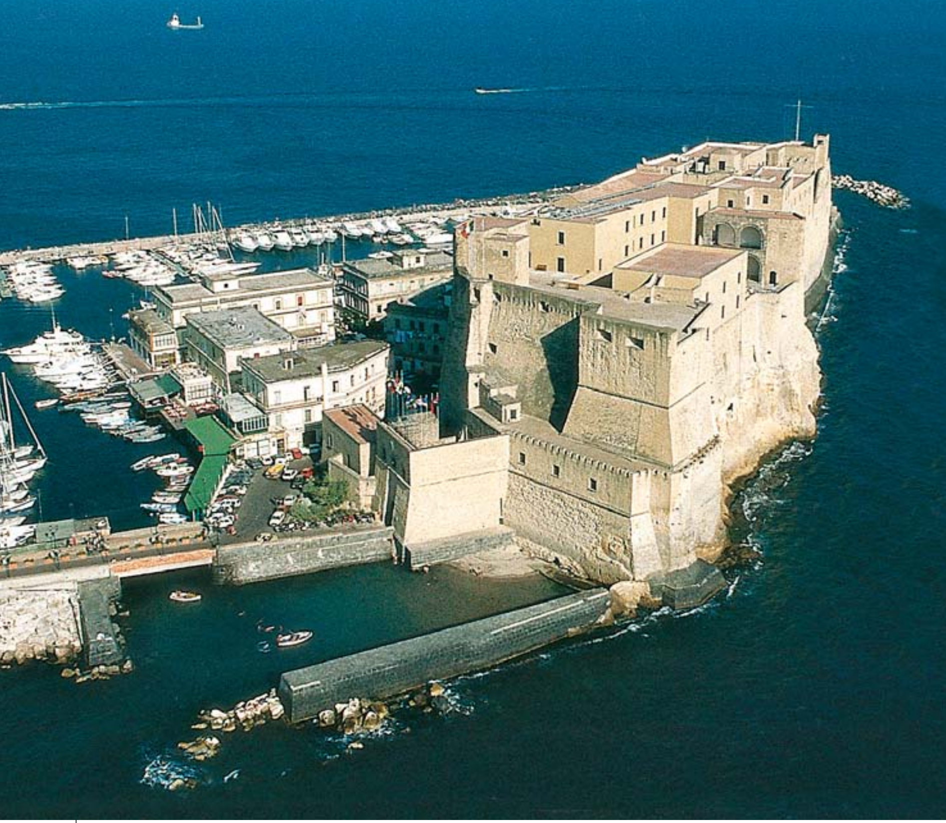
THE QUARTO DEL PRIORE

The prior, the only person who was allowed contact with the outside world, governed the life of the monastery from his apartments. This was a fabulous residence, rich with artistic treasures and opening onto lush gardens overlooking Naples and the sea.

Built in the 17th century and enlarged the following century, the luxurious quarters have undergone scrupulous restoration. Originally, this part of the complex was used to exhibit the rich art collection of the Carthusian monks. Following the restoration, an attempt has been made to recreate the Quarto del Priore as it was when inhabited by the prior, with paintings, sculpture, fabric and furniture adorning the rooms.


Triptych by Jean Burdichon (c.1414) in the art gallery of the Quarto del Priore

The art collection and high-quality furnishings reflect the refinement and great artistic sensitivity of the Carthusian monks as well as their ability to keep abreast of the latest artistic and architectural developments. With its stunning decor, works of art and sculpture and spectacular panoramic views over the city, the Quarto del Priore is one of the highlights of a visit to the Certosa di San Martino.



The Borgo Marinaro and Castel dell'Ovo

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings
Castel dell'Ovo ②

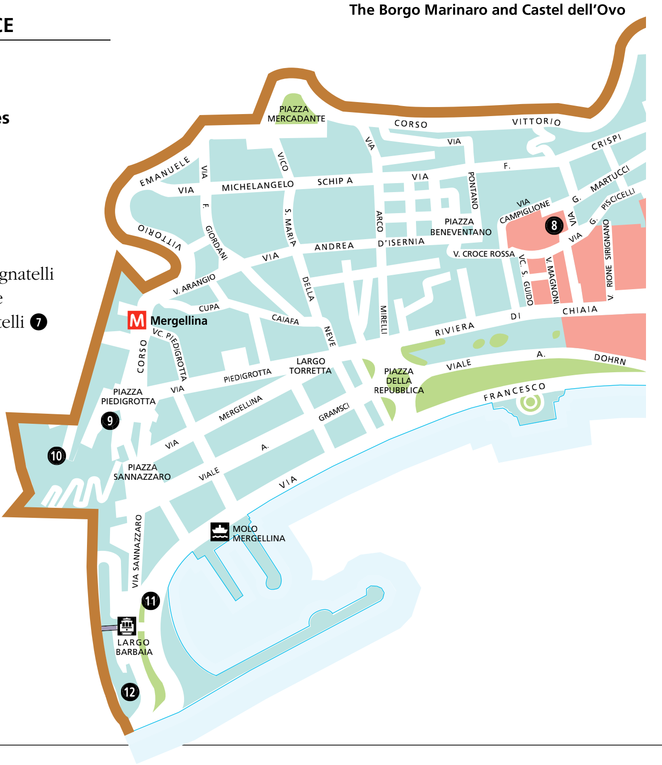
Historic Streets and Sites
Lungomare ③
Mergellina ⑪
Piazza dei Martiri ④
Santa Lucia ①

Museums and Galleries
Museo Diego Aragona Pignatelli Cortes and Museo delle Carrozze in Villa Pignatelli ⑦

Churches
Santa Maria del Parto ⑫
Santa Maria di Piedigrotta ⑨
Santa Maria in Portico ⑧

Parks and Gardens
Parco Vergiliano a Piedigrotta ⑩
Villa Comunale ⑤

Aquarium
Stazione Zoologica ⑥

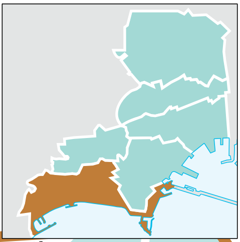

PIAZZA MERCADANTE
CORSO
VITTORIO
EMANUELE
VIA
VIA
CRISPI
F.
VIA
MICHELANGELO
SCHIP A
VIA
PONTANO
MARTUCCI
VICO
VIA
VIA CAMPIGLIONE
G.
PISCICELLI
VITTORIO
F. GIORDANI
S. MARIA
ARCO
PIAZZA BENEVENTANO
8
VIA
G.
VIA
ANDREA
D'ISERNIA
V. CROCE ROSSA
V. ARANGIO
VIA
DELLA
VC. S. GUIDO
V. MAGNONI
RIONE SIRIGNANO
V.
CUPA
M
Mergellina
CAIAFA
NEVE
MIRELLI
DI
CHIAIA
RIVIERA
VC. PIEDIGROTTA
CORSO
LARGO TORRETTA
PIAZZA DELLA REPUBBLICA
VIALE
A.
DOHRN
PIAZZA PIEDIGROTTA
VIA
PIEDIGROTTA
FRANCESCO
9
MERGELLINA
GRAMSCI
10
VIA
A.
PIAZZA SANNAZZARO
VIALE
VIA
MOLO MERGELLINA
VIA SANNAZZARO
11
LARGO BARBAIA
12

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA

Decorative detail in the Stazione Zoologica

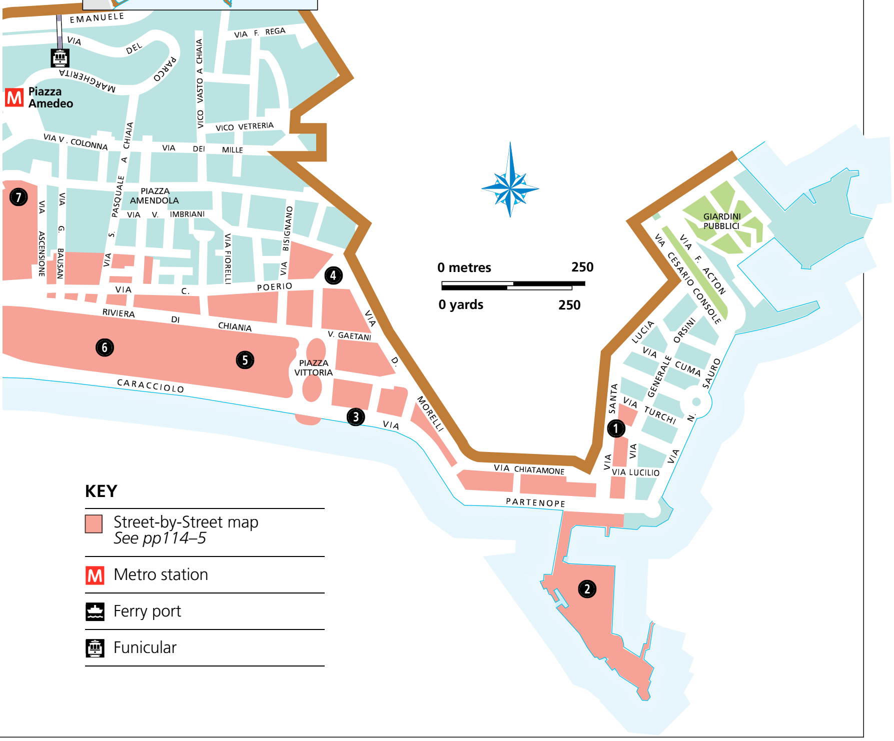
The Chiaia area grew to its present extent in the 19th century, although there had been buildings along the seafront outside the city walls since the 16th century. In the late 18th century the construction of the Villa Reale (now called the Villa Comunale) along the Riviera di Chiaia changed the face of this part of Naples.

In the meantime, the city was becoming popular with tourists: 8,000 per year were reported by 1838, which is a significant number of visitors for that time. In the second half of the 19th century, the development of the Amedeo quarter and the elegant streets that radiate from Piazza Amedeo made this the favourite residential area of the upper middle class. The Chiaia area also bears traces of the distant past: Castel dell'Ovo, the fortress jutting into the sea in front of Santa Lucia, and the oldest castle in Naples, and the Parco Virgiliano in Mergellina, said to be the place where the Roman poet Virgil was buried.



GETTING THERE

The fastest way to get to this area is by metro (Mergellina station for Mergellina and the seafront area; Piazza Amedeo station for the Chiaia area). The funicular from the Parco Margarita station takes you from Chiaia to Vomero, while the Mergellina funicular takes you from Mergellina to Via Manzoni. The R3 bus route, tram 1 and bus 140 run along the Riviera di Chiaia and skirt the Villa Comunale. The circular bus routes C24, C25 and C28 link the whole area.


EMANUELE
VIA
DEL
PARCO
MARGHERITA
Piazza Amedeo
VICO VASTO A CHIAIA
VIA F. REGA
VICO VETRERIA
VIA V. COLONNA
CHIAIA
VIA DEI MILLE
PASQUALE
A
S.
PIAZZA AMENDOLA
VIA V. IMBRIANI
VIA ASCENSIONE
VIA G. BAUSAN
VIA
VIA FIORELLI
VIA BISIGNANO
VIA C. POERIO
RIVIERA DI CHIAIA
CARACCIOLO
PIAZZA VITTORIA
V. GAETANI
VIA D. MORELLI
VIA
0 metres 250
0 yards 250
GIARDINI PUBBLICI
VIA CESARIO CONSOLE
VIA F. ACTON
VIA ORSINI
VIA LUCIA
SANTA
VIA GENERALE CUMA
VIA SAURO
VIA TURCHI
N.
VIA
VIA
VIA CHIATAMONE
VIA LUCILIO
PARTENOPE
①
②
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦

KEY

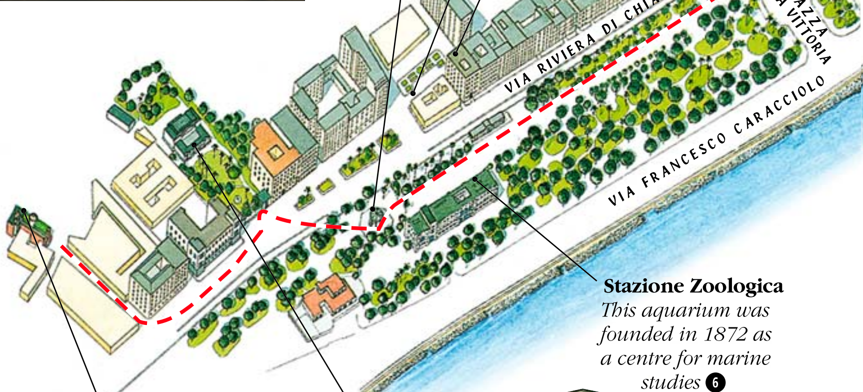
- 🟥 Street-by-Street map *See pp114–5*
- **M** Metro station
- ⛴ Ferry port
- 🚡 Funicular

Street-by-Street: Lungomare

Besides being a pleasant way of spending the time, walking along the seafront is a tradition handed down over generations of Neapolitans. However, the sea is not just something to look at here: in the summer, despite the many "no bathing" signs, it is filled with bathers and every day of the year huge quantities of fish are sold on the seafront and in Mergellina, and served in the many neighbouring restaurants. At the Villa Comunale you can combine a walk in the park with a visit to Europe's oldest aquarium. Nearby Villa Pignatelli has stupendous rooms with 19th-century furnishing and decoration.

San Pasquale was built for Charles III in 1749, on the occasion of the birth of his first son.

Villa Comunale
The kiosk, known as the Cassa Armonica or sound box, was built in the gardens during the 19th-century restoration of the villa ❺



Stazione Zoologica
This aquarium was founded in 1872 as a centre for marine studies ❻

Santa Maria in Portico
The church is built on a Latin cross plan with one nave and its dome is covered with multi-coloured tiles ❽

KEY

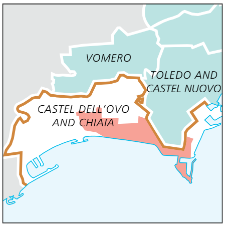
- - - Suggested route

0 metres 200

0 yards 200

★ Villa Pignatelli
Originally called Villa Acton, this house was modelled on an ancient Pompeiian design, with the side facing the sea consisting of a loggia supported by Doric columns ❼

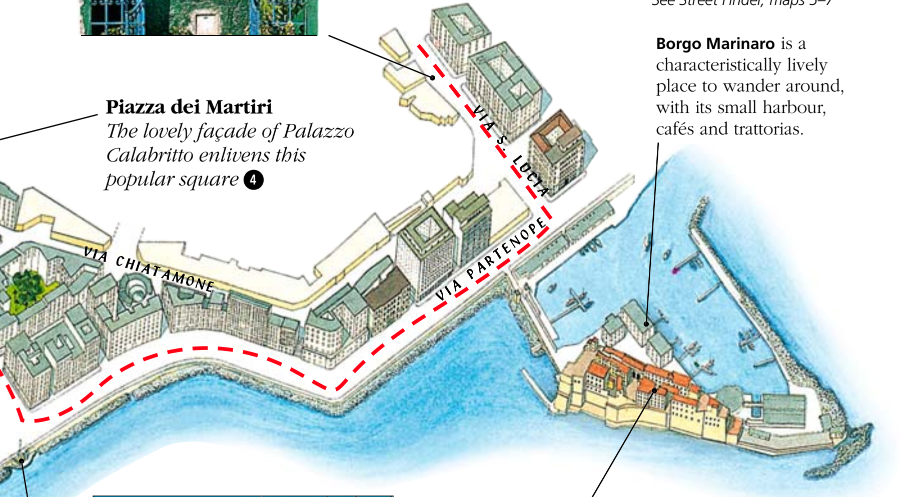
Santa Lucia
There are shrines all over Naples, such as this one in Via Santa Lucia, dedicated to St Lucy ❶


VOMERO
TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO
CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA

LOCATOR MAP
See Street Finder, maps 5–7

Piazza dei Martiri
The lovely façade of Palazzo Calabritto enlivens this popular square ❹

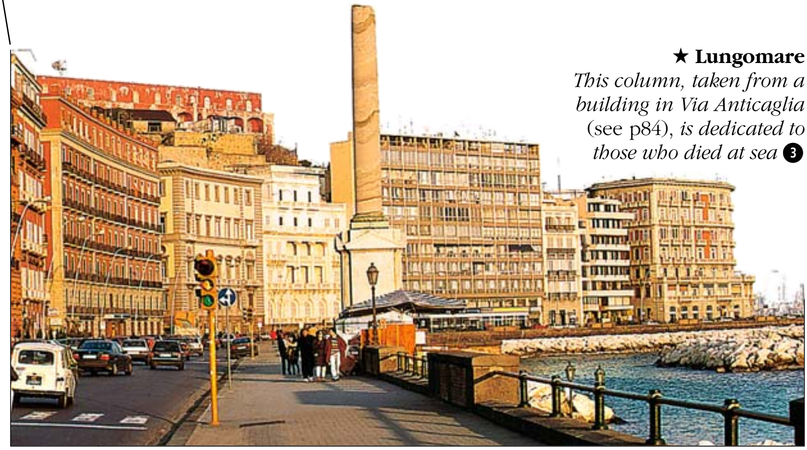
Borgo Marinaro is a characteristically lively place to wander around, with its small harbour, cafés and trattorias.


VIA S. LUCIA
VIA PARTENOPE
VIA CHIATAMONE

★ Castel dell'Ovo
The unmistakable bulk of the castle dominates the surrounding area ❷

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Castel dell'Ovo
- ★ Lungomare
- ★ Villa Pignatelli

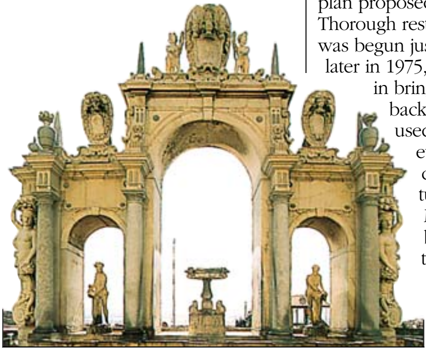


★ Lungomare
This column, taken from a building in Via Anticaglia (see p84), *is dedicated to those who died at sea* ❸

Santa Lucia ❶

Map 7 A4. 🚌 *C25, 140.*

One of the most famous streets in Naples, Santa Lucia exemplifies the city's striking contrasts. Luxury hotels that were built for the elite in the 19th century and imposing buildings for the regional government rub shoulders with the Pallonetto di Santa Lucia slum area where the poor eke out a living. This quarter is named after the church at the beginning of the street, Santa Lucia a Mare, whose history goes back to the 9th century. It has been rebuilt several times. Before you reach the seafront, on the right, you will see the tall rocky face of the hill of Pizzofalcone, the site of the oldest part of Naples *(see p59).*



The Immacolatella Fountain

Castel dell'Ovo ❷

Borgo Marinaro. **Map** 7 A5. ***Tel*** *081 41 50 02.* 🚌 *C25, 140.* ○ *8:30am–7pm Mon–Sat; 8:30am–2pm Sun.*

The oldest castle in Naples is built on the islet of Megaris, once the site of a villa owned by the Roman patrician Lucullus. Later, in the 5th century, a community of monks founded the San Salvatore monastery, the only remaining part of which is the church. The oldest part of the castle dates from the 9th century. Under the Norman, Hohenstaufen, Angevin and Aragonese rulers, the castle underwent continuous changes according to the requirements of each dynasty. The present appearance is the result of the rebuilding carried out after 1503, the year the fortress was almost destroyed during a siege by Ferdinand II of Spain.

Despite the rebuilding, there followed a period of decline that lasted until 1871, at which point the castle was so rundown that one urban renewal plan proposed its demolition. Thorough restoration work was begun just over a century later in 1975, and succeeded in bringing the site back to life. It is now used for cultural events. Around the castle is the picturesque Borgo Marinaro quarter, built at the end of the 19th century for the fishermen of Santa Lucia. It is a popular place with visitors because of its restaurants, cafés and lively atmosphere.

Castel dell'Ovo with its tall tufa curtain walls

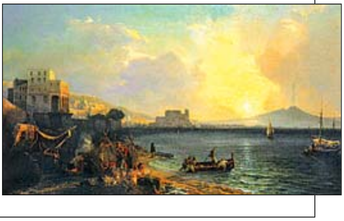
Lungomare ❸

Map 5 & 6.
🚌 *C25, 140.*

A walk along the road skirting the coast from Santa Lucia to Mergellina is another experience you must not miss while in Naples. The view of the city and the bay is breathtaking. The first stretch of the seafront – which corresponds to Via Nazario Sauro and Via Partenope – was built in the 19th century, as a result of reclamation along Via Santa Lucia and Via Chiatamone. The two ends of this long and pleasant seafront promenade are marked by two beautiful 17th-century fountains: the Immacolatella, which was built by Michelangelo Naccherino and Pietro Bernini in 1601, and the Sebeto fountain, which was the work of Cosimo Fanzago (1635–7).

THE LEGEND OF THE EGG

Opinions vary as to the origin of the curious name given to Castel dell'Ovo, or Castle of the Egg, which first appears in 14th-century documents. One possible explanation is the shape of the castle. However, popular tradition has it that the name derives from a magic egg hidden in the castle which determined its fate and that of the entire city: as long as the egg remained intact, both would be protected from catastrophes. The magic spell was supposed to have been originally cast on the ancient egg by the Latin poet Virgil, who, according to medieval legends, possessed supernatural powers and the gift of divination.



The castle in the 1800s

Piazza dei Martiri ④

Map 6 F2. 🚌 *C25.*

The Square of Martyrs is the heart of the "chic" commercial centre of Naples. Its focal point is the Monumento ai Martiri Napoletani designed by Enrico Alvino in 1866–8, with four lions at the base symbolizing the anti-Bourbon uprisings of 1799, 1820, 1848 and 1860. Palazzo Calabritto (No. 30), built by Luigi and Carlo Vanvitelli, dominates the square on the seaward side.

Along the streets that radiate from the square, historic palazzi alternate with elegant shops and cafés. Palazzo Portanna (No. 58), built in the 18th century by Mario Gioffredo, was rebuilt by Antonio Niccolini for Lucia Migliaccio, the morganatic wife of Ferdinand IV. Among the Neo-Renaissance and Liberty style buildings along Via Filangieri and Via dei Mille, Palazzo Mannajuolo (No. 36 Via Filangieri) is worth seeing for its beautiful inner staircase. In nearby Via Poerio and Via San Pasquale are the Lutheran and Anglican churches, founded in 1861–2.

Villa Comunale ⑤

Map 6 E2. ***Tel*** *081 761 11 31.* 🚌 *C18, C19, C24, C28, R3, 140.* 🚋 *1.* ○ *7am–10pm Mon–Sat; 7am–midnight Sun & public hols.*

The first design for this park area dates from 1697, during the rule of viceroy Luis de la Cerda, but it was Ferdinand IV who, almost a century later, asked architect Carlo Vanvitelli and landscape gardener Felice Abate to lay out the Real Passeggio di Chiaia as a public park.

The Villa Reale, later the Villa Comunale, was completed in 1781, and was enlarged in the following century. Among the pine, monkey puzzle, palm and eucalyptus trees there are 19th- and early 20th-century sculptures and several fountains, including the so-called *Paparelle*, which in 1825 replaced the famous *Farnese Bull* sculpture group, which is now in the Museo Archeologico *(see p86)*. The park, which extends from the Riviera di Chiaia to Via Caracciolo, also boasts the Neo-Classical Stazione Zoologica and the iron and glass kiosk known as the Cassa Armonica, designed in 1877 by Enrico Alvino. Today the park hosts children's activities such as pony riding and bicycle hire.

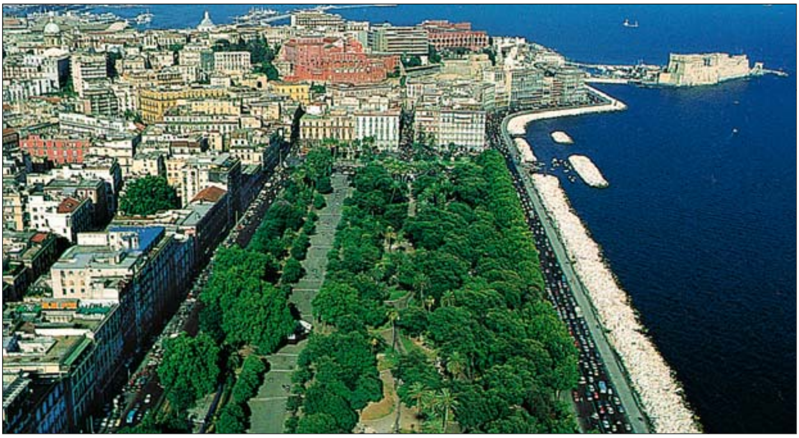
19th-century statue at the Villa entrance

Façade of the Stazione Zoologica

Stazione Zoologica ⑥

Villa Comunale. **Map** 6 E2. ***Tel*** *081 583 31 11.* 🚌 *C18, C19, C24, C28, R3, 140.* 🚋 *1.* ○ *9am–5pm Tue–Sat; 9am–2pm Sun.* 🎫 ♿

This institute, run by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (National Research Council), is one of the oldest and best known of its kind in the world. It was established in 1872–4 by the German scientist Anton Dohrn to study marine environments. The building, which was designed by Adolf von Hildebrandt, was enlarged and remodelled in 1888, 1904 and again in 1957. It contains research labs, a small exhibition and the oldest aquarium in Europe, with specimens from the Bay of Naples. The frescoes depicting marine and rural scenes in the reading room of the library were painted by Hans von Marées in 1873.

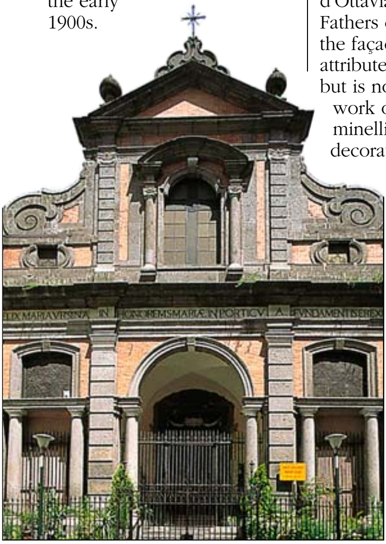


The park area of Villa Comunale with the Riviera di Chiaia along the seafront

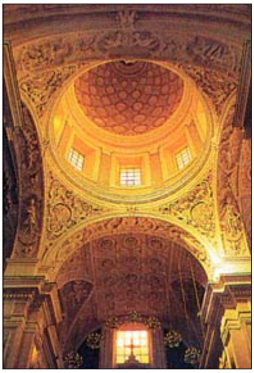
Museo Diego Aragona Pignatelli Cortes and Museo delle Carrozze in Villa Pignatelli ❼

Riviera di Chiaia 200. **Map** 6 D2. ***Tel*** *081 761 23 56.* 🚌 *C18, C19, C28, R3, 140.* 🚋 *1.* ○ *8:30am–1:30pm Wed–Mon.* 🚫 ♿

The Neo-Classical villa was built in 1826 by Pietro Valente for the illustrious Acton family. The Rothschilds became the new owners 20 years later and changed the furnishings and interior decoration. Prince Diego Aragona Pignatelli Cortes then purchased the villa, which is named after him, and in 1952 his granddaughter donated it to the Italian state. The loveliest rooms are the red hall in Louis XVI style, the smoking room with leather-lined walls and the ballroom with its large, elegant mirrors and magnificent chandeliers. Villa Pignatelli is often used for temporary exhibitions, concerts and other cultural events. A small building nearby is occupied by the **Museo delle Carrozze** (Carriage Museum), which has an interesting collection of Italian and French coaches dating from the late 1800s to the early 1900s.


LIX MARIA VIRGINA IN HONOREM SMARIÆ IN PORTICV A FVNDAMENTIS EREX

The façade of Santa Maria in Portico



Presbytery and apse of the Chiesa dell'Ascensione a Chiaia

Santa Maria in Portico ❽

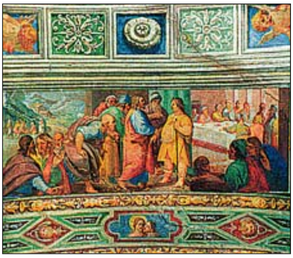
Via Giuseppe Martucci 17. **Map** 6 D2. ***Tel*** *081 66 92 94.* 🚌 *C18, C19, C28, R3, 140.* 🚋 *1.* Ⓜ *Amedeo.* 🚞 *Chiaia: Parco Margherita.* ○ *7–11am, 5–8pm daily.* ✝

In 1632 the Duchess of Gravina Felice Maria Orsini donated some of her property to the Padri Lucchesi della Madre di Dio congregation so they could build a monastery and church. The name "in Portico" refers to the Roman church of Santa Maria in Campitelli al Portico d'Ottavia, where the Lucca Fathers came from. For years the façade in piperno was attributed to Cosimo Fanzago, but is now known to be the work of Arcangelo Guglielminelli. The interior is decorated with fine 18th-century canvases and stuccoes by Domenico Antonio Vaccaro, who also designed the high altar. There is a crib with 17th-century figures in the sacristy. A short walk down nearby Via Piscicelli takes you to the **Chiesa dell'Ascensione a Chiaia**, with fine paintings by Luca Giordano. The 14th-century church was rebuilt in the 1600s by Cosimo Fanzago.

Santa Maria di Piedigrotta ❾

Piazza Piedigrotta 24. **Map** 5 B3. ***Tel*** *081 66 97 61.* 🚌 *C16, C24.* 🚋 *1.* Ⓜ *Mergellina.* ○ *7am–noon, 5pm–8pm Mon–Sun.* ✝

This church is mentioned in a letter written by Giovanni Boccaccio in Neapolitan dialect in 1339, in which he mentions the "Madonna de Pederotta". Much altered over the years, Santa Maria di Piedigrotta is commonly believed to have been rebuilt in 1353 to replace a church founded in 1207. It was again rebuilt in the mid-1400s and in the early 1500s. The orientation of the church, which had faced the "grotta" (cave), was altered the following century. The present façade is the result of 19th-century restoration by Enrico Alvino. Gaetano Gigante decorated the vault. Inside is the 15th-century wooden panel *Descent from the Cross*, by an unknown Neapolitan artist.

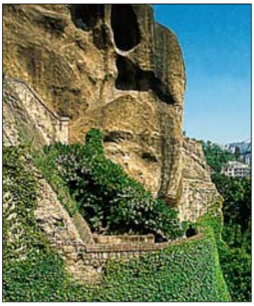


Fresco by Belisario Corenzio in Santa Maria di Piedigrotta

The church's great popularity is linked to a beautiful 14th-century wooden sculpture of the *Madonna and Child*, made by the Siena School, which dominates the church from a high tabernacle. The worship of the Piedigrotta Madonna culminates in the 7 September feast *(see p42)*. In the past, even the royal family took part in the solemn procession. Worshippers, however, did not appreciate the statue's restoration in 1976 to its original state, because the Virgin's large blue mantle and luminous halo were removed.

Parco Vergiliano ⑩

Via Salita Grotta 20. **Map** 5 A2. ***Tel*** *081 66 93 90.* 🚌 *C16, C24.* 🚞 *1.* Ⓜ *Mergellina.* ○ *8am–1 hr before sunset.*



View of the Parco Virgiliano

Myth, legend, traces of the past and natural beauty are what make this park one of Naples's most intriguing sites. It officially became a park after restoration work in 1930. In 1939 a monument to the poet Giacomo Leopardi was erected, and his remains were transferred here from Recanati, his home town.

The park is famous mostly because, according to legend, the poet Virgil is buried here. However, the so-called Tomb of Virgil is in fact an anonymous Roman funerary monument and has nothing to do with the great poet.

Another legend involving Virgil is that with a single gesture he created the *Crypta Neapolitana*, a tunnel about 700 m (2,300 ft) long; but this too is belied by historical facts: it was built by the Roman architect Cocceius in the 1st century BC to connect Neapolis and Puteoli. In the 1920s the tunnel caved in and is now inaccessible. The entrance, however, with its medieval frescoes and epigraphs, can still be seen from the park.

Mergellina ⑪

Map 5 B4. 🚌 *C16, C21, C24.* Ⓜ *Mergellina.*

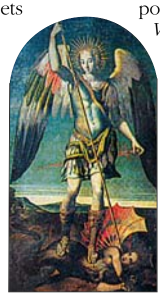
The fishermen's quarter that developed over the inlet at the foot of Posillipo hill, and was hailed by poets and writers for its beauty, was a popular place for pleasure trips from the Angevin age on. The harmony of the landscape was broken by 19th-century land reclamation that extended the coastline further into the sea. However, Mergellina is still enjoyable to walk around. The numerous cafés, called *chalet* by the locals, offer excellent ice cream and fresh fruit.

Hydrofoil boats for the islands and other destinations in the bay depart from the quays in the harbour.

Santa Maria del Parto ⑫

Via Mergellina 21. **Map** 6 B4. ***Tel*** *081 66 46 27.* 🚌 *C16, C24.* 🚞 *1.* Ⓜ *Mergellina.* ○ *mornings by appt only.* ✝

The history of the church of Santa Maria del Parto is closely linked with the figure and works of Jacopo Sannazaro (1458–1530), the famous Neapolitan humanist and poet in the service of the Angevin court. The church was built in the 1520s, upon the initiative of Sannazaro, on a plot of land donated by Frederick of Aragon and was named after one of the poet's works, *De Partu Virginis*. Behind the high altar is the tomb of the poet himself, a fine marble group sculpted by Giovan Angelo Montorsoli and Francesco del Tadda in 1537, and probably designed by Sannazaro himself. Before leaving, don't forget to look at the "Mergellina devil" depicted in a wooden panel by Leonardo da Pistoia on the right-hand altar. The panel shows St Michael, who has just vanquished the devil – the devil has assumed the guise of a beautiful woman.

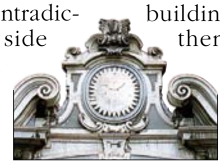


St Michael and the "Mergellina devil"

The small harbour of Mergellina, filled with fishing boats and pleasure craft

TWO GUIDED WALKS

Naples is a city of contradictions: on the one side there are narrow, labyrinthine streets in the historic centre, full of revving scooters and the pungent aroma from fish stores; on the other there are wide avenues lined with chic shops, frequented by bejewelled ladies in fur coats. These two walks explore both sides of Neapolitan life. The first moves from the military district of Pizzofalcone to the elegant shopping streets of the Chiaia region, offering a complete change of atmosphere with just the short ride down the Ponte di Chiaia lift. The second walk takes you from the Fascist-era buildings of Piazza Matteotti, and then through the Montesanto district and the bustling Pignasecca market with its wide variety of food and clothing stalls crammed in between rows of discount houseware shops and *tripperie* (tripe shops). Day-to-day life is on constant display here – mothers and babies, hawkers and shoppers all mingle on the streets together. Montesanto also skirts a claustrophobic but characteristic grid of tiny streets you might wish to venture into for a true experience of local life, complete with wafting cooking odours and rows of laundry flapping from balconies in the breeze.

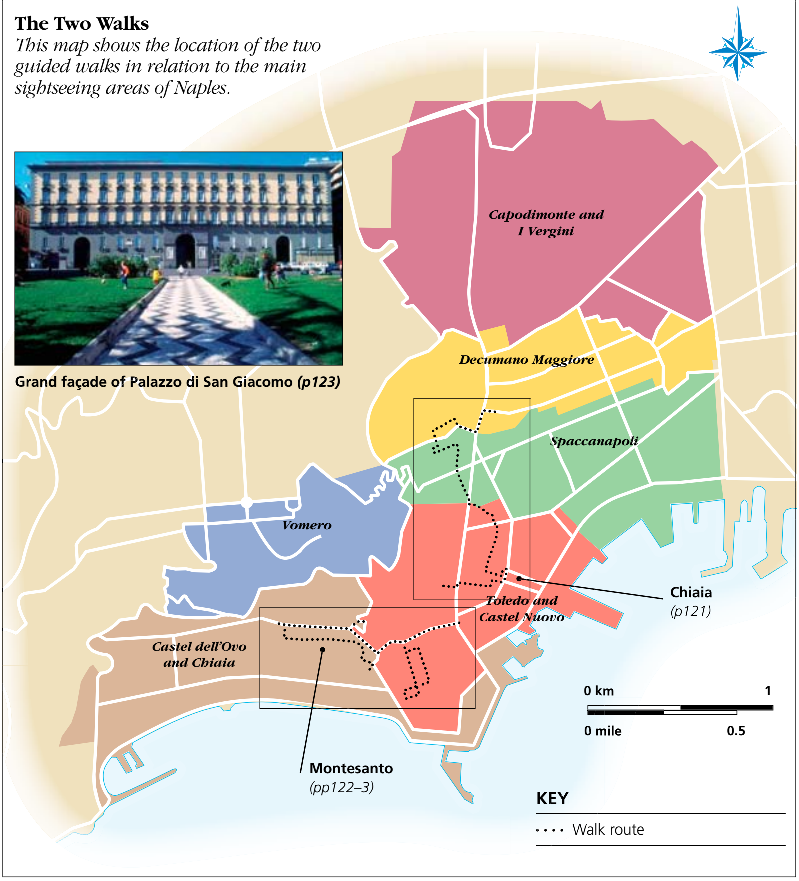


Scroll decoration on the Nunziatella façade

CHOOSING A WALK

The Two Walks

This map shows the location of the two guided walks in relation to the main sightseeing areas of Naples.


Capodimonte and I Vergini
Decumano Maggiore
Spaccanapoli
Vomero
Toledo and Castel Nuovo
Castel dell'Ovo and Chiaia
Chiaia (p121)
Montesanto (pp122–3)
0 km
1
0 mile
0.5
KEY
···· Walk route

Grand façade of Palazzo di San Giacomo *(p123)*

A 45-Minute Walk through Chiaia

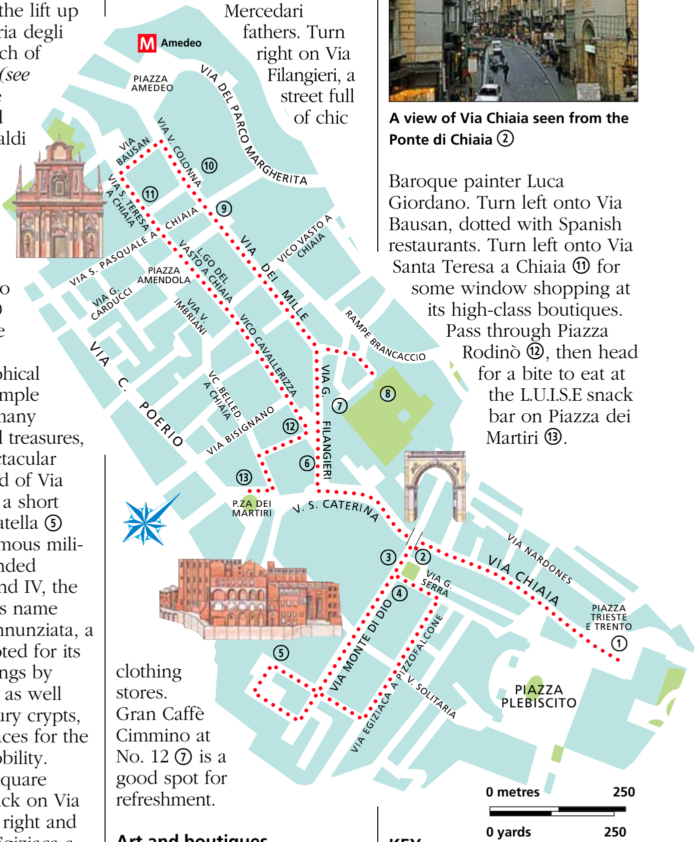
This walk balances hidden architectural gems with elegant window shopping as it winds its way through one of Naples' most glamorous neighbourhoods.

A view of Via Chiaia seen from the Ponte di Chiaia ②

Baroque Naples

Start at Piazza Trieste e Trento ① and head west on Via Chiaia to the lift under the 17th-century Ponte di Chiaia ② *(see p58)*. Take the lift up to Piazza Santa Maria degli Angeli for the church of the same name ③ *(see p58)*. This Baroque church was erected by Francesco Grimaldi in the early 17th century and boasts frescoes by Beinaschi. Head south on Via Monte di Dio and pop into the Palazzo Serra di Cassano ④ *(see p58)*, today the home of the Italian Institute of Philosophical Studies and an example of one of Naples' many hidden architectural treasures, particularly its spectacular staircase. At the end of Via Monte di Dio, turn a short right for the Nunziatella ⑤ *(see p59)*, Italy's famous military academy. Founded in 1787 by Ferdinand IV, the Nunziatella takes its name from the nearby Annunziata, a Baroque church noted for its frescoes and paintings by Francesco de Mura as well as for its 17th-century crypts, the final resting places for the era's Neapolitan nobility.

Walk round the square until you are on back on Via Monte di Dio, turn right and then left onto Via Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone and left again on Via G. Serra, which will bring you back to the lift. Take the lift down again and continue west on Via Chiaia. Follow the curve of Via Santa Caterina to the church of Santa Maria della Mercede ⑥, built in the 17th century by the Spanish Mercedari fathers. Turn right on Via Filangieri, a street full of chic clothing stores. Gran Caffè Cimmino at No. 12 ⑦ is a good spot for refreshment.



Amedeo
PIAZZA AMEDEO
VIA DEL PARCO MARGHERITA
VIA V. COLONNA
VIA BAUSAN
VIA S. TERESA A CHIAIA
VIA S. PASQUALE A CHIAIA
VICO VASTO A CHIAIA
L.GO DEL VASTO A CHIAIA
PIAZZA AMENDOLA
VIA G. CARDUCCI
VIA V. IMBRIANI
VIA DEI MILLE
RAMPE BRANCACCIO
VICO CAVALLERIZZA
VIA C. POERIO
VC. BELLED. A CHIAIA
VIA BISIGNANO
VIA G. FILANGIERI
P.ZA DEI MARTIRI
V. S. CATERINA
VIA NARDONES
VIA CHIAIA
VIA G. SERRA
VIA MONTE DI DIO
PIZZOFALCONE
VIA EGIZIACA A PIZZOFALCONE
V. SOLITARIA
PIAZZA TRIESTE E TRENTO
PIAZZA PLEBISCITO
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬
0 metres 250
0 yards 250

KEY

- ···· Walk route
- **M** Metro station

Art and boutiques

Take the stairs on your right where Via Filangieri meets the elegant Via dei Mille, and walk up to Palazzo Cellamare ⑧ *(see p58)*, a Bourbon-era building once known for its royal revelries. Head back down to Via dei Mille and stroll past the Palazzo delle Arti Napoli, the contemporary art museum ⑨, to the church of Santa Teresa a Chiaia ⑩ with its two altarpieces by the Baroque painter Luca Giordano. Turn left onto Via Bausan, dotted with Spanish restaurants. Turn left onto Via Santa Teresa a Chiaia ⑪ for some window shopping at its high-class boutiques. Pass through Piazza Rodinò ⑫, then head for a bite to eat at the L.U.I.S.E snack bar on Piazza dei Martiri ⑬.

The double staircase in Palazzo Serra di Cassano, decorated with white marble ④

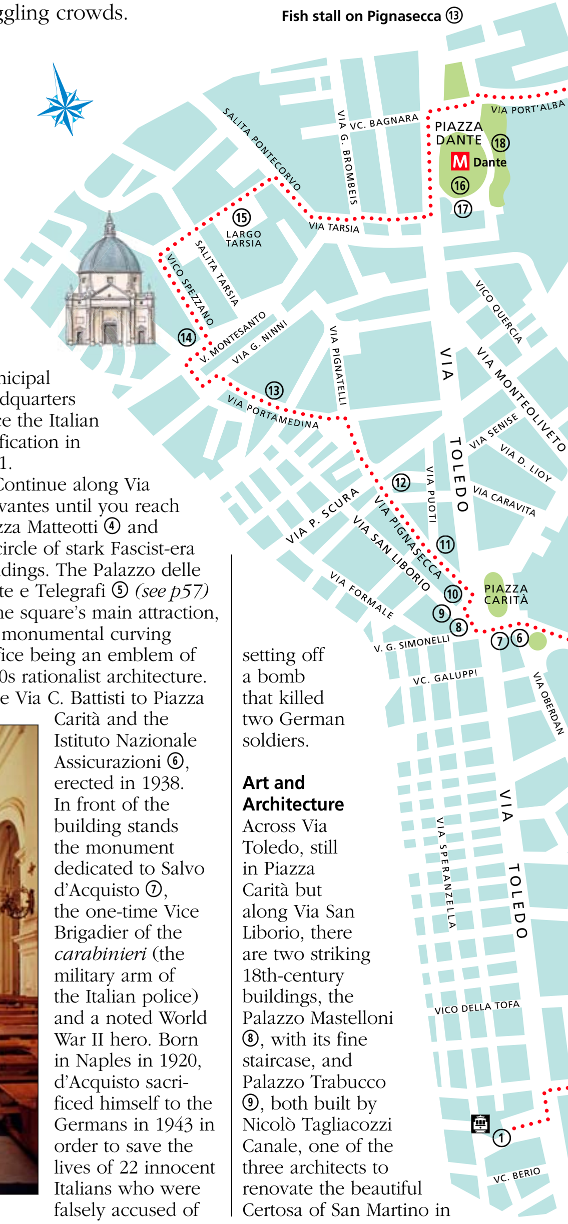
TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: *Piazza Trieste e Trento*
Length: *2 km (1 mile)*
Getting there: *C22, C25, E3, R2, R3 and 201 bus lines stop in front of the Piazza Trieste e Trento*
Safety tips: *Petty crime is a problem in Naples: leave valuables in your hotel safe and carry cash in a money belt.*

A 90-Minute Walk through Montesanto

A visit to Naples would not be complete without a stroll through at least one of its fascinating open-air markets. This walk begins on the wide shopping street Via Toledo and winds its way past the imposing Fascist structures of Piazza Matteotti and through the Pignasecca in the Montesanto district. Though officially a *mercatino* (little market), the Pignasecca is a favourite among Neapolitans. In addition, several atmospheric churches here make for welcome havens from the jostling and haggling crowds.

Fish stall on Pignasecca ⑬


SALITA PONTECORVO
VIA G. BROMBEIS
VC. BAGNARA
PIAZZA DANTE
⑱
M Dante
⑯
⑰
VIA PORT'ALBA
VIA TARSIA
⑮
LARGO TARSIA
SALITA TARSIA
VICO SPEZZANO
⑭
V. MONTESANTO
VIA G. NINNI
⑬
VIA PORTAMEDINA
VIA PIGNATELLI
VIA TOLEDO
VICO QUERCIA
VIA MONTEOLIVETO
VIA SENISE
VIA D. LIOY
VIA CARAVITA
⑫
VIA PUOTI
VIA P. SCURA
VIA PIGNASECCA
VIA SAN LIBORIO
⑪
⑩
⑨
⑧
VIA FORMALE
PIAZZA CARITÀ
⑦
⑥
V. G. SIMONELLI
VC. GALUPPI
VIA OBERDAN
VIA SPERANZELLA
VIA TOLEDO
VICO DELLA TOFA
①
VC. BERIO

Renaissance to Facism

Start the walk at the Funicolare Centrale ①, then turn left onto Via Toledo *(see p53)* heading northwards. Turn right shortly afterwards onto Via Santa Brigida. The 17th-century church of Santa Brigida ② *(see p56)* will be ahead of you, attached to the north side of Galleria Umberto I *(see p53)*. Its interior, particularly the paintings by Luca Giordano, is its real treasure. Beyond the church turn left, right and then left into Via Vittorio Emanuele III and up to Piazza Municipio. Turn right onto Via Cervantes, home to the Palazzo San Giacomo with its church of San Giacomo degli Spagnoli ③ *(see p56)*, erected in 1540 by Viceroy Pedro of Toledo. The church was built in typical Mannerist style, and behind the main altar stands Giovanni da Nola's magnificent High Renaissance marble monument to the viceroy. The palazzo has been Naples' municipal headquarters since the Italian Unification in 1861.

Continue along Via Cervantes until you reach Piazza Matteotti ④ and its circle of stark Fascist-era buildings. The Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi ⑤ *(see p57)* is the square's main attraction, the monumental curving edifice being an emblem of 1930s rationalist architecture. Take Via C. Battisti to Piazza Carità and the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni ⑥, erected in 1938. In front of the building stands the monument dedicated to Salvo d'Acquisto ⑦, the one-time Vice Brigadier of the *carabinieri* (the military arm of the Italian police) and a noted World War II hero. Born in Naples in 1920, d'Acquisto sacrificed himself to the Germans in 1943 in order to save the lives of 22 innocent Italians who were falsely accused of setting off a bomb that killed two German soldiers.

Nave of San Giacomo ③

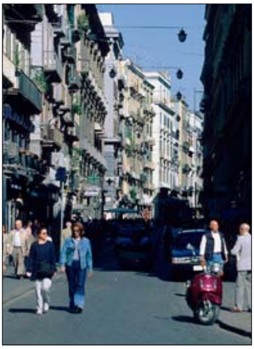
Art and Architecture

Across Via Toledo, still in Piazza Carità but along Via San Liborio, there are two striking 18th-century buildings, the Palazzo Mastelloni ⑧, with its fine staircase, and Palazzo Trabucco ⑨, both built by Nicolò Tagliacozzi Canale, one of the three architects to renovate the beautiful Certosa of San Martino in

Imposing Piazza Dante, a popular meeting place ⑯

Vomero *(see pp108–11)* over the course of three centuries. Continue north on Via Toledo until you reach the church of San Nicolà alla Carità ⑩. The highlight here is the nave that features an enormous landscape painted over two centuries by several Neapolitan artists including Francesco Solimena and Alessio d'Elia.

From Via Toledo turn left onto Vico San Nicolà alla Carità and continue until you reach Via Pignasecca. This busy and lively street is a great place to watch animated Neapolitans' haggle for goods. Stop for tasty, mostly fried snacks at Friggitoria Florenzano ⑪, then continue to the bustling Pignasecca *mercatino* in Piazza Pignasecca ⑫. Take the left fork onto Via Portamedina. On the right is the Ospedale Pelligrini, the courtyard of which hides the church of SS Trinità dei Pellegrini ⑬, built in the 16th century for religious pilgrims. Via Portamedina ends at Piazza Montesanto where the church of Santa Maria di Montesanto ⑭ stands.



Wide thoroughfare of Via Toledo

From the church, follow Via Montesanto and turn left onto Vico Spezzano. Turn right and walk along to the impressive Palazzo Spinelli di Tarsia ⑮, one of Naples' largest and finest noble residential complexes. It was built by the architect Domenico Antonio Vaccaro for the aristocratic Spinelli family in the 1700s.

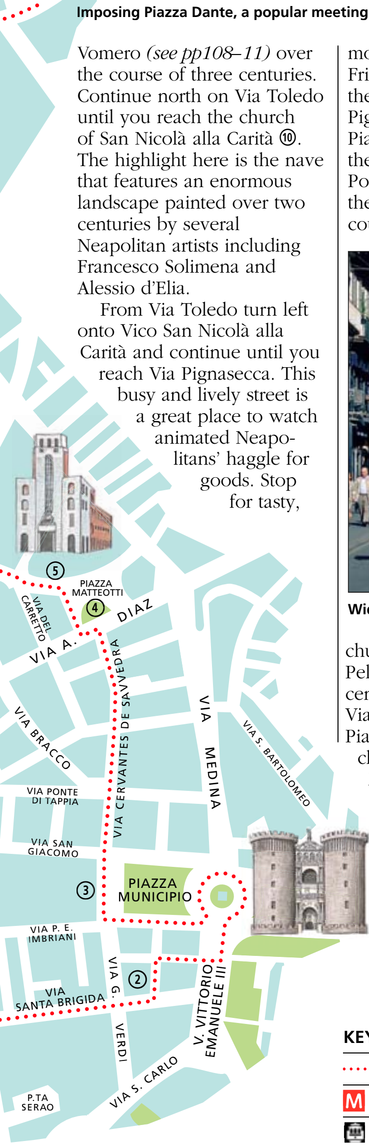
TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: *Funicolare Centrale.*
Length: *3 km (2 miles).*
Best time for walk: *Start the walk in the morning when all the churches are open.*

Lively piazzas

Head down Via Tarsia and turn left to Piazza Dante ⑯ *(see p85)* and the church of San Michele Arcangelo ⑰. This church is considered a jewel of 18th-century late Baroque Neapolitan architecture and is another work by Vaccaro. Piazza Dante has been pedestrianized since its days as a car park and now serves as a general meeting point for students, a rest spot for elderly Neapolitans, and an unofficial football arena for the young. Pause for a fine lunch at Trattoria 53 ⑱ situated on the square.

After lunch leave Piazza Dante by the north end and follow the road round to the right to Port'Alba and spend an hour or so at this pedestrianized lane lined with bookshops and outdoor book stalls. The walk ends at Piazza Bellini ⑲ *(see p78)*, an ideal spot for a refreshing apéritif. Return to Piazza Dante where the metro will take you to your next point of interest.



0 metres 200
0 yards 200

KEY

···· Walk route
M Metro station
Funicular

Impressive double staircase of Palazzo Mastelloni ⑧

TWO TRIPS AROUND POSILLIPO

Sant'Antonio campanile

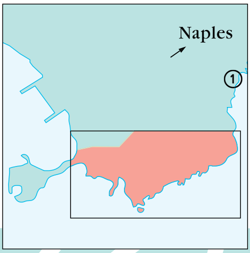
The peninsula that juts into the sea, separating the Bay of Naples from Pozzuoli, was called *Pausilypon* ("respite from pain") by the ancient Greeks, because of the great beauty of the site. As can be seen by the many ruins along the coast, in Roman times a huge settlement grew up along the westernmost edge of what is now called Posillipo, and was connected to the neighbouring Phlegraean Fields *(see pp136–9)*. Posillipo was occupied by religious communities and suburban villages during the Middle Ages, and became the favourite holiday resort of the Spanish aristocracy in the 17th century, when luxurious seaside villas and aristocratic palaces were built here. In the following century, the area began to decline, and it was only in the early 19th century that it regained its former popularity. This was partly as a result of improved access, thanks to the new coastal road opened in 1812 by Joachim Murat, ruler of Naples from 1806. However, from the 1950s on (during the era when Achille Lauro, *see pp28–9*, was mayor of Naples), the upper part of the hill between Via Orazio, Via Petrarca and Via Manzoni was overtaken by unregulated, unscrupulous property development that has sadly ruined an area of unsurpassed scenic and historic beauty.

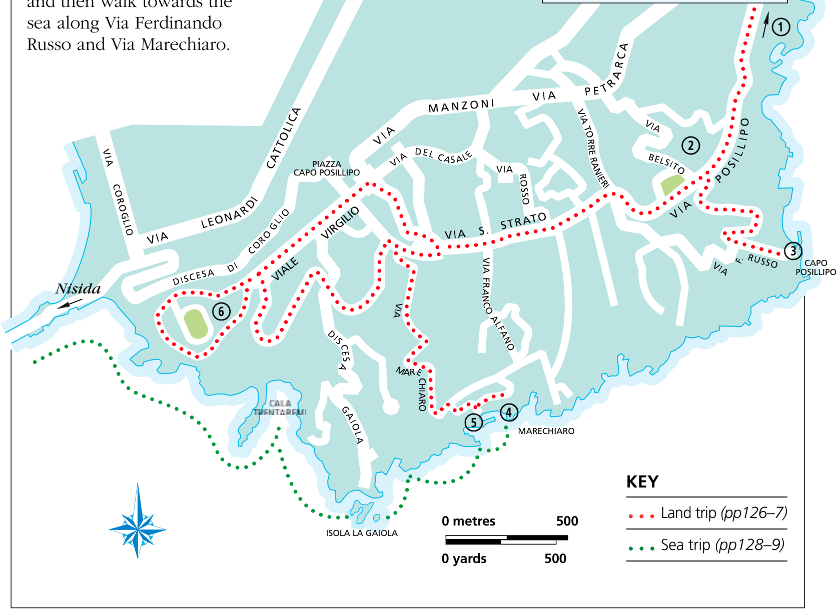
GETTING AROUND

The best way to take in the fascination and beauty of the Posillipo coast is by boat; however, excursions can only be made in the summer (for information: **Ascultur Campania**, Via F Galiani 20, ***Tel*** *081 557 35 95*). Other-wise take bus 140 down Via Posillipo and Via Santo Strato and then walk towards the sea along Via Ferdinando Russo and Via Marechiaro.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

- Capo Posillipo ③
- Marechiaro ④
- Palazzo Donn'Anna ①
- Parco Virgiliano ⑥
- Santa Maria del Faro ⑤
- World War I Memorial ②




①
VIA PETRARCA
VIA MANZONI
VIA TORRE RANIERI
VIA BELSITO
②
VIA POSILLIPO
CATTOLICA
VIA COROGLIO
VIA LEONARDI
PIAZZA CAPO POSILLIPO
VIA DEL CASALE
VIA ROSSO
VIA S. STRATO
VIALE VIRGILIO
DISCESA DI COROGLIO
VIA F. RUSSO
③
CAPO POSILLIPO
Nisida
⑥
VIA FRANCO ALFANO
VIA MARECHIARO
DISCESA GAIOLA
CALA TRENTAREMI
⑤
④
MARECHIARO
ISOLA LA GAIOLA
0 metres 500
0 yards 500

KEY

• • • Land trip *(pp126–7)*

• • • Sea trip *(pp128–9)*

◁ **View of the rocky Posillipo coastline**

Posillipo by Land

If you decide to explore Posillipo by land, bear in mind that the complete itinerary shown here would make a very long walk. The best way to get around is, in the following order, by scooter, taxi (you are advised to agree on the fare beforehand), Citysightseeing Napoli tour bus *(see p224)*, bus (routes 140, C27 and C31) or, least popular because of traffic and parking problems, a rented car. Many of the old villas, which are now privately owned, are hidden from view and only a few of them can be seen from the road. However, the views are stupendous and the routes down to Capo Posillipo and Marechiaro, though demanding, are very rewarding.

Palazzo Donn'Anna ①

Palazzo Donn'Anna on the seafront

In 1637 the Spanish viceroy Ramiro Guzman, Duke of Medina, married the Neapolitan princess Anna Carafa. To celebrate, Don Ramiro asked the architect Cosimo Fanzago to build the large Palazzo Donn'Anna at the water's edge. Construction began in 1642, but the building was never completed and was never used by the couple. The viceroy returned to Spain in 1644 and Donn'Anna died soon after.

The palazzo was damaged during the 1647 uprising and again as a result of the 1688 earthquake. It was partly restored in the early 1700s but decades later it was still being described in tourist guides as a building in a state of total neglect.

Its air of mystery gave rise to the rumour that in its past the palace had been used by Queen Joan II for secret assignations with her lovers. Popular belief has it that after these men had served their purpose, they were thrown into the sea below the palace.

Palazzo Donn'Anna suffered further damage in the early 19th century when part of the façade was demolished to build the Via Posillipo. In 1870 attempts were made to turn it into a hotel, but the idea was abandoned.

Despite its tormented history and the damage wrought by time and neglect, the massive tufa palace with its cavernous vaults is still majestic, and one of the city's celebrated sights.

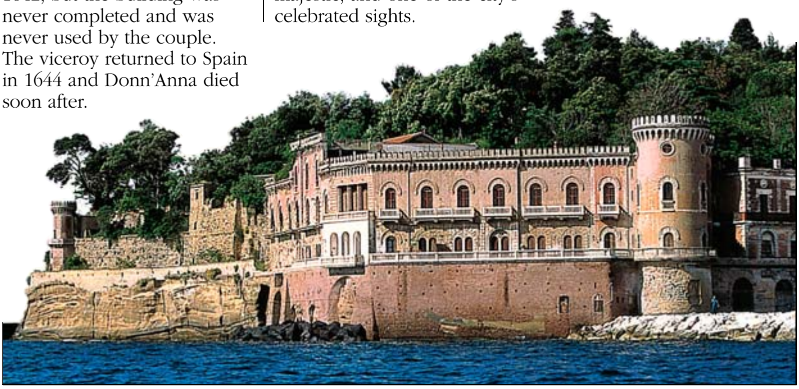
World War I Memorial ②

From Piazza San Luigi you can see how property development has spoilt the view of the hill. Beyond the piazza stands the Ara Votiva or War Memorial, situated in a small park. The middle of the park is dominated by the large Egyptian-style mausoleum that Matteo Schilizzi began building in 1883 as a tomb for his brother Marco. This impressive monument was purchased and finished in 1923 by the Naples city council, in order to house the remains of soldiers who had died in World War I.

Capo Posillipo ③

After Piazza Salvatore di Giacomo, a square with a small garden in the middle, go down Via Ferdinando Russo towards the bay of Capo Posillipo and Villa Volpicelli. The villa, first built in the 17th century, was rebuilt in the 19th century by Raffaele Volpicelli and gives the impression of a castle floating on the sea.

The Neapolitans call the area around the Villa Volpicelli the Riva Fiorita, or flowered shore. In summer the little harbour, the beach and the cliff area opposite hum with life. Cafés and the famous restaurant Giuseppone a Mare *(see p194)* lend atmosphere to this area at all times of the year. To reach the fishing village of Marechiaro, take the road that curves down to the left.



The 17th-century Villa Volpicelli, built on the water's edge

The Bay of Naples viewed from Posillipo in a 1920s photograph

Marechiaro ④
A famous Neapolitan song says that this coastline is so romantic, even the fish make love in the moonlight. Going down Via Marechiaro by day, you will see elegant villas surrounded by greenery and beautiful panoramic views of the countryside.

Towards the sea is a small square with the remains of a Roman column from the so-called Temple of Fortune. Further down, in the pretty fishing village of Marechiaro, there are bars, cafés, restaurants and bathing facilities. The village has been made famous by a song of the same name by Salvatore di Giacomo.

Santa Maria del Faro ⑤
This church, recorded in documents as far back as the 1300s, was probably built over the remains of an ancient Roman lighthouse (*faro* in Italian). It was restored by Sanfelice in the 18th century but the façade dates from the 19th century. From here you can walk down the Calata del Ponticello, which brings you close to the sea.

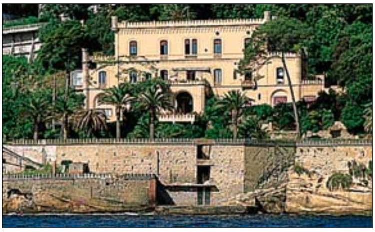
Santa Maria del Faro

Parco di Posillipo ⑥
After going back up Via Marechiaro along Via Boccaccio, you will arrive at the beautifully planted Parco di Posillipo, which is also known as Parco Virgiliano or Parco della Rimembranza. It occupies the top of the hill overlooking the sea and offers a spectacular view from the Bay of Naples to Mount Vesuvius and the Sorrento peninsula on one side, and the Bay of Pozzuoli and the Phlegraean Fields on the other. Below are the island of Nisida, formed from an ancient volcanic crater, and the remains of the now-restored ILVA steelworks. At sunset, the views towards Ischia are stunning.

THE VILLAS OF POSILLIPO

The northern stretch of Via Posillipo is dominated by **Villa Doria D'Angri**, built in 1833 by Bartolomeo Grasso for Prince D'Angri and now the Istituto Santa Dorotea. Further down, on the seaward side, is 17th-century **Villa Quercia**, painted a typically Pompeiian red. A hunting lodge built by the Duke of Frisio in the 1700s was bought at the end of the 19th century by Count **Pavoncelli**, who gave the villa at No. 43 his name. **Villa Grottamarina** (No. 33) was the home of Maria Anna, sister of King Philip IV of Spain, in the 1630s. The French engineer Alfredo Cottreau built the **Villa Cottreau** (No. 35) in the late 1800s; several wings on different levels descend towards the sea. Pompeiian red is again the colour of the **Villa Bracale** (No. 37), whose original 17th-century structure is almost unrecognizable today. The pagoda-shaped **Villa Roccaromana** (No. 38a) was built in 1814 for Prince Caracciolo. **Villa d'Abro** (No. 46) was named after the nobleman Aslan d'Abro, who bought it in 1870 and had it restored in Neo-Romantic style. Beyond Capo Posillipo is **Villa Rosebery** (No. 26 Via Russo), the Neapolitan residence of the President of the Italian Republic. It was here, on 9 May 1946, that King Vittorio Emanuele II abdicated and the crown passed to his son Umberto. At No. 27 Via Russo is the 17th-century **Villa Emma**, the summer residence of the German painter Jakob Philipp Hackert who depicted the excavations of Pompeii. Fringed palms give a tropical feel to the **Villa Gallotta**, built close to the water's edge.

Villa Rosebery, now state property

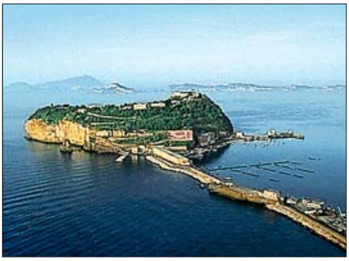


Villa Gallotta

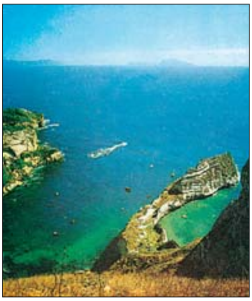
Viewing Posillipo from the Sea

Neapolitan *gozzo* boat

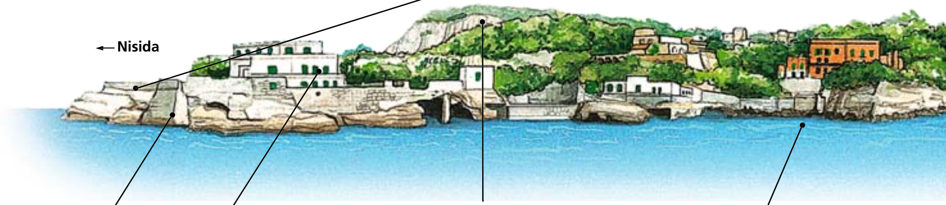
From the sea, Naples and the bay can be viewed in all their splendour. To the west of the city, from Castel dell'Ovo north to Nisida and beyond, as far as the Phlegraean Fields, the coast is dotted with grottoes and inlets. Beyond Capo Posillipo you can see the fishing village of Marechiaro, Roman ruins, and the small islands of Gaiola and Nisida. Bars and bathing beaches lure visitors here in summer. In winter the dramatic coastline can still be admired from a hydrofoil or ferry on an excursion to Procida and Ischia *(see pp170–73).*



Nisida
The ancients called this place Nesis, or little island. It was here that Brutus and Cassius, in the former's villa, plotted to kill Caesar in 44 BC. The Angevin building that dominates the island became a prison under the Bourbons.

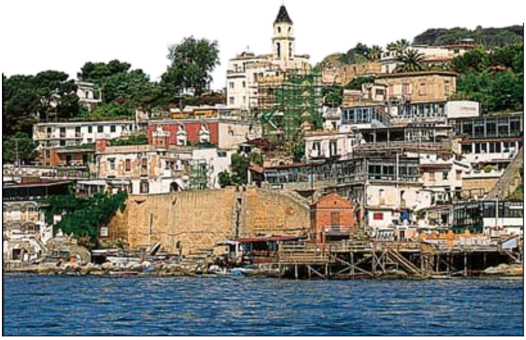


Cala di Trentaremi
The tufa cliffs of Cala di Trentaremi are reflected in the sea, which gleams blue and green. This cove is particularly sheltered and is a favourite with bathers.



Gaiola
The presence of ruined ancient buildings between the tufa island of Gaiola and the village of Marechiaro has led scholars to suggest that a complete Roman city once existed here.

Posillipo Park
A well-equipped sports centre is one of the attractions in the park of Posillipo, on the Coroglio summit.



Marechiaro
The original name for the water by this fishing village was Mare planum (calm sea), which was translated literally in Italian as "Marepiano". With usage it became "Marechiaro", the name now used for the area as a whole. At weekends Neapolitans love to come and eat out here (see p194).

DIRECTORY

Bagno Elena
Via Posillipo 14.
Tel *081 575 50 58.*

Bagno Ideal
Via Posillipo 18.
Tel *081 575 36 17.*

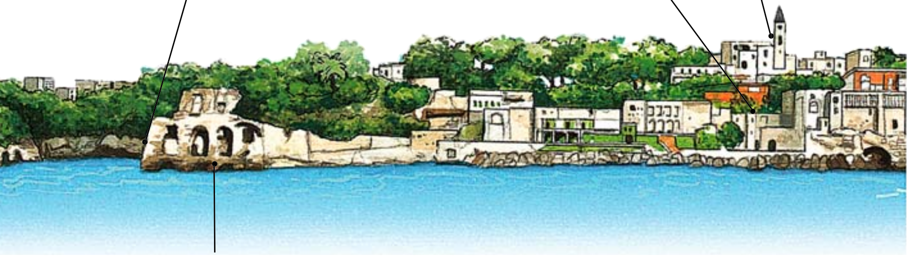
Bagno Sirena
Via Posillipo 357.
Tel *081 575 12 55.*

Bagno Rocce Verdi
Via Posillipo 68.
Tel *335 602 96 00.*

Bagno Marechiaro
Discesa Marechiaro.
Tel *081 769 12 15.*

Marinella Beach, with its parks and lido, is one of the area's most popular resorts.

Church of Santa Maria del Faro



Palazzo degli Spiriti
The remains of the "palace of the spirits" are visible only from the sea. This name was given to the three-storey Roman ruins because of their mysterious appearance.

SWIMMING AND RELAXING

If sightseeing in Naples in midsummer becomes too much, take a break at one of the *stabilimenti balneari* (bathing spots) along the Posillipo coast. Rent a deckchair and an umbrella and swim in the sea or the pool provided. Neapolitans started the habit in the 19th century at the **Bagno Elena**, first opened 150 years ago. A short distance away are the **Bagno Ideal** and the **Bagno Sirena.** For those who prefer cliffs to sand, there are the **Bagno Rocce Verdi**, with two seawater pools, and **Bagno Marechiaro** *(see p188)*, with its restaurant overlooking the waters of the bay.

The rocks at Posillipo

The picturesque village of Atrani, Amalfi Coast ▷

POMPEII & THE AMALFI COAST

PHLEGRAEAN FIELDS 136–138

CUMAE 138–139

PORTICI AND THE VESUVIAN VILLAS 140–141

MOUNT VESUVIUS 142–143

HERCULANEUM 144–145

POMPEII 146–151

THE SORRENTO PENINSULA 152–153

SORRENTO 154–155

ALONG THE SORRENTO COAST 156–157

THE AMALFI COAST 158–161

PAESTUM 162–163

CASERTA 164–167

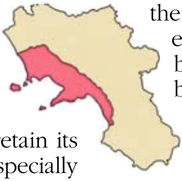
CAPRI 168–169

ISCHIA 170–171

PROCIDA 172–173

POMPEII & THE AMALFI COAST

To the north of Naples, fertile plains sweep down to the town of Santa Maria Capua Vetere, home to one of the largest remaining Roman amphitheatres in Italy. The remote hinterland to the east is wild, mountainous and lonely country. To the south is the breathtaking Amalfi coast and the dramatic seaboard of the Cilento. Buried Roman towns and Greek ruins reveal the region's ancient history.



From the 17th century onwards Naples was an increasingly crowded and often tormented metropolis. By contrast, the countryside around the city managed to retain its charm and attracted visitors, especially foreigners, many of whom made Campania their home. "A brief sojourn in Naples", the German historian Gregorovius wrote in the mid-1800s, "is enough to demonstrate that not all life is concentrated in the city but flows mightily into the surroundings".

Today, a visit to Pompeii, buried by an erupting Vesuvius in AD 79, is a high priority for tourists, but this was not always so. Travellers on the Grand Tour in the 1600s and early 1700s preferred the volcanic phenomena of the Solfatara crater and the Phlegraean Fields to the west of Naples. Even in the late 18th century Goethe described the area around Paestum, south-east of Naples, as "anything but picturesque", populated by "buffaloes that look like hippopotami, with wild, bloodshot eyes". Only when the first archaeological digs unearthed the remains of Paestum and the buried cities around Mount Vesuvius, did a tour of the ancient ruins become popular.

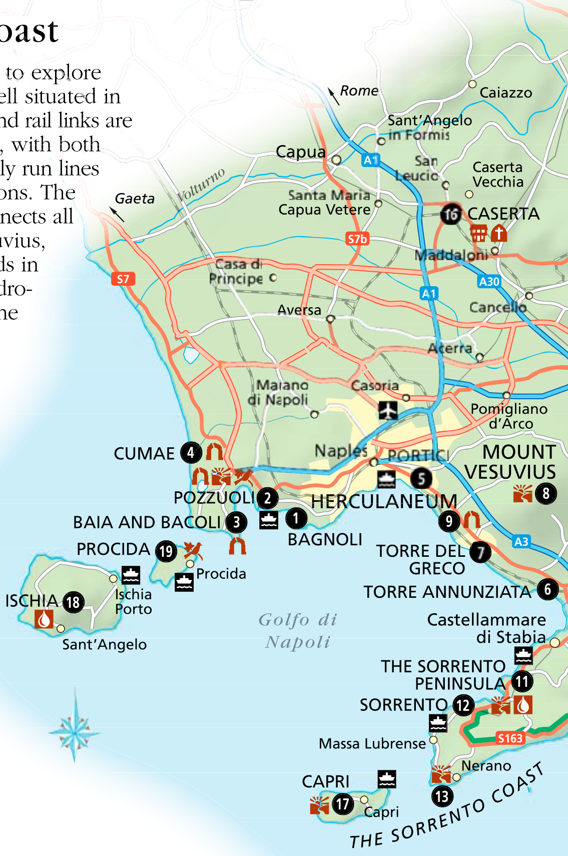
The beautiful colour, light and atmosphere found on the islands of Capri and Ischia, and the Sorrento peninsula began to interest landscape painters in the 19th century. The southern flank of the peninsula – the Amalfi coast – remained isolated, and regarded by many as barren, until the mid-1960s, when it attracted visitors in search of an alternative, remote lifestyle. Ironically, the Amalfi coast has since become a very popular holiday area.

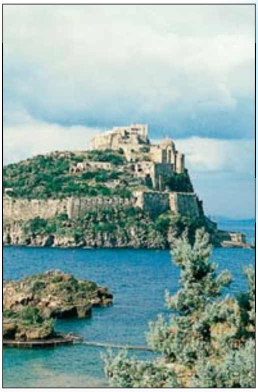
Paestum, south of Naples; in the background are the temples of Neptune and Hera

◁ **The fishing harbour of Corricella on the island of Procida**

Exploring the Coast

The main centre from which to explore Campania is Naples itself, well situated in the middle of the bay. Road and rail links are generally good in the region, with both state railways (FS) and privately run lines serving a variety of destinations. The Circumvesuviana railway connects all the sights in the area of Vesuvius, including Pompeii. The islands in the bay are accessible by hydrofoil (half an hour) or ferry (one hour) from Mergellina and Beverello. Services also run from Sorrento, Positano, Amalfi and Salerno.


Rome
Caiazzo
Sant'Angelo in Formis
Capua
A1
San Leucio
Caserta Vecchia
Gaeta
Volturno
Santa Maria Capua Vetere
⑯ CASERTA
S7b
Maddaloni
S7
Casa di Principe
A30
A1
Cancello
Aversa
Acerra
Marano di Napoli
Casoria
Pomigliano d'Arco
CUMAE ④
Naples
PORTICI ⑤
MOUNT VESUVIUS ⑧
POZZUOLI ②
HERCULANEUM ⑨
BAIA AND BACOLI ③
① BAGNOLI
PROCIDA ⑲
Procida
TORRE DEL GRECO ⑦
A3
ISCHIA ⑱
Ischia Porto
TORRE ANNUNZIATA ⑥
Golfo di Napoli
Castellammare di Stabia
Sant'Angelo
THE SORRENTO PENINSULA ⑪
SORRENTO ⑫
S163
Massa Lubrense
Nerano
⑬
CAPRI ⑰
Capri
THE SORRENTO COAST


Castello Aragonese in Ischia

KEY

- Motorway
- Major road
- Secondary road
- Minor road
- Scenic road
- Main railway
- Minor railway
- △ Summit

0 kilometres 20

0 miles 20

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

The Amalfi Coast ⑭
Bagnoli ①
Baia and Bacoli ③
Capri ⑰
Caserta ⑯
Cumae ④
Herculaneum ⑨
Ischia ⑱
Paestum ⑮
Pompeii ⑩
Portici and the Vesuvian Villas ⑤
Pozzuoli ②
Procida ⑲
Sorrento ⑫
The Sorrento Peninsula ⑪
Torre Annunziata ⑥
Torre del Greco ⑦
Vesuvius ⑧

Tours

Along the Sorrento Coast ⑬

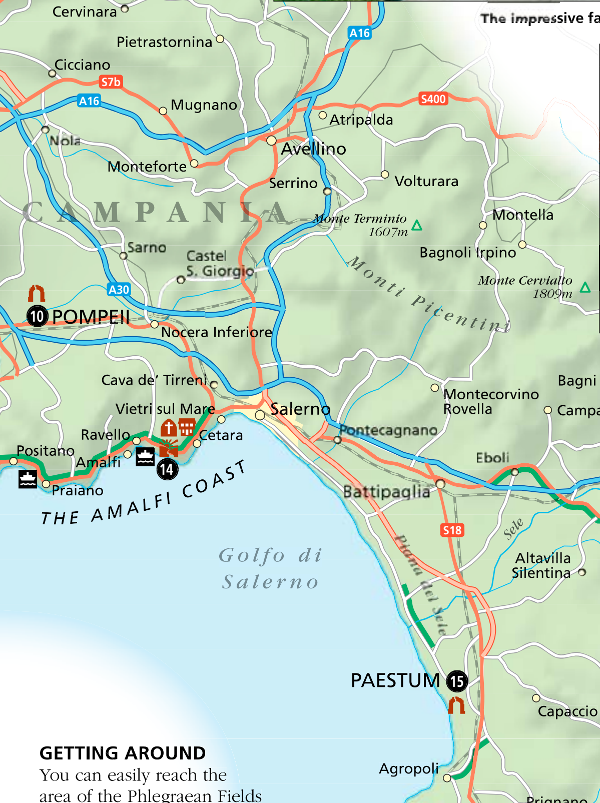
SEE ALSO

- ***Where to Stay*** pp181–7
- ***Where to Eat*** pp196–201
- ***Shopping in Campania*** pp208–9

View of the Phlegraean Fields at Cumae

The impressive façade of the Royal Palace at Caserta

The Solfatara at Pozzuoli


Calore
S372
Solopaca
Frasso Telesino
Benevento
Airola
S7
Montesarchio
Cervinara
Pietrastornina
Cicciano
S7b
A16
Mugnano
Nola
Monteforte
Atripalda
S400
Avellino
Serrino
Volturara
CAMPANIA
Monte Terminio 1607m
Montella
Bagnoli Irpino
Sarno
Castel S. Giorgio
Monti Picentini
Monte Cervialto 1809m
A30
10 POMPEII
Nocera Inferiore
Cava de' Tirreni
Vietri sul Mare
Salerno
Ravello
Cetara
Positano
Amalfi
14
Praiano
THE AMALFI COAST
Pontecagnano
Montecorvino Rovella
Bagni di Contursi
Campagna
Contursi
Potenza
Eboli
A3
Battipaglia
Serre
S19
S18
Sele
Golfo di Salerno
Piana del Sele
Altavilla Silentina
Monti Alburni
Calore
Castelcivita
PAESTUM 15
Roccadaspide
Capaccio
Agropoli
Prignano
Cetraro
Castellabate
Punta Licosa

GETTING AROUND

You can easily reach the area of the Phlegraean Fields at Pozzuoli using the Cumana railway; the metro also goes to Pozzuoli. The Circumvesuviana railway connects Naples with Pompeii, Herculaneum and other towns below Vesuvius and continues on to the Sorrento peninsula. FS *(Ferrovie dello Stato)* trains take you to Caserta, Paestum and Pompeii. SITA coaches go to the Amalfi coast. All the islands can be reached by ferry or hydrofoil from the port of Naples, while ferries from Pozzuoli go to Ischia and Procida, and from Sorrento they leave for Capri. In summer, boats go to the Amalfi coast towns, and from Amalfi and Positano to the islands. *See also pp226–7.*

The village of Positano perched on the Amalfi coast

Bagnoli ❶

Road map C3. 🚌 *C1, F9.* 🚋 *Cavalleggeri Aosta.* 🚆 *Cumana: Bagnoli.*

The area west of Naples, beyond Posillipo, is called "de' Bagnoli" because of the fumaroles and hot springs there. In 1907 the ILVA steelworks was built here *(see pp26–7)*, blighting a beautiful natural setting. The factory has since been closed down. Today part of the site is taken up with the **Città della Scienza** (Science City), first opened in 1996. A series of itineraries features education through games involving science, aimed at both children and adults.

🏛 Città della Scienza

Via Coroglio 104. ***Tel*** *081 372 37 28.* ○ *9am–5pm Tue–Sat; 10am–7pm Sun.* 🎟
📷 🚩 ♿

Pozzuoli ❷

Road Map C3. 👥 *77,000.* ℹ *Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno e Turismo, Via Campi Flegrei 3.* ***Tel*** *081 526 14 81/24 19; Largo Matteotti 1.* ***Tel*** *081 526 66 39.* Ⓜ 🚆 *Cumana: Pozzuoli.* ⛴ *to Ischia & Procida.*

The *macellum* at Pozzuoli, commonly known as the Temple of Serapis

○ *9am–6pm Sat & Sun.* 🚩 *11am, noon, 4pm & 5pm Sat & Sun; call ahead on 848 800 288 to book.* 🎟

Around the 7th century BC, the Greek colony of Dicearchia was founded on this site overlooking the port. By 194 BC Roman Puteoli was a flourishing trade centre with luxurious villas. The town later became the Rione Terra quarter. A Roman temple can still be seen under the San Procolo cathedral. The amphitheatre, one of the most ancient in Italy, shows how important the city of Pozzuoli once was.

The amphitheatre stage entrance

Anfiteatro Grande

Via Terracciano 75. ***Tel*** *081 526 60 07.* ○ *9am–1 hr before sunset Wed–Mon.* 🎟

The amphitheatre had a seating capacity of 40,000. The underground area was used for the caged animals and the equipment to lift them up to the arena, as well as a sophisticated drainage system to collect rainwater.

Temple of Serapis

Piazza Serapide. ***Tel*** *081 44 01 66.* ● *to public but visible from road.*

The so-called Temple of Serapis (2nd century AD),

Anfiteatro Grande

The Anfiteatro Grande at Pozzuoli, with three tiers of seats

The Solfatara in Pozzuoli, known as *Forum Vulcani* in ancient times

actually the *macellum* or food market, is all that remains of the ancient port district.

Solfatara

Via Solfatara 161.
Tel *081 526 23 41.*
○ *8:30am–4:30pm daily.* ♿

This volcanic crater was an obligatory stop for those making the Grand Tour. It is now dormant, but you can see phenomena created by the still molten underground magma and water seepage: fumaroles and sulphur fumes.

Riserva degli Astroni Oasi WWF

Bypass (tangenziale; 1 km from Agnano exit). ***Tel*** *081 588 37 20.*
○ *9:30am–2pm.* ☛ *holidays & holiday eves; groups by appt.*

This wildlife reserve lies in an extinct crater covered with trees. It was once an Aragonese hunting ground.

Baia and Bacoli ③

Road Map B3. 👥 *27,000.*
🚉 *Cumana: Baia, Bacoli.*

Along the coast between Pozzuoli and Capo Miseno there are many places that were well-known in antiquity. Baia boasted sumptuous Roman villas with terraces overlooking the sea, famous therapeutic springs (still in use in the Middle Ages) and an Aragonese castle, now an archaeological museum.

Bacoli lies along the coast and runs into the modern town of Miseno, which developed over the site of the Roman town of Bauli. At the time of the Emperor Augustus the port of Miseno was connected to Lake Miseno in the interior. The port was planned so as to avoid silting from volcanic movement, and replaced Porto Giulio *(see p139)*, the headquarters of the Roman navy. The Arco Felice, which in the 1st century AD was the gateway to Cumae *(see pp138–9)*, stands on the peninsula protecting the Bay of Pozzuoli.

The Bath of Mercury at Baia

Beaches and clubs make this area a summer favourite.

Casino Vanvitelliano del Fusaro

Via Fusaro 162, Baia. ***Tel*** *081 868 76 35.* 🚉 *Cumana: Baia.*
○ *10am–1pm Sun.*

In 1794 Vanvitelli built a Casino or hunting lodge on an island in Lake Fusaro for Ferdinand IV. This is the only non-volcanic lake in the area.

Parco Archeologico di Baia

Via Fusaro 35, Baia. ***Tel*** *081 868 75 92.* 🚉 *Cumana: Baia.* ○ *9am–1 hr before sunset Tue–Sun.* ♿

The large domes at this archaeological site were once thought to be temples, but are now known to be the remains of a spa that included baths named after Venus and Mercury and the so-called Temple of Diana.

This monumental complex was built from the late 2nd century–early 1st century BC, on two levels, with terraced land descending to the sea.

The site is now used to exhibit excavation finds from the Phlegraean Fields area.

Museo Archeologico dei Campi Flegrei

Via Castello, Baia. ***Tel*** *081 523 37 97.* 🚉 *Cumana: Baia.*
○ *9am–1 hr before sunset Tue–Sun.* ♿

The Castello di Baia was

View of the city of Baia; in the foreground, the Roman ruins

Hall in the Museo Archeologico

once an Aragonese fortress. It was totally rebuilt in the 1600s. It is now an Archaeological Museum, with finds from the Phlegraean Fields *(Campi Flegrei)*. Also on display are the Roman plaster casts of Greek statues found in Baia. From the northwest tower you can see the reconstructed Sacello degli Augustali, used for worship of the emperor, found near the Forum at Miseno. The zone is now partly under water.

Piscina Mirabilis

Via A Greco, Bacoli. ***Tel*** *081 523 31 99.* ○ *9am–1 hr before sunset, but call ahead to confirm.*

This enormous reservoir, divided into five longitudinal sections supported by pillars, collected water brought by Roman aqueduct from the River Serino, then supplied to the fleet stationed at Miseno.

Cento Camerelle

Via Cento Camerelle 165, Bacoli. ***Tel*** *081 523 31 99.* ○ *Call ahead to check opening hours.*

The tunnels dug out of the tufa contained a series of cisterns placed at different levels. They originally supplied a villa dating back to the Republican era.

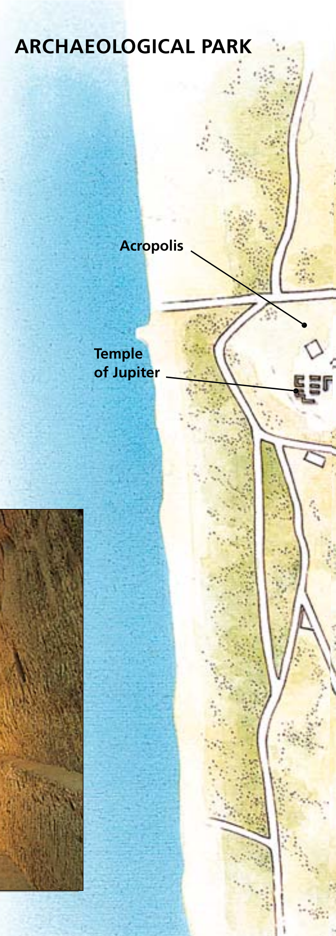
The *Piscina Mirabilis* at Bacoli

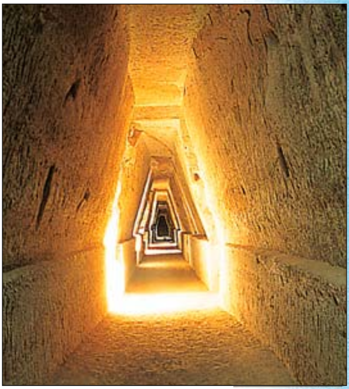
Cumae ❹

Road map B3. 🚉 *Cumana: Fusaro.* 🚌 *from Fusaro (10 mins to Cumae).*

Founded in the 8th century BC, probably by Greeks stationed on Ischia, Cumae is one of the oldest colonies of Magna Graecia. A powerful port for centuries, Cumae resisted the Etruscans but succumbed to the Romans in the 3rd century BC and became a Roman colony. A village grew up over the ruins of the upper city in the 5th–6th centuries but was utterly destroyed by the Saracens in 915. The ancient settlement has not yet been completely excavated.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK





The tufa corridor in the Sibyl's Grotto

The best-known areas are the acropolis on the rise to the northwest and the necropolis in the plain. The acropolis walls, partly rebuilt, and two huge temples are well preserved. The Temple of Apollo lies on the lower terrace, the Temple of Jupiter on the upper one; both were rebuilt in the age of Augustus and the pre-Christian era. At the foot of the acropolis is the entrance to the so-called Sibyl's Grotto.

The lower city, inhabited at a later period, is still being excavated and studied. There is a forum, various baths and an amphitheatre. There are also remains of different epochs: the Samnite age forum conceals the more ancient *agora*, or Greek city centre. In recent years a sanctuary dedicated to Isis, destroyed with the rise of Christianity, has been discovered in the port area.

Archaeological Park

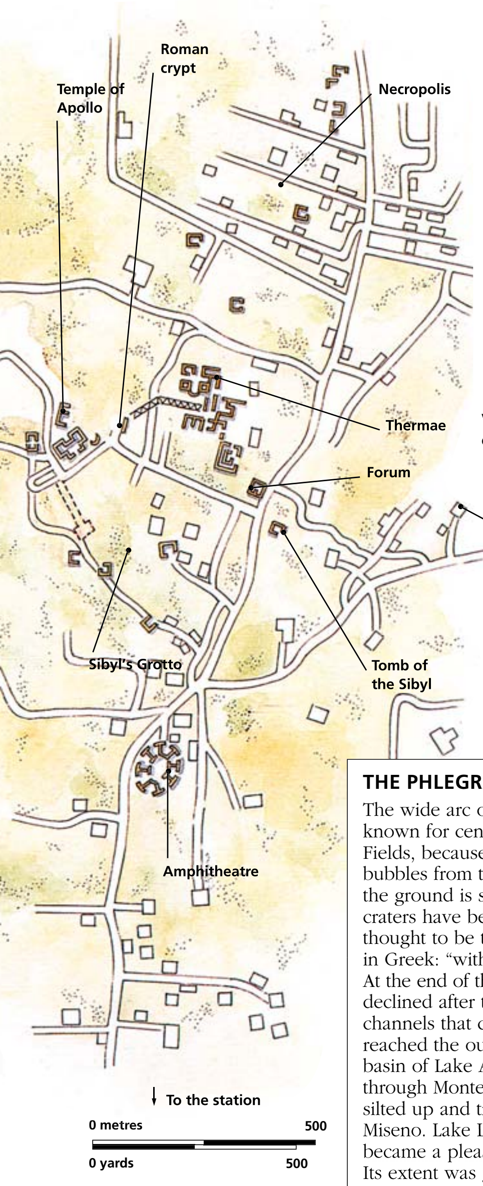
Via Acropoli. ***Tel*** *081 854 30 60.* ○ *9am–1 hr before sunset.*

Temple of Apollo

Most of the finds from the Temple of Apollo date from the Roman era, when a terrace overlooking the city was added on. In the early Christian period the temple was turned into a basilica and burial pits were hewn out of the ancient foundations.

The Sibyl's Grotto

According to myth this was where to find the Cumaean Sibyl, the oracle consulted by Aeneas. The tufa passageway, trapezoid in section, is illuminated by narrow



fissures and ends in a vaulted chamber. Despite its undoubted fascination, there is no proof of the tunnel ever having had a religious function. It seems more likely that the tunnel was part of a network of underground routes used for military purposes. The complex system includes the Roman crypt and the Grotto of Cocceius, which connected Cumae to Lake Averno.

View of the Archaeological Park, the site of the excavations revealing ancient Cumae

Temple of Jupiter

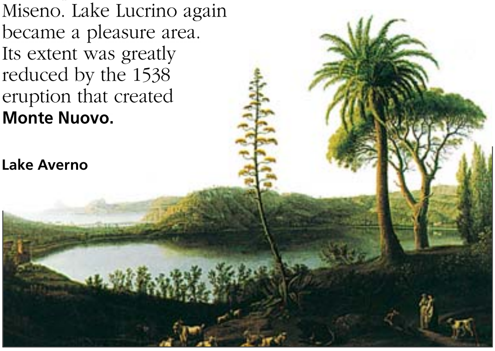
This ancient sanctuary became an early Christian church and remains of the altar and baptistry are still visible today.

Roman Crypt

The part visible is the last stretch of a long tunnel that begins at Via Sacra and goes through the hill of Cumae.

THE PHLEGRAEAN LAKES

The wide arc of land around the bay of Pozzuoli has been known for centuries as the Campi Flegrei, or Burning Fields, because of the constant volcanic activity. Mud still bubbles from the clay bed of the Solfatara and in places the ground is still hot. Over time some of the Phlegraean craters have become lakes. **Lake Averno**, in ancient times thought to be the entrance to hell, owes its name (*a-ornon* in Greek: "without birds") to the once-suffocating vapours. At the end of the 1st century BC, its almost sacred character declined after the construction of Porto Giulio, a system of channels that connected the sea and the lakes. Ships first reached the outer port in **Lake Lucrino** and then the inner basin of Lake Averno, connected to Cumae by the tunnel through Monte Grillo. The port was abandoned when it silted up and trade was transferred to Miseno. Lake Lucrino again became a pleasure area. Its extent was greatly reduced by the 1538 eruption that created **Monte Nuovo.**



Lake Averno

Portici and the Vesuvian Villas ❺

Road Map C3. 👥 *68,000.* **i** *Ente Ville Vesuviane Napoli, Piazza del Plebiscito.* ***Tel*** *081 40 53 93.*
FS 🚆 *Circumvesuviana: Portici.*
🚌 *city buses.*

The coast east of the city, up to the foot of Mount Vesuvius, has always been dotted with rural estates, owned by the nobility but used for agriculture as much as rural retreats. The luxurious villas now known as the Ville Vesuviane were built in the early 1700s, when the value of land in the area rose because of the interest in the archaeological excavations around the volcano. Prince d'Elboeuf, who discovered Herculaneum in 1709, built a villa here. A few decades later, after the building of the Royal Palace at Portici, these aristocratic villas grew in number, transforming the road between Resina and Torre del Greco into what became known as the **Miglio d'Oro**, or Golden Mile. The presence of the Bourbon palace and the location of these villas, with fine views of, and often access to, the countryside and sea, made this area a favourite resort among the aristocracy. A port was built here in 1773.

Over 100 of the villas are of considerable architectural interest; unfortunately, only a few can be visited. Many are either inhabited or in a state of decay. Some are well worth a stop, if only to see the decorations on the façade or the magnificent gardens that have survived massive urbanization.

Reggia di Portici

Via Università 100, Portici.
Tel *081 775 51 09.* ○ *by appt.*

The Royal Palace *(reggia)* was built between 1738 and 1742 in the centre of a splendid park at the foothills of Vesuvius and overlooking the sea.

The Royal Palace in Portici

Two villas had occupied the site and a road still crosses the large inner courtyard and continues towards Herculaneum. Originally, finds from the site at Herculaneum and the other archaeological sites in the area were kept in Maria Amalia's Porcelain Parlour in the palace, but these have since been transferred to the museum at Capodimonte *(see p99).*

The palace did not have a mooring, so the sovereigns bought the Villa d'Elboeuf for this purpose. Designed by Ferdinando Sanfelice, the villa incorporates some splendid stucco-work and a magnificent circular staircase. The villa was separated from the sea by the Naples-Portici railway *(see p25)* in 1839.

In 1873, the Royal Palace and its park became the home of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Naples. It hosts an antiques fair annually in March.

Villa Campolieto

Corso Resina 283, Ercolano.
Tel *081 732 21 34.* ○ *10am–1pm Tue–Sun.*

Built in 1755–75 first by Gioffredo and then by Vanvitelli, this is the only Vesuvian villa that has been completely restored. A monumental staircase links the ground floor and upper floor. Vanvitelli's elegant portico hosts the Festival delle Ville Vesuviane *(see p41)* each summer, and the villa sometimes stages events.

Villa Favorita

Corso Resina 291, Ercolano.
● *to the public.*

This villa, set in an extensive park, was designed by Ferdinando Fuga in 1768 as a royal residence. Ferdinand IV decorated it with paintings, silk from San Leucio (*see p165*) and a mosaic removed from the Villa Jovis in Capri (*see p169*). His son Leopold supervised the layout of the park and stables. The villa was restored in 1854.

Villa Prota

Via Nazionale 1009, Torre del Greco.
● *to the public.*

This is one of the most spectacular of the Vesuvian villas. Through the large portal, built with balconies and a gateway, you can see the driveway and park. The main wing was built to one side so as not to obstruct the views from the villa.

Vanvitelli's curved portico in Villa Campolieto

Torre Annunziata ❻

Road Map D3. 👥 *51,000.* ℹ *Pro Loco Ufficio Informazioni Turistiche: Via Sepolcri 16.* ***Tel*** *081 862 31 63.* FS 🚉 *Circumvesuviana: Torre Annunziata.*

The town was built over the ruins of ancient Oplontis, which was destroyed in the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79. Its name derives from a watch-tower *(torre)* built to warn the populace of any imminent Saracen raids, and a chapel consecrated to the Annunziata (the Virgin Mary), around which the town grew up.

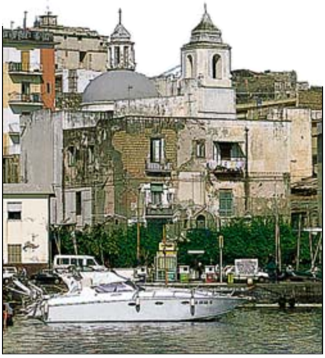
In the 18th century Charles III founded an arms factory here, designed by a pupil of Vanvitelli and finished by Ferdinando Fuga. In the late 1700s and early 1800s Torre Annunziata became a centre for pasta production. Towards the sea are the spas, Terme Vesuviane Nunziante, named after the general who discovered the ruins of a Roman baths complex here in 1831. He was responsible for the present-day structure, which is still in operation.

Oplontis Excavations

Via Sepolcri 1. ***Tel*** *081 857 53 47.* ○ *Apr–Oct: 8:30am–7:30pm daily (last adm 6pm); Nov–Mar: 8:30am–5pm daily (last adm 3:30pm).* ♿

The excavation area includes the villas of Craxus and Poppaea (the latter was Nero's second wife). Brought to light in 1964, the complex reflects the elegant taste of its owners. As well as large gardens and porticoes, the private baths of the house can also be seen, complete with *calidarium* (the hot room) and *tepidarium* (the warm room). Also interesting are the 1st century BC–1st century AD wall paintings. These frescoes depict still lifes or scenes combining architecture and figures, in some cases with illusionistic effects around the doorways or windows. Many amphoras were found in the rooms of the Villa of Craxus, which were used as storerooms or shops.

The imperial villa of Poppaea Sabina at Torre Annunziata



The harbour at Torre Annunziata

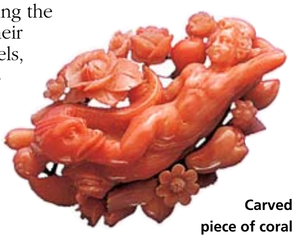
Torre del Greco ❼

Road Map C3. 👥 *104,000.* ℹ *Via Procida 2a.* ***Tel*** *081 881 46 76.* FS 🚉 *Circumvesuviana: Torre del Greco.*

The name derives from a watch-tower built by Frederick II and from the vineyards which produce wine from a grape variety called Greco. Torre del Greco is mainly known for its fine coral manufacture. The old town, rebuilt several times after the various eruptions of Vesuvius, lines the coast, while the newer districts, with villas surrounded by gardens, lie on the slopes of the volcano itself. Don't miss Palazzo Vallelonga in Via Vittorio Emanuele and the Camaldoli alla Torre monastery, both 18th-century buildings. The poet Giacomo Leopardi lived in the Villa delle Ginestre (on a road crossing Via Nazionale) and wrote his last poems there, including *La Ginestra* (The Broom).

THE RED GOLD AT TORRE DEL GRECO

By the 15th century the main trade in Torre del Greco was coral fishing. Over the centuries the town became a collection point for coral, as other coastal towns followed suit. The first factories were established by foreigners during the course of the 1800s and the Bourbon rulers then set up their own. Local designs were at first inspired by classical models, and subsequently influenced by the Art Nouveau style. As well as coral, there are mother-of-pearl, turtle shell and ivory pieces. The *coralline* boats that went out to collect the coral have been modernized and re-equipped, but today most of the raw material comes from Japan. Admirers of red gold can visit the numerous workshops *(see pp208–9)* in town or the museum at No. 6 Piazza Palomba.

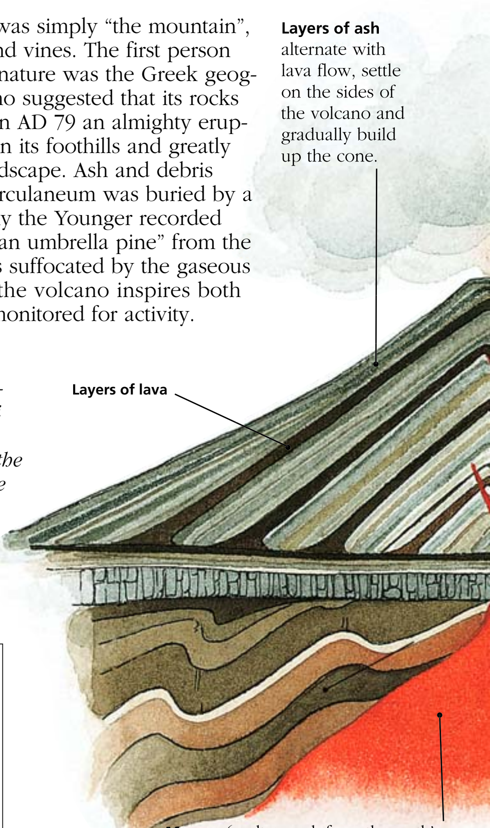


Carved piece of coral

Mount Vesuvius ❽

Carbonized eggs from Pompeii

In ancient times Vesuvius was simply "the mountain", covered with vegetation and vines. The first person to understand its volcanic nature was the Greek geographer, Strabo (AD 19), who suggested that its rocks had been burned by fire. In AD 79 an almighty eruption smothered the cities on its foothills and greatly altered the surrounding landscape. Ash and debris showered Pompeii, and Herculaneum was buried by a landslide of thick mud. Pliny the Younger recorded the cloud of black smoke that rose "like an umbrella pine" from the mountain. His uncle, Pliny the Elder, was suffocated by the gaseous vapours that engulfed the area. Today, the volcano inspires both fear and fascination and it is constantly monitored for activity.



Layers of ash alternate with lava flow, settle on the sides of the volcano and gradually build up the cone.

Layers of lava

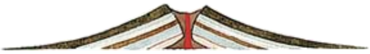
Magma (molten rock from the earth's mantle) wells upwards and forms a reservoir beneath the earth's surface.

Vineyards

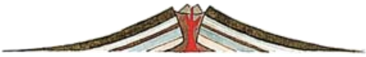
The land around volcanoes, rich in alkali and phosphorus, is extremely fertile. On the slopes of Vesuvius, the grapes grown make Lacrima Christi, *once considered one of Italy's best wines.*

HISTORY OF THE VOLCANO

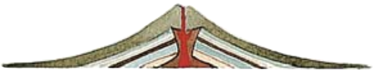
These sections show the changes in the structure of Vesuvius following the most significant eruptions, from prehistoric times to the formation of the present-day cone.



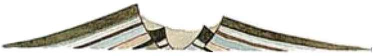
First eruptions began 35,000 years ago



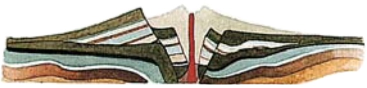
Further ash and lava flows built up a second cone



8th century BC: Monte Somma is a single cone



After AD 79: Monte Somma is an open caldera



Today's cone, Vesuvius, formed in the old caldera

Vesuvius Observatory

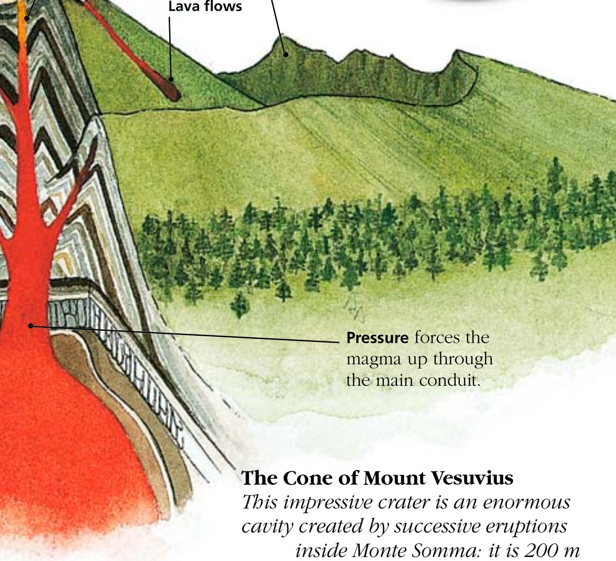
The observatory on the slopes of Vesuvius was built by Ferdinand II in 1841–5. The Neo–Classical building has a well-stocked library and an interesting collection of minerals. There is a splendid panoramic view from the square. Today it is only used as a base for recording data; the research section has been transferred to Naples.

GETTING THERE

Road Map D3. 🚗 *Naples–Salerno motorway, Ercolano or Torre del Greco exit. Follow the provincial road for 13 km (8 miles) from Pugliano or Via Montedoro. This road passes the* **Observatory***. Proceed on foot for the* **crater***. Alternatively, go up Monte Somma and Punta Nasone from Sant' Anastasia or Somma Vesuviana:* 🚆 *Circumvesuviana to Ercolano Scavi, then bus to Vesuvius. Buses frequent 9–11am, 2–4pm (winter); 9–11am, 4–6pm (summer).* **www**.vesuviopark.it

Volcanic Rocks

Rising magma sometimes brings fragments of solid rock from the earth's mantle to the surface. These dense pieces of rock give geologists an insight into the composition of the earth's core.


Crater summit
Monte Somma is the ancient volcano crater; Vesuvius is inside.
Lava flows
Pressure forces the magma up through the main conduit.

The Cone of Mount Vesuvius

This impressive crater is an enormous cavity created by successive eruptions inside Monte Somma: it is 200 m (655 ft) deep and has a diameter of 600 m (1970 ft).

The Funicular

The funicular dates from 1880. Two cars took visitors up to an altitude of 1180 m (3,870 ft) above sea level. After a series of accidents, however, the funicular was taken out of service in 1944.

TIMELINE (1600–Present Day)

1600

1631 On 16 December the lava claims 600 victims. Naples is saved and thanks San Gennaro by building the Guglia in Piazza Sforza *(see p62)*

1694 Another eruption, with lava flow from the crater

1700

1767 The lava reaches San Giorgio a Cremano and approaches Naples

1794 Torre del Greco destroyed

1800

1880 The funicular opens to public

1900

1906 Another eruption: the crater widens by 300 m (985 ft)

1933 A series of shocks shows the volcano is active once again. Lava appears on 3 June

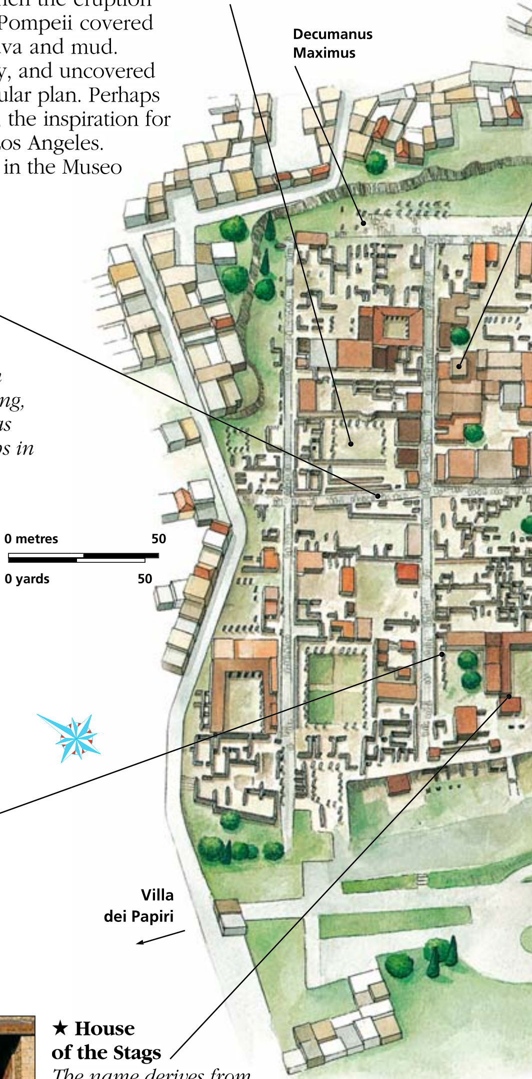
1944 After a final violent explosion, the trail of smoke disappears

Herculaneum ❾

Silver disc of Apollo

Ancient Herakleion fell under Greek influence around the 5th century BC and then under Samnite rule. In 89 BC the town became part of the Roman Empire, a residential *municipium* and resort. The town's quiet existence was brought to an abrupt halt in AD 79, when the eruption of Vesuvius that buried Pompeii covered Herculaneum with a deep layer of lava and mud. Excavations began in the 18th century, and uncovered Roman houses built around a rectangular plan. Perhaps the best known is the Villa dei Papiri, the inspiration for the J Paul Getty museum in Malibu, Los Angeles. Sculptures found in the villa are now in the Museo Archeologico Nazionale (*see pp86–9*).

The city baths, built in 10 BC, are divided into two sections. The one for men is larger and decorated, and includes a gymnasium; the women's section is smaller and better preserved.



★ Trellis House
A characteristic example of an inexpensive Roman multi-family dwelling, the Trellis House has wood and reed laths in the crude tufa and lime masonry.

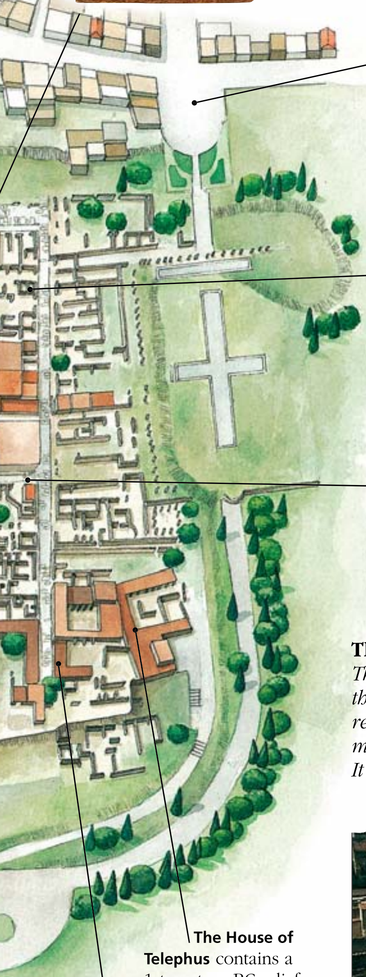
House with the Mosaic Atrium
This house has a famous mosaic floor with geometric patterns, as well as living rooms, and a portico and terrace facing the sea.

★ House of the Stags
The name derives from the beautiful sculpture groups of stags found here. The house is one of the more elaborate: the inner porticoed garden connects the northern section (entrance, indoor triclinium and smaller rooms) to the southern side, which has bedrooms and an arbour with a sea view.

★ House of the Neptune and Amphitrite Mosaic
This mosaic is in the summer dining room. The building and a shop, with wooden shelves for amphoras, are among the best preserved.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Road Map C3. FS *Portici-Ercolano.* 🚆 *Circumvesuviana: Ercolano-Scavi.* ***Tel*** *081 739 09 63.* ○ *Apr–Oct: 8:30am–7:30pm (last adm 6pm); Nov–Mar: 8:30am–5pm (last adm 3:30pm).* **Villa dei Papiri** *Sat & Sun.* **www**.arethusa.net

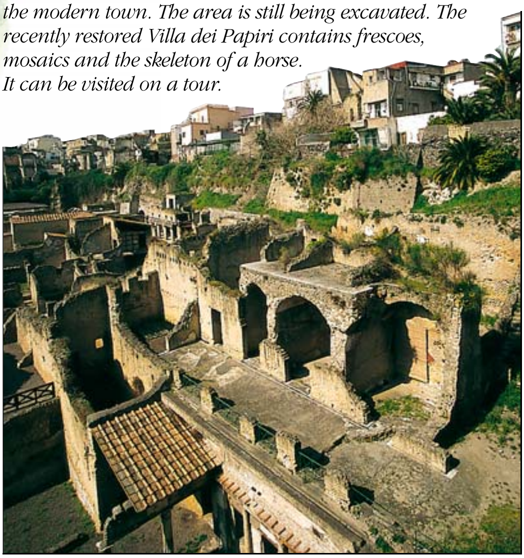


House of the Bicentenary
This patrician residence, excavated 200 years after digging began, had mosaic floors and wall paintings.

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ House of the Neptune and Amphitrite Mosaic
- ★ House of the Stags
- ★ Trellis House

The Excavation Area
The site of ancient Herculaneum is well below the level of the modern town. The area is still being excavated. The recently restored Villa dei Papiri contains frescoes, mosaics and the skeleton of a horse. It can be visited on a tour.



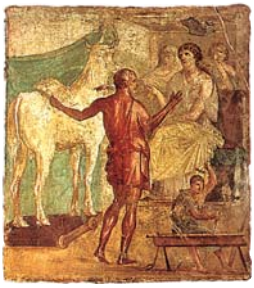
The House of Telephus contains a 1st-century BC relief narrating the myth of Achilles and Telephus.

The House of the Gem is named after a cameo portrait from the era of Claudius that was found here.

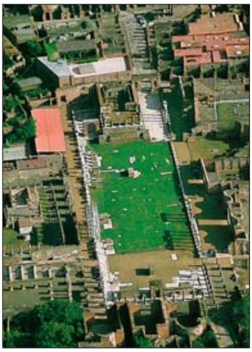
Pompeii ⑩

"Samovar" from Pompeii

An earthquake in AD 62, which shook Pompeii and damaged some of its buildings, was merely a prelude to the tragic day in AD 79, when Vesuvius erupted, engulfing the city and its inhabitants with a terrible storm of cinders and ash. When the remains of Pompeii were discovered around 1750 it looked as though a spell had been cast to freeze all life. The bodies of people were unearthed along with their houses, temples, works of art and everyday objects. The first archaeologists removed the most important finds, which became part of the royal collection and were then transferred to the Museo Archeologico Nazionale *(see pp86–9)*.

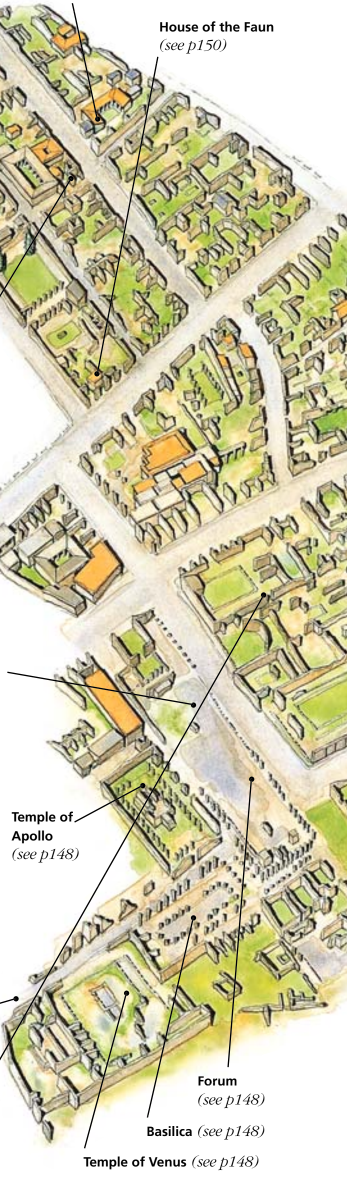


★ House of the Vettii
This is one of the most famous places in Pompeii (see p150). *It has rich wall decoration dating from the last Pompeiian period after AD 62. The array of themes includes Daedalus and Pasiphaë, shown here.*



The Forum
Originally the market place, the Forum (see p148) *became the focus for the most important civic functions, both political and religious.*

Macellum
The macellum was the covered meat and fish market. Fronted by a portico with two moneychangers' kiosks, it opened onto the Forum near the weights and measures office and the Forum Holitorium vegetable market.



The House of the Golden Cupids *(see pp150–51)* is named after the delightful images, reproductions of the originals, in the bedroom.

House of the Faun *(see p150)*

Temple of Apollo *(see p148)*

Porta Marina entrance

Forum *(see p148)*

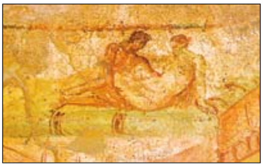
Basilica *(see p148)*

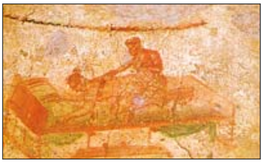
Temple of Venus *(see p148)*

STAR SIGHTS

★ House of the Vettii

★ Via dei Sepolcri

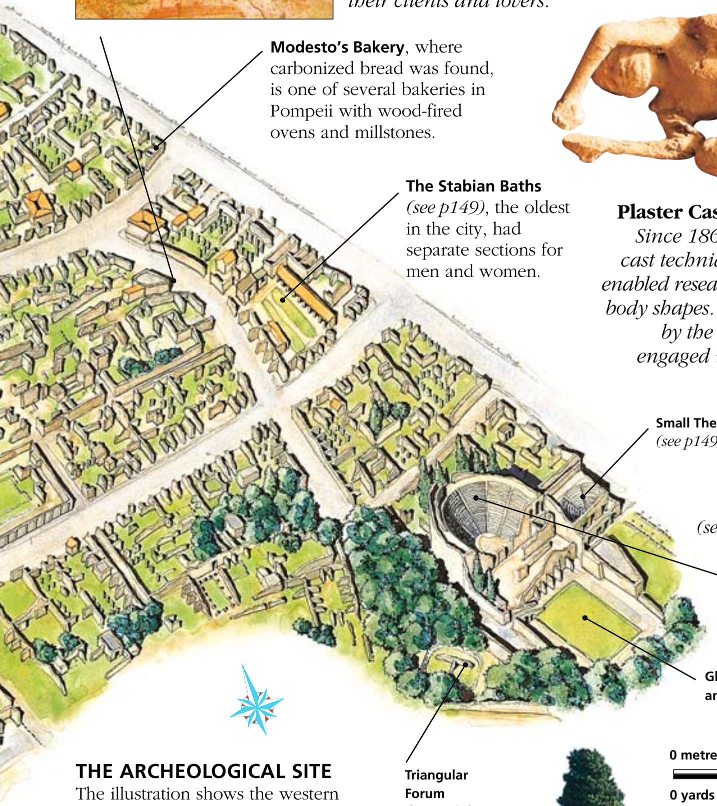




Fresco from a Lupanare
Most of the guests at the inn – called hospitium *or* caupona *– were gladiators, as important visitors were put up in private homes. Here and in the* lupanares, *or brothels, paintings and graffiti depict this world and the services offered by waitresses and prostitutes, as well as boys, to satisfy their clients and lovers.*

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Road Map C3. FS *Pompei-Scavi.* 🚆 *Circumvesuviana: Pompei-Villa dei Misteri.* ***Digs:*** *Porta Marina, Piazza Esedra, Porta Anfiteatro, Piazza Immacolata.* ***Tel*** *081 857 53 47.* 🕐 *Apr–Oct: 8:30am–7:30pm (last adm 6pm); Nov–Mar: 8:30am–5pm (last adm 3:30pm).* 🎟 ♿ *check: path is under construction* ℹ *AAST, Via Sacra 1.* ***Tel*** *081 850 72 55.* **www**.pompeiisites.org



Modesto's Bakery, where carbonized bread was found, is one of several bakeries in Pompeii with wood-fired ovens and millstones.

The Stabian Baths *(see p149)*, the oldest in the city, had separate sections for men and women.

Small Theatre *(see p149)*

The Large Theatre *(see p148)* was built in the hollow of a hill for good acoustics.

Gladiators' courtyard and barracks *(see p149)*

Triangular Forum *(see p149)*

0 metres 50
0 yards 50

Plaster Casts
Since 1863, plaster cast techniques have enabled researchers to re-create body shapes. Many were killed by the toxic fumes while engaged in everyday tasks.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
The illustration shows the western section of Pompeii. For a map of the entire area see p151.

★ Via dei Sepolcri
"Twenty steps wide, 500 long, the entire length still furrowed by the ancient carriage wheels, completely furnished with pavements like ours, and lined throughout, at left and right, with funerary monuments." This is how an awestruck Alexandre Dumas described Via dei Sepolcri, outside the northwest city wall, which was discovered in the first digs.

Exploring Pompeii

Thanks to its strategic position near the Sarno River, Pompeii was a centre of commerce for inland areas. The first town plan (6th century BC) was irregular but, from the 4th century BC on, building developed on a Greek-inspired grid plan. Slabs of old lava from Vesuvius were used to pave the roads. Large villas and houses of different periods and styles, made of brick, stone and cement and often richly decorated, offer an unparalleled view of ancient domestic architecture *(see pp150–51)*. Furthermore, the streets, workshops and public areas are in an excellent state of preservation. Finds such as furnishings, tools, jewellery and even food and drink reveal how the people of Pompeii lived, from the ruling class down to the slaves.

The Basilica, Pompeii's ancient judicial seat opening onto the Forum

THE FORUM

The Forum, a rectangular paved area, was the centre of public life, and the oldest part of Pompeii, built on the highest spot. Arranged around it are a number of important administrative and religious institutions. To the south is the Basilica, or law court, while opposite are the temples of Apollo, Jupiter and Vespasian, and the Sanctuary of the Lari. The imposing Eumachia building was perhaps used by the wool merchants' guild or, more probably, for commercial transactions. On the other side of the Basilica is the site of the Temple of Venus. The goddess was the protectress of the city, but in tandem with the fate of Pompeii, her temple was badly damaged in the earthquake of AD 62, then totally devastated by Vesuvius.

The Forum viewed from the Temple of Apollo

TRIANGULAR FORUM

Surrounded by columns and built on a steep-sided lava mass, the Triangular Forum was the focal point for leisure activities. In front of the Doric temple is a well and also a curious building that scholars think was revered by Pompeiians as the sanctuary of the mythical founder of the city. The sacred area was perhaps dedicated to the gods Hercules and Athena.

THEATRES

The large theatre (2nd century BC) was rebuilt several times in its history and in modern times has again been used as the venue for summer cultural events. It was built to seat about 5,000 people. The quadrangular portico behind the stage, originally designed as a space

The Forum, with Vesuvius in the background

The gladiators' barracks, part of the Large Theatre complex

for the audience to stroll in during intermissions, was turned into a barracks for the gladiators after AD 62. Skeletons, including one of a baby, have been excavated here.

Next door is the indoor theatre, or Small Theatre, used for music concerts. Behind this is the Temple of Isis, the goddess worshipped locally.

VIA STABIANA

This avenue, passing through the Porta di Stabia, to the south, was a major thoroughfare used by carriages travelling between Pompeii and the port and coastal districts.

On the west side of the avenue are the Stabian Baths, the most ancient in Pompeii; the original structure dates from the 4th century BC. Behind the baths, in the alley, is the best preserved of the city's many brothels. It is the only one with two storeys, two entrances and an independent stairway – all designed to ensure greater privacy for clients. Erotic wall paintings and a dish of pasta were found in this building. At the junction with Via di Nola are the central baths, which were under construction at the time of Vesuvius' devastating eruption.

Near Porta Vesuvio you can see the remains of an aqueduct. This channelled water from the Serino River aqueduct, built in the era of Augustus, into three conduits that served both private homes and public fountains. The aqueduct fell into disuse after being damaged by the earthquake of AD 62.

An inn in Via dell'Abbondanza

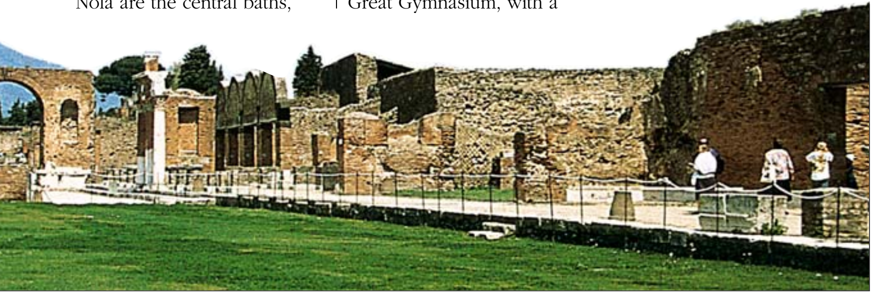
AMPHITHEATRE AND GREAT GYMNASIUM

The Amphitheatre (80 BC) and the Augustan era Great Gymnasium, with a swimming pool in the middle, are in an outlying area between the Nocera and Sarno gateways. The amphitheatre was used for gladiatorial combat and is the oldest one of its kind in existence. The stone tiers were separated into different sections for the various social classes. A large cloth canopy *(velarium)* shaded spectators from the sun.

VIA DELL'ABBONDANZA

A public fountain in Via dell'Abbondanza

The liveliest street in Pompeii was lined with private homes *(see pp150–51)* and shops selling a wide range of goods. The buildings and contents present a vivid picture of everyday life, down to the cart tracks in the street. You can visit the shop of VeArecundus, who made felt and tanned hides; Stefano's well-preserved laundry, where urine was used as a cleaning agent; or the bakery run by Sotericus, where bread was baked but not sold retail. Among the inns, the most famous belonged to Asellina, whose obliging foreign waitresses are depicted in graffiti on the wall. The inn *(thermopolium)*still has the record of the proceeds of that fateful day in AD 79: 683 sesterces.

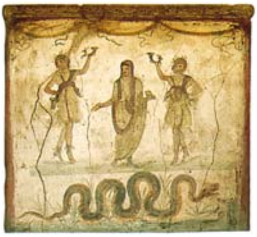


The Houses in Pompeii

Many large houses of great historical value and architectural interest are concentrated in the area between Via di Mercurio (the most elegant *cardo*, reserved for pedestrians, in the northwest of Pompeii) and Via Stabiana, and along Via dell'Abbondanza. Wealthy residents had houses with courtyards, living rooms and gardens (*see pp18–19*), often with decorated walls. A typical Pompeiian house was constructed around two open courts: the atrium, an Italic feature, and the colonnaded garden, a feature of Greek origin. The layout of suburban farmsteads was different; the Villa of the Mysteries is one of the most famous.

Bronze statue, House of the Faun

HOUSE OF THE VETTII



The lari shrine, House of the Vettii

The owners of the House of the Vettii were freedmen who had become rich merchants. The house has been carefully restored, and its interior walls are adorned with splendid paintings and friezes featuring mythological themes. In the atrium of the more rustic part of the house is the altar of the lari – the deities who protected the place. This depicts the ancestral spirit of the *pater familias* with two lari and, below, a serpent. On the north side of the house is a kitchen, with a small room decorated with erotic scenes.

HOUSE OF THE FAUN

The name comes from a bronze statue in the middle of the impluvium (pond) in one of the atria. The original is in the Museo Archeologico Nazionale, as are many of the mosaics, including the famous *Battle of Alexander (see pp86–9)*. Built in the 2nd century BC, this is one of the largest private dwellings here.

HOUSE OF THE TRAGIC POET

The entrance has a mosaic of a dog with a "beware of the dog" inscription, but many frescoes are in the Museo Archeologico. The name derives from a mosaic showing a drama rehearsal.

The peristyle in the House of the Golden Cupids

HOUSE OF THE GOLDEN CUPIDS

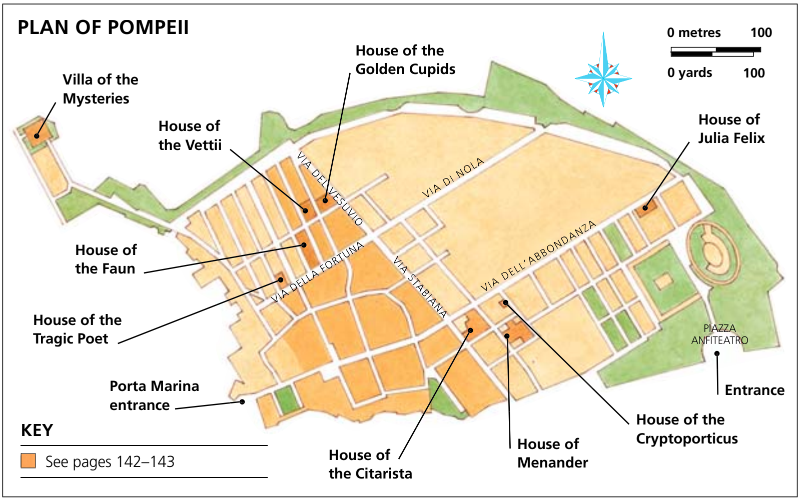
This house, owned by the family of Poppaea, Nero's second wife, was decorated with the elegant taste characteristic of Nero's era. It is not large and is built on an irregular plan because of the limited space. The name derives from the cupids *(amorini)* in gold leaf that decorate the bedroom. Gardens were an important feature at that time, and this garden was well tended and lavished with sculptures, hanging disks *(oscilla)*, theatre masks, marble tables and a swimming pool.

HOUSE OF THE CITARISTA

Named after the bronze statue of *Apollo the Lyre Player* found in the central peristyle and now in the Museo Archeologico *(see pp86–9)*, this was really two houses. It is distinguished by the number of open courts: two atria and three peristyles.

HOUSE OF MENANDER

The wealth of decoration and the grandeur of its atrium, peristyle and the rooms facing east make this one of Pompeii's most interesting houses. The walls of this home were decorated with lovely paintings, including a portrait of the Greek playwright after whom it has been named, and


PLAN OF POMPEII
0 metres 100
0 yards 100
Villa of the Mysteries
House of the Golden Cupids
House of the Vettii
House of Julia Felix
VIA DEL VESUVIO
VIA DI NOLA
House of the Faun
VIA DELLA FORTUNA
VIA STABIANA
VIA DELL' ABBONDANZA
House of the Tragic Poet
PIAZZA ANFITEATRO
Entrance
Porta Marina entrance
House of the Cryptoporticus
KEY
🟧 See pages 142–143
House of the Citarista
House of Menander

images of Ulysses in the Trojan War. A treasure trove of 115 silver objects was also found here in 1930. The bath is quite unusual; it lies on the western side of the peristyle, around a porticoed atrium which still has traces of a fresco portraying divine and mythological figures. The dressing room affords access to the frescoed *calidarium* (warm room).

On the same street is the Samnite period **House of the Labyrinth**. This has two atria and a spacious peristyle with a mosaic on the floor representing *Theseus and the Minotaur in the Labyrinth*.

HOUSE OF THE CRYPTOPORTICUS

The "hidden portico" that characterizes this house lies under the garden. In AD 79 the owner was probably converting it into a wine cellar, as can be seen by the store of amphoras. The showcases in the corridor contain plaster casts *(see p146)* of the inhabitants who had taken shelter in the *cryptoporticus* during the eruption, but who suffocated from the ashes that made their way in through a vent.

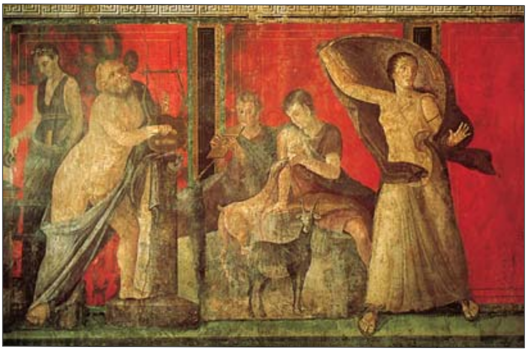
In the *triclinium*(dining room) you can still see frescoes and traces of the rich stuccowork on the vault.

HOUSE OF JULIA FELIX

The patrician villas in Pompeii were usually built outside the town centre. The House of Julia Felix occupies an entire block, divided into the owner's quarters and rented dwellings and shops. An inscription with the rental regulations was found here. The house also had baths that were rented and open to the public, who probably flocked here after the Forum Thermae had been damaged by the AD 62 earthquake. The clients waited for their turn in the vast porticoed courtyard, where you can still see the seats. From here they went to the outdoor pool and then to the baths proper, with a *frigidarium* (cold pool) and *tepidarium* (warm pool).

VILLA OF THE MYSTERIES

This large villa outside the city walls on Via dei Sepolcri was built in the early 2nd century BC. It was converted from an urban dwelling into an elegant country house. The architecture and paintings make it one of the most famous houses in Pompeii. It contains a well-known cycle of frescoes with 29 brightly coloured life-size figures against a red background, who represent a bride's initiation to the Dionysian mysteries or a postulant's initiation to the Orphic mysteries. Some scholars say this subject was depicted because the owner was a priestess of the Dionysian cult, which was widespread in Southern Italy.



Scene from the famous fresco cycle in the Villa of the Mysteries

Sorrento Peninsula ⓫

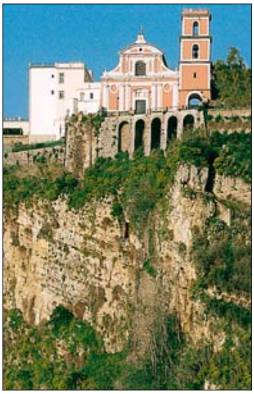
Lemons at Sorrento

The peninsula created by the Lattari hills rises steeply out of the sea and forms a boundary between the bays of Naples and Salerno. The softer northern side has been inhabited for centuries, and is dotted with ancient as well as modern villas. The coast between Vico Equense and Sorrento *(see pp154–5)* is especially built up, though spectacular views across the Bay of Naples abound. The rugged coastline is wilder and more precipitous on the southern side *(see pp158–61)* after Punta della Campanella, which was almost inaccessible by land until the 19th century. Today tourism is the most important industry but inland, olive groves and citrus trees are still tended and out of season many of the small coastal communities regain their fishing village atmosphere.

CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA

Road map D4. *69,000.*
Circumvesuviana: Castellammare.
Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno e Turismo, Piazza Matteotti.
***Tel** 081 871 13 34.*

Castellammare was totally rebuilt in the 9th century along with the castle used to defend the most important of its many sources of therapeutic waters. The old **thermal baths** that made it a holiday resort in ancient times are still in use today. The Bourbon rulers built major shipyards here that were later abandoned. **Ancient Stabiae**, an agglomeration of villas and farmsteads, lies outside the modern town on the Varano plain. Stabiae was destroyed by the Vesuvius eruption of AD 79, and was only partly excavated in the 18th century. After World War II more ancient houses were found along the coast and in the interior. Many of these villas were richly decorated and placed in splendid scenic positions. The oldest is the **Villa di Arianna** on the Varano hill, with a 1st-century BC nucleus and 13 rooms overlooking the bay. **Villa San Marco** on the same site has the remnants of a Roman swimming pool but fewer frescoed decorations.



Vico Equense

Thermal Baths

Piazza Amendola. ***Tel** 081 871 44 22.* ● *for renovation until 2008.*

Villa di Arianna and Villa San Marco

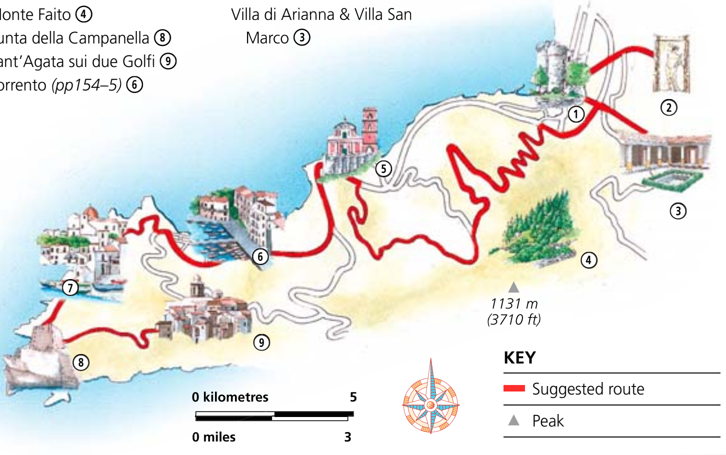
Via Passeggiata Archeologica.
***Tel** 081 871 45 41.* ○ *8:30am–1 hr before sunset.*

Monte Faito

A cable car, which departs from the Circumvesuviana train station (April to October), takes visitors up to the wooded slopes of Monte Faito. From the cable-car station those with a head for heights can climb even higher to the church of San Michele, 1,280 m (4,195 ft) above sea level.

TOUR AROUND THE SORRENTO PENINSULA

- Castellammare di Stabia ①
- Massa Lubrense ⑦
- Monte Faito ④
- Punta della Campanella ⑧
- Sant'Agata sui due Golfi ⑨
- Sorrento *(pp154–5)* ⑥
- Stabiae ②
- Vico Equense ⑤
- Villa di Arianna & Villa San Marco ③



The picturesque village of Marina di Lobra, Massa Lubrense

VICO EQUENSE

Road map D4. 👥 *20,000.* 🚆 *Circumvesuviana: Scraio, Vico Equense.* ℹ *Via San Ciro 16. Tel 081 879 93 51 or 081 879 88 26.*

On a rocky spur with precipitous cliffs, this town of Etruscan origin, famous in antiquity for its wine, is now a tourist resort with popular bars and restaurants. With its steep antique streets, piazzas and castle, and its pizza by the metre, Vico Equense retains its independence from the coastal sprawl. The Vescovado quarter is built on a Roman street plan and has striking medieval buildings including **Castello Giusso**, which can be seen from the outside but is not open to the public.

The gothic church of **Santissima Annunziata** was built in the 14th century. From the front of this former cathedral (reached by passing under the arch of the bell-tower) there is a sheer drop to the sea far below allowing for dramatic panoramas.

Pizza a Metro *(see p201)* claims to have invented the idea of selling pizza by the metre and Neapolitans come here to test how much they can munch their way through.

⛪ **Santissima Annunziata**
Via Vescovado. ○ *Mon–Sat 9–10:30am; Sun 9:30am–12:30pm.*

MASSA LUBRENSE

Road map C4. 👥 *12,000.* ℹ *Viale Filangieri 11.* ***Tel*** *081 808 98 56.* 🧺 *Fri.*

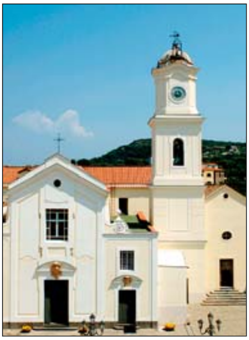
Massa is a market town and bathing resort on the western end of the peninsula. Its 16th-century church, **Santa Maria delle Grazie** dominates Piazza Largo Vescovado. Just below the square there are dazzling views across the sea to Capri *(see pp168–9)* and a steep path winds down past the tiled dome of **Santa Maria di Lobra** to the pretty village of **Marina di Lobra**, where a scattering of restaurants face the beach and fishing boats are left abandoned on the sand.

PUNTA DELLA CAMPANELLA

Road map C4.

The coastline and turquoise waters around the south-westerly tip of the Sorrento Peninsula are protected as a maritime area. Wild and rocky, steep cliffs with improbably perched trees rise from small coves. A paved path (Bassa Via dei Monti Lattari) leads from Termini out to the point. Alternatively ramblers can follow the ridge path from Nerano *(see p158)*.

Breathtaking views from Monte Faito



Santa Maria delle Grazie, Massa Lubrense

SANT'AGATA SUI DUE GOLFI

Road map C4.

Perched inland with beautiful vistas north and south, Sant'Agata is famous for the Don Alfonso restaurant *(see p201)* and a favourite with Neapolitans. On a hill high above the town, with the most stunning views of all, is the vast 17th-century building of **Il Monastero del Deserto**, which was built as a Carmelite monastery. It is now inhabited by Benedictine nuns who occasionally open it up for visitors.

⛪ **Il Monastero del Deserto**
Tel *081 878 01 99.* ○ *3–6pm daily (phone to check).*

Sorrento ⑫

Torquato Tasso statue

On the cliffs at the southern end of the Bay of Naples, Sorrento has been a popular resort town since the 1700s: Casanova and Goethe both stayed here as guests of the British envoy, Sir William Hamilton, and his wife Lady Hamilton. The town has ancient origins though and you can still distinguish the original Greek town plan in the centre of Sorrento to the west of Piazza Tasso, and just out of town there are Roman remains at Punta del Capo. In the summer the laid-back town fills with wandering tourists taking in the views or relaxing at cafés. Down at the water's edge both Marina Grande and Marina Piccola have small beaches but the town is dominated more by boats than by sand as ferries arrive and depart for the Amalfi Coast, Naples and the islands. Lemons, a reminder of the fertility of the surrounding countryside, also dominate, as both flavouring and decoration.

Villa Comunale

○ *dawn–dusk.*

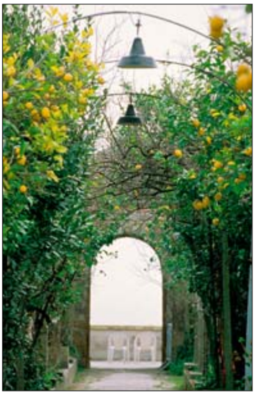
One of Sorrento's most tranquil spots, the Villa Comunale is a thin stretch of tree-lined park overlooking Marina Piccola and the Bay of Naples beyond. The views are especially spectacular when the colours change at sunset, and it is easy to while away the time watching the comings and goings far below. Steps from the park lead down to the sea.

San Francesco

Piazza San Francesco 8-9.

○ *7am–9:30pm daily.*

Vibrant bougainvillea flowers tumble down around the beautiful and peaceful 14th-century cloisters attached to the church of San Francesco. The architecture is a mixture of styles and periods: rounded arches on two sides and interlaced Arabic ones on the other two.


Thriving citrus groves, Cataldo Lemon Orchard

Museo Correale di Terranova

Via Correale 50.

Tel *081 878 18 46.*

○ *9am–2pm Mon, Wed–Sat; 9am–1pm Sun.* ● *Tue and public hols.* ✋

The Museo Correale di Terranova is Sorrento's most important museum. Housed in an attractive ancient villa, the collections consist of 17th–19th-century objets d'art including furnishings, china, ceramics and glassware, as well as paintings by Neapolitan and international artists. Archaeological finds from the local and surrounding areas are also on display.

Cataldo Lemon Orchard

Corso Italia 267. ***Tel*** *081 870 40 40,*

○ 9am–7pm daily.

www.igiardinidicataldo.it

Lemons are everywhere in Sorrento: the distinctively large, thick-skinned fruit hang outside shops, decorate ceramics and flavour the local tipple, limoncello. In the centre of town is the Cataldo Lemon Orchard – a traditional citrus grove typical of the kind found all over the region. Owned by the town council and run by a local farm, visitors can wander around the orchard and buy a variety of lemon-based products as well as other liqueurs including mandarin and liquorice.

Piazza Tasso

The hub of Sorrento, Piazza Tasso is also the most attractive part of town, with narrow streets following the layout of Roman Surrentum. The statue here is of Torquato Tasso, the 16th-century Renaissance poet who was born in the town. The square is also the popular starting and finishing place for the evening *passeggiata*, or stroll.

Fresh fruit and vegetable market stalls lining Sorrento's narrow streets

Sedile Dominova

Via P R Giuliani. ● *to the public.*

The Sedile Dominova, in the piazza of the same name, is a 15th-century building once used as an assembly hall for the nobility. Its external frescoes, including the coats of arms of local families, can still be seen in its arches, though the building is now used as a working men's club.

Duomo

Via Santa Maria della Pietà 44.

Tel *081 878 22 48.* ○ *9:30am–noon, 4:30–8:30pm daily.*

The Duomo is of ancient origin and was rebuilt in the 1400s and then remodelled several times. Its façade was reconstructed in the early 20th century. Inside the cathedral is the archbishop's marble throne, sculpted in 1537, and fine *intarsia*- (inlaid wood) decorated choir stalls.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Road map C4. 👥 *18,000.*
🚆 *Circumvesuviana: Sorrento.*
⛴ *from & to Naples and Capri.*
ℹ *Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno Sorrento e Sant' Agnello, Via de Maio 35.*
Tel *081 807 40 33.* 🧺 *Tue.*
www.sorrentotourism.com

The colourful harbour at Marina Grande

🏛 Museobottega della Tarsialignea

Palazzo Pomarici Santomasi, Via San Nicola 28.
Tel *081 877 19 42.* ○ *Apr–Oct: 9:30am–1pm, 4–8pm Tue–Sun; Nov–Mar Tue–Sun: 9:30am–1pm, 3–7pm;* ● *Mon and public hols.* ✎ ☝ 🔒 **www**.alessandrofiorentinocollection.it

Sorrento's tradition of inlaying wood, instances of which can be seen in its cathedral, is on display at this private museum. The collection includes plenty of fine examples of the art, including furniture and natural and stained wooden objects from the 17th–20th century. Don't miss the impressively decorated ceilings in two of the rooms.

Marina Grande

Fishing boats bob gently in the calm water at picturesque Marina Grande, to the west of the town centre. The colourful, if somewhat shabby houses that face the waterfront add to its charm. Nearby, the deep waters at Marina Piccola make for a hectic port. Boats leave here for Naples, Capri, and in summer for the Amalfi Coast. Both harbours have small stretches of sand, most of which you must pay to access.

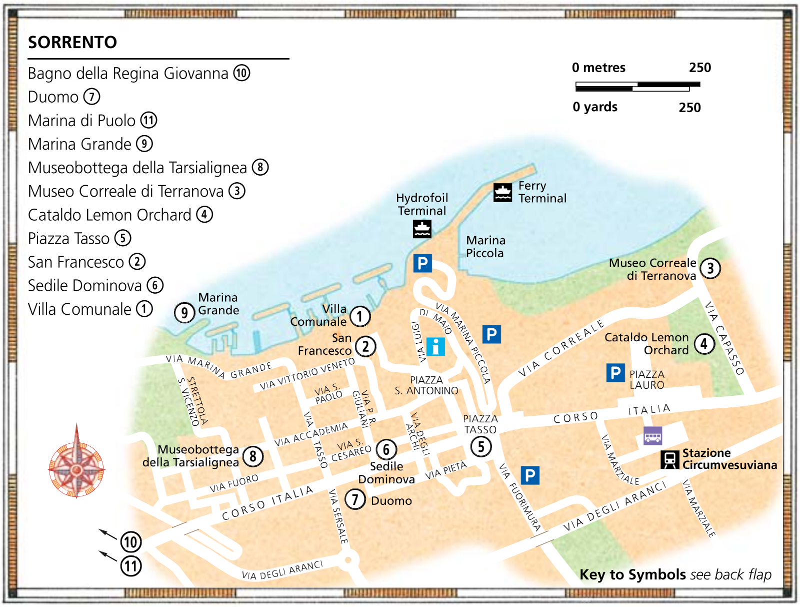
∩ Bagno della Regina Giovanna

Punta del Capo descent (Calata).

West of the town, a cobbled lane leads from Capo di Sorrento down to Punta del Capo, where you can visit the so-called Bagno della Regina Giovanna, Roman ruins of what was probably the home of the wealthy citizen, Pollius Felix. Close to the water's edge, the archaeological site is surrounded by trees, and the sea enters a small, rocky cove through an arch, making it a sheltered swimming spot. Above this, Roman walls and the remains of an under-floor heating system are all that is left of the ancient villa.

Marina di Puolo

Beyond Punta del Capo a path and a road descend to Marina di Puolo, a small, secluded cove and one of the best beaches in the Sorrento area. Sunbathers share the sand and pebbles with small boats and a row of pretty fishermen's cottages line the edge of the beach.


SORRENTO
Bagno della Regina Giovanna ⑩
Duomo ⑦
Marina di Puolo ⑪
Marina Grande ⑨
Museobottega della Tarsialignea ⑧
Museo Correale di Terranova ③
Cataldo Lemon Orchard ④
Piazza Tasso ⑤
San Francesco ②
Sedile Dominova ⑥
Villa Comunale ①
0 metres 250
0 yards 250
Hydrofoil Terminal
Ferry Terminal
Marina Piccola
Museo Correale di Terranova ③
Marina Grande ⑨
Villa Comunale ①
San Francesco ②
Cataldo Lemon Orchard ④
VIA MARINA GRANDE
VIA VITTORIO VENETO
VIA S. PAOLO
VIA P. R. GIULIANI
VIA LUIGI DI MAIO
VIA MARINA PICCOLA
VIA CORREALE
VIA CAPASSO
PIAZZA LAURO
PIAZZA S. ANTONINO
STRETTOLA S. VICENZO
VIA ACCADEMIA
VIA TASSO
VIA S. CESAREO
VIA DEGLI ARCHI
PIAZZA TASSO ⑤
CORSO ITALIA
VIA MARZIALE
Stazione Circumvesuviana
Museobottega della Tarsialignea ⑧
⑥ Sedile Dominova
VIA PIETA
VIA FUORIMURA
VIA FUORO
⑦ Duomo
VIA SERSALE
VIA DEGLI ARANCI
⑩
⑪
Key to Symbols see back flap

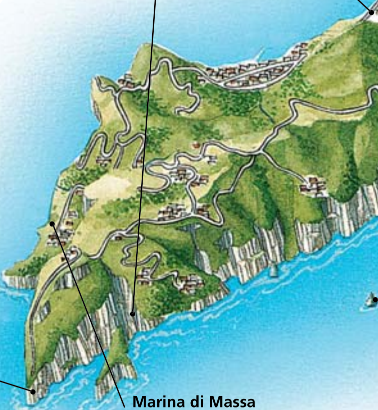
Along the Sorrento Coast ⓭

A boat trip

The best way to take in all the beauty of the bay is by sea – to discover the isolated beaches, villages perched on the hillsides and ancient watch-towers. From Amalfi, Sorrento and Capri you can rent a launch or a slow *gozzo* boat. In the summer the major centres offer organized excursions on larger boats with a guide, but you cannot stop where you like. A favourite excursion is from the Amalfi coast to Capri (or vice versa), an all-day trip with evening meal at one of the coastal restaurants; the return in the moonlight is an unforgettable experience.

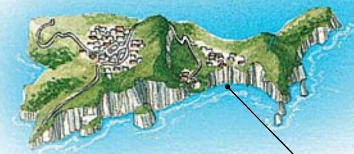
Sorrento Peninsula
An enjoyable way of seeing the coast from the sea is to take a fast motorboat and travel the full length of the Sorrento coastline, rounding Campanella point.

Marina del Cantone is an excellent place to stop for lunch: the local speciality is pasta with courgettes. The small Recommone restaurant in the nearby cove is also good.



Punta della Campanella
An ancient temple of Minerva stood on this rocky cliff; before then the site was possibly dedicated to the cult of the Sirens, after whom Sorrento, or Surrentum (see p153)*, may have been named. The road to the top is narrow and in poor condition.*

Marina di Massa Lubrense, a picturesque fishing harbour, is now a popular resort.

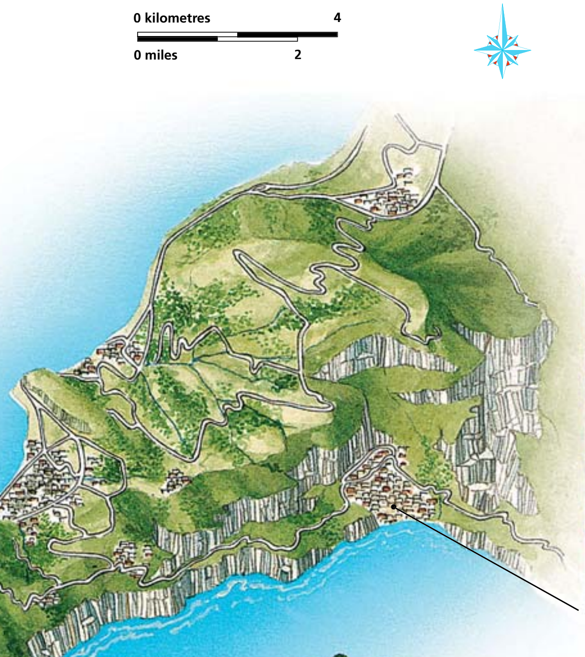


Capri
The island of Capri (see pp168–9) *is also associated with the Sirens, as the promontory of Marina Piccola is called Scoglio delle Sirene. Those who want to stroll on the "blue island" can alight here, otherwise take a boat trip around the island, or simply stop for lunch at one of the many restaurants along the coast* (see pp196–7).

For hotels and restaurants in this region see pp181–7 and pp196–201

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

*At **Positano** you can hire a boat from **Lucibello** on the large beach **Tel** 089 87 50 32; or **Grassi**, on Fornillo beach. **Tel** 089 81 16 20. At **Capri**, from **Sercomar**, Piazza Fontana 64. **Tel** 081 837 87 81; from **Banana Sport**, Via Marina Grande 12. **Tel** 081 837 51 88; and from **Whaels**, Via Colombo 17. **Tel** 081 837 88 94.*



Positano

The square, pastel-coloured houses of Positano (see pp158–9) *cling to the steep slopes of Monte Sant'Angelo a tre Pizzi and Monte Comune overlooking the sea. Lush gardens and bougainvillea fill the terraces of these charming houses. This is one of the most popular resorts on the Amalfi coast, famous for its bright, patterned textiles.*

Isca

Just offshore is the small island of Isca, where the Neapolitan actor and playwright Eduardo De Filippo (see p37) *lived. The house now belongs to his son Luca.*

The Li Galli Archipelago

These islands, known as the Sirenuse until the 19th century, were once considered to be the home of the mythical Sirens who lured sailors onto the rocks. The clear water between the three crags, Gallo Lungo, La Rotonda and Castelluccia, makes swimming irresistible.

The Amalfi Coast ⑭

Portal of Amalfi Duomo

Suspended between sea, sky and earth, state road 163, which twists and turns along the full length of the Amalfi coast, offers stunning views at every corner. Until the 19th century, this stretch of the "divine coast" was isolated and could only be reached by going up difficult mountain paths on mules. By the early 1900s, this very isolation had become the main appeal and the coast began to attract travellers, artists and writers. Visitors of all kinds were drawn to steep-stepped Positano, clinging to tall cliffs; Amalfi with its glorious past as a marine republic; and Ravello, which Wagner chose as "the magic garden of Klingsor", the setting for his opera *Parsifal*. The limestone islands called Li Galli, southwest of Positano, are traditionally the home of the Sirens made famous by Homer in his accounts of the trials of Odysseus. Exploring by boat *(see pp156–7)* enables you to appreciate this astonishing coast at closer quarters.

A stretch of state road 163

NERANO

Road Map D4. 🚌 *Sita.*

The first stop on the Amalfi coast road is the quiet village of Nerano, administratively part of Massa Lubrense. The road to Nerano goes upwards from Sorrento and cuts across the end of the peninsula near the small village of **Termini**. The sea sparkles in the distance, and the panoramic views are stunning. You can even see Capri and the rocky islands of Li Galli *(see p157)*.

Nerano is perched on a ridge; below is the beach and the town of **Marina del Cantone**, popular mostly because of its small seafront restaurants, some supported by stilts. Walkers can descend on foot among the olive trees to the bay of **Ieranto**.

POSITANO

Road Map D4.

👥 *3,700.* 🚌 *Sita.* ⛴ *from Capri & Naples.* ℹ *AAST, Via Saraceno 4.* ***Tel*** *089 87 50 67.*

In 1953 John Steinbeck wrote that Positano "bites deep. It is a dream place that isn't quite real when you are there and becomes beckoningly real after you have gone". The town climbs the hill in steps, with the oldest houses in the upper part of Positano, either faded red or pink, decorated with Baroque stuccoes. The traffic-free street going down to the sea, Via Pasitea, penetrates the atmospheric heart of town with its narrow stepped alleys, houses with vaulted roofs, terraces and tiny gardens that defy the rock. The brightly coloured articles Positano is famous for – such as cloth bags and beachwear – on display inside and outside the many shops, blend well with the pastel-coloured houses, and the local craftsmen are only too happy to make sandals for you while you wait.

Near the beach is the small church of Santa Maria dell'Assunta, whose cupola is covered with yellow, blue and green majolica tiles. The descent ends at Marina Grande, a pebble beach used by fishing boats, lined with bars and restaurants.

If you want to go to inlets inaccessible by land, or to the little islands of **Li Galli**, or take a trip along the coast, boats are always available. If you prefer to go on foot, you can always swim at Ciumicello, Arienzo or take the easy path to Fornillo beach, with its two watch-towers. There are also craggy grottoes in the inlets, including La Porta, where

Typical Amalfi scenery, with sheer cliffs overlooking the sea there are Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ruins. From Montepertuso, a village above Positano, you can walk along a splendid scenic path to **Nocelle**. For those who love good food, there are plenty of bars and restaurants, including Buca di Bacco *(see p199)*, which is famous for its delicious *arancini* rice croquettes.

The beach at Marina di Praia

PRAIANO

Road map D4. *1,900.* *Sita.*

This fishing village is perched on the ridge of Monte Sant'Angelo and stretches towards Capo Sottile. The church of San Luca, with 16th-century paintings by Giovan Bernardo Lama, lies in the upper part. In an inlet just outside Praiano is **Marina di Praia**, a small beach surrounded by fishermen's houses. On the road from Positano there are more delightful beaches; just before Praiano is **Vettica Maggiore** and further on, Conca dei Marini. The views are splendid from the terraced square of Vettica Maggiore, by the church of San Gennaro. Before you reach Amalfi, the road widens into an open space where you can go down (by lift) to the **Grotta dello Smeraldo**, where stalagmites and stalactites merge to form great columns in the emerald-green water.

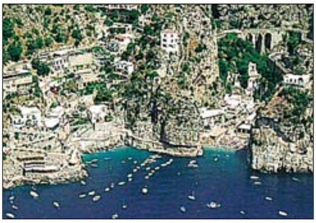
Grotta dello Smeraldo
State road 163, *km 264 (via lift or stairs); boat from Amalfi.*
○ *9:30am–4pm daily.*

AMALFI

Road map D4.
6,000. *Sita.* ℹ *AAST, Corso Roma 19/21.* ***Tel*** *089 87 11 07.*

Tucked in between mountains and sea, Amalfi is a perennial favourite with visitors for its scenic beauty and original architecture. It also has a glorious history as a powerful maritime republic – in the 11th century Amalfi was a rival to the ports of Venice and Genoa.

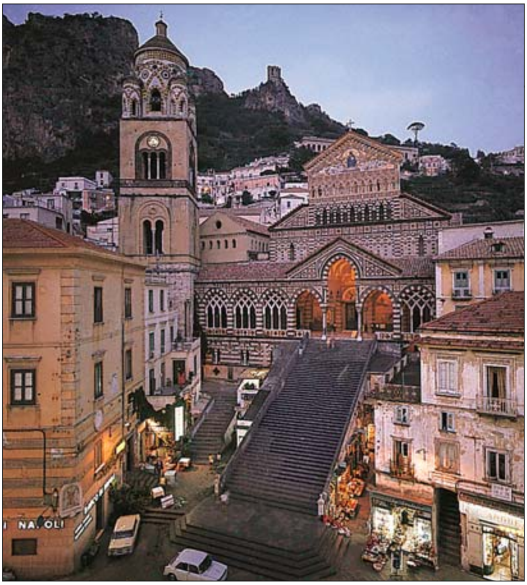
Little remains to show for the colourful trading history of this small town, whose inhabitants once numbered 60,000. Amalfi's cathedral, the **Duomo di Sant'Andrea**, founded in the 9th century, was rebuilt in Romanesque style in the 11th century and then altered several times. The façade and atrium date from the late 1800s, but the carved bronze doors were cast in Constantinople around the year 1000, and the campanile (1276) is decorated with Arabic-like interlaced arches typical of southern Italian Romanesque. Left of the porch, the Chiostro del Paradiso (Paradise cloister) was built in around 1266 for Bishop Augustariccio as a cemetery for prominent citizens. The garden is surrounded by an ornate colonnade with interlaced arches supported by paired columns and with fragments of sculpture from different periods. Near Piazza Duomo is the Arsenal; you can still see the ruins of two naves and the vault. Heading inland from Amalfi, you can visit the Valle dei Mulini (Valley of the Mills), famous for its traditional paper production and the **Museo della Carta** or Paper Museum.



The rocky Amalfi coastline

Duomo di Sant'Andrea
Piazza Duomo.
○ *9am–1pm, 3–8pm daily.*

Museo della Carta
Valle dei Mulini.
○ *Mar–Oct: 10am–6:30pm daily; Nov–Feb: 10am–3:30pm Tue–Sun.*



Piazza Duomo in Amalfi and the wide steps leading to the cathedral

RAVELLO

Road map D4. 👥 *2,500.* 🚌 *Sita.*
🚌 *AAST, Piazza Duomo 10.*
Tel *089 85 70 96;*
Ente Provinciale di Turismo, Piazza Vescovado 1.
Tel *089 85 76 57.*

Ravello's history is entwined with that of Amalfi: the former became part of the Duchy of Amalfi in the 9th century. The period of greatest splendour was the 13th century, when trade with Sicily and the Orient was at its height. Somewhat off the beaten track, Ravello is for those who love peace and quiet and stupendous views.

The **Duomo** is dedicated to San Pantaleone, the town's patron saint, and the blood of the saint is kept here. The church dates from 1086 and its bronze doors from 1179. Inside is a splendid raised pulpit, the work of Niccolò di Bartolomeo da Foggia in 1272. The twisted columns, patterned with mosaics, rest on sculpted lions.

Walking around the town, Moorish details are evident in the buildings, in the inner courtyards and gardens and the many churches. The narrow streets and pathways offer occasional, often unexpected, glimpses of marvellous coastal views. Two highlights are Villa Rufolo and Villa Cimbrone.

The view from the terrace at Villa Cimbrone

Villa Rufolo, originally built for the Rufolo family, is a mixture of 13th- and 14th-century constructions. It was remodelled in the 19th century by a Scottish enthusiast, who preserved the Arabic elements. It is famed for the courtyard with double arches and even more for the tropical gardens, which inspired Wagner's *Parsifal*. The annual Ravello Festival now stages concerts here.

On Via San Francesco, which takes you to Villa Cimbrone, are the churches of San Francesco, of Gothic origin but rebuilt in the 18th century, and Santa Chiara, the only one on the coast that has retained its *gynaeceum* (women's gallery).

Villa Cimbrone was built in the late 1800s by the Englishman Lord Grimthorpe. An assortment of ancient architectural elements were incorporated in the house. From the villa's clifftop terrace there is a spellbinding view of the coast to Punta Licosa and the Paestum plain. Villa Cimbrone is now a small hotel *(see p181)*.

Another place well worth visiting is the church of San Giovanni del Toro, in the square of the same name, with its three tall semicircular apses and beautifully decorated domes.

Duomo
Piazza Duomo. ***Tel*** *089 85 83 11.*
◯ *9am–1pm, 4–7pm.*

Villa Rufolo
Piazza Duomo. ***Tel*** *089 85 76 57.*
◯ *Summer: 9am–8pm; winter: 9am–6pm.* ▨

Villa Cimbrone
Via Santa Chiara 26.
Tel *089 85 80 72.* ◯ *9am–1 hr before sunset.* ▨

The picturesque village of Cetara; standing out among rooftops is the dome of San Pietro

For hotels and restaurants in this region see pp181–7 and pp196–201

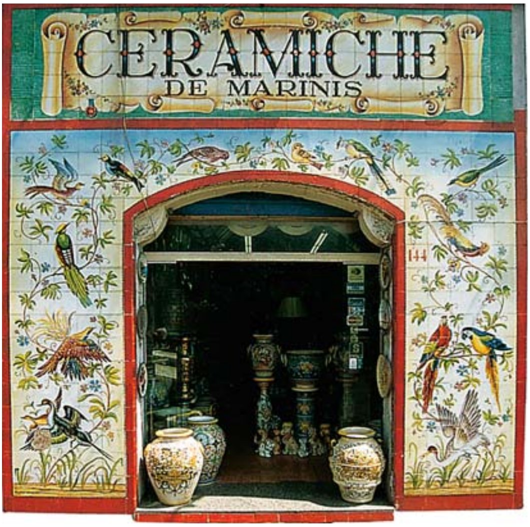
MAIORI, MINORI AND CETARA

Road map D4 & E4.
👥 *Maiori: 6,000; Minori: 3,100; Cetara: 2,500.* 🚌 *Sita.*
ℹ *Maiori: AAST, Corso Regina 71.* ***Tel*** *089 87 74 52;*
Cetara: *Pro Loco, Via San Francesco 15.* ***Tel*** *089 26 14 74.*

Ancient *Reginna Minor* and *Maior* are now two popular seaside resorts with a long and noble history. **Minori**, where the Amalfi Maritime Republic arsenals were situated, dates back to Roman times. Near the seafront is the basilica of Santa Trofimena, built in the 12th–13th centuries and then rebuilt in the 1800s. The church houses the relics of the ancient patron saint of Amalfi.

Maiori is like an amphitheatre at the end of the Tramonti valley. It was founded in the 9th century but is today a modern town, rebuilt after a flood in 1954. The fine beaches and good bathing facilities have made it one of the most visited towns on the coast. The 18th-century campanile on 12th-century Santa Maria a Mare towers over the Maior stream.

After the lovely beach of Erchie, **Cetara** was the easternmost possession of Amalfi. At the end of the 9th century it was also a stronghold for the Saracens, who anchored their ships at Cala di Fuenti cove. The name perhaps derives from the Latin *cetaria*, or tuna-fishing net; the fish, salted and sold in ceramic pots, is a typical local product.



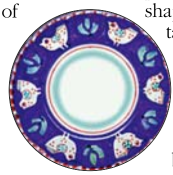
A characteristic ceramics shop in Vietri

VIETRI

Road map E4. 👥 *10,000.* 🚌 *Sita.*

The majolica-decorated dome and bell tower of San Giovanni Battista (1732) have almost come to symbolize this town overlooking the Bay of Salerno. Vietri is famous as a seaside resort and especially for its ceramics. Cooking utensils, plates, vases and tiles have been manufactured here since the 1400s. In the mid-18th century, Vietri became known as the majolica-makers' district, a suburb of the Cava de' Tirreni (see below). The most original items made were the extremely popular tiles painted with religious subjects. You can still see these tiles in streets, private homes and churches.

Today you can find ceramics of all kinds, either traditional or experimental in colour and shape, catering for all tastes. The green donkey used as the logo of local production is a relatively recent invention, inspired by the 1930s creations of Dutch and German ceramicists. The Villa Guarigli park is home to the **Museo della Ceramica** (Ceramics Museum) featuring local items from the 1600s to the present.



Majolica plate made in Vietri

🏛 Museo della Ceramica

Torretta di Villa Guariglia, Via Nuova Raito. ***Tel*** *089 21 18 35.* ○ *May–Sep: 9am–1pm, 4–7pm Tue–Sun; Oct–Apr: 9am–1pm, 3–6pm Tue–Sun.*

View of Vietri, with the dome and campanile of San Giovanni

CAVA DE' TIRRENI

Road map E4.
👥 *53,000.* 🚌 *Sita.*

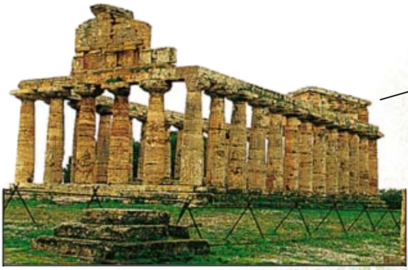
Lying in a valley in the interior, Cava de' Tirreni is the only town in Southern Italy to have streets lined with porticoes. Go and see the 11th-century abbey of Santissima Trinità and the old Scacciaventi quarter, whose winding streets block the wind (*scacciaventi* means "wind-chaser").

Paestum ⓯

Red-figure lekythos

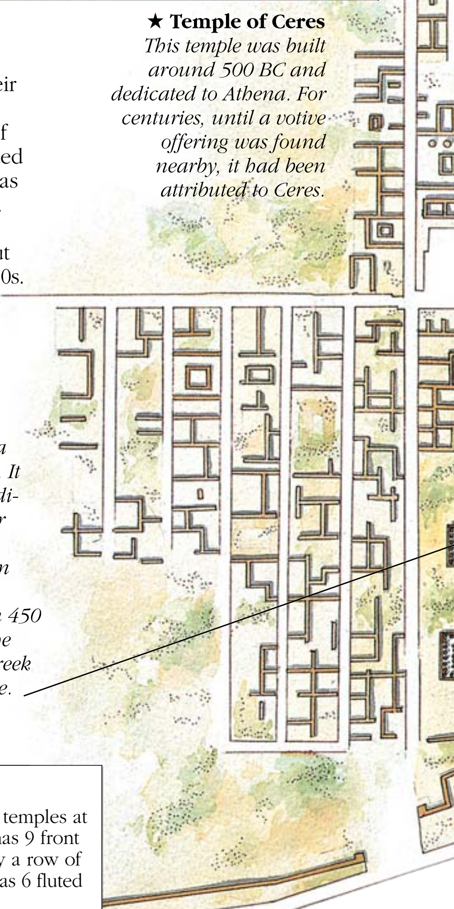
Ancient Poseidonia, founded along the Sele River by Greek colonists from Sybaris around 600 BC, became the Roman colony of Paestum in 273 BC. The town began to decline in the 1st century BC due to malaria. Seismic disturbance and deforestation (the local pines made excellent raw material for building ships) had gradually turned the area into marshland. The inhabitants tried to combat the rising water level; they raised their streets and homes, or went to live on higher ground. It was at this time that the Temple of Hera was made into a church by the converted population. Eventually, however, Paestum was abandoned for the nearby town of Capaccio.

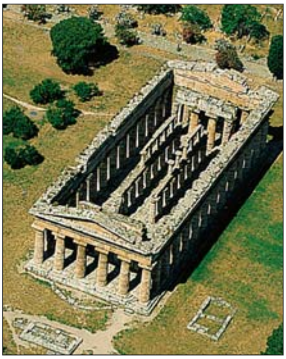
This ancient site was first unearthed in the 18th century during the building of a road, but most of it remained undiscovered until the 1950s.



★ Temple of Ceres

This temple was built around 500 BC and dedicated to Athena. For centuries, until a votive offering was found nearby, it had been attributed to Ceres.



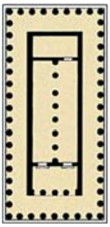


Temple of Neptune

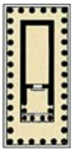
The name of this temple has been a subject of debate. It was probably dedicated to Apollo or Zeus, but it is commonly known as the Temple of Neptune. Built in 450 BC, it is one of the most complete Greek temples in Europe.

THE THREE TEMPLES AT PAESTUM

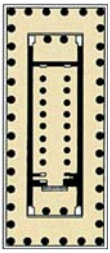
These plans compare the structure of the 3 main temples at Paestum. The Temple of Hera (6th century BC) has 9 front columns, 18 side columns and 2 aisles divided by a row of columns. The Temple of Ceres (6th century BC) has 6 fluted columns at the front, 13 lateral ones and an undivided *cella*. The largest, Temple of Neptune (5th century BC), has 6 front columns, 14 side ones and its *cella* is divided into 3 aisles by 2 rows of 2-tier columns.



Temple of Ceres



Temple of Hera



Temple of Neptune

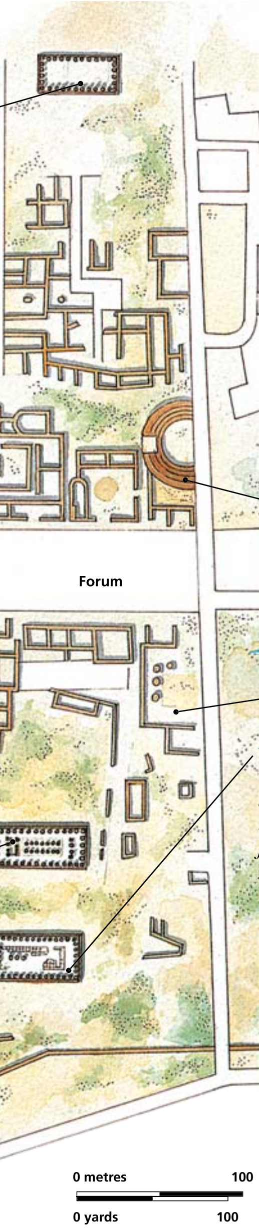
STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Temple of Ceres
- ★ Temple of Hera, the "Basilica"
- ★ Tomb of the Diver (funerary fresco in Paestum Museum)

For hotels and restaurants in this region see pp181–7 and pp196–201

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Road map F5. *Via Magna Grecia.*
FS *Napoli–Salerno: Paestum.*
Site ○ *9am–2 hrs before sunset.*
Tel *0828 81 10 23.*
Museum ○ *9am–7pm daily.*
● *1st & 3rd Mon of month.* ♿
i *AAST, Via Magna Grecia 887.*
Tel *0828 81 10 16.*
www.infopaestum.it



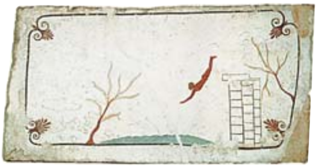
Paestum Museum

The amphitheatre (1st century BC–1st century AD) has only been partly excavated.

Forum

Baths

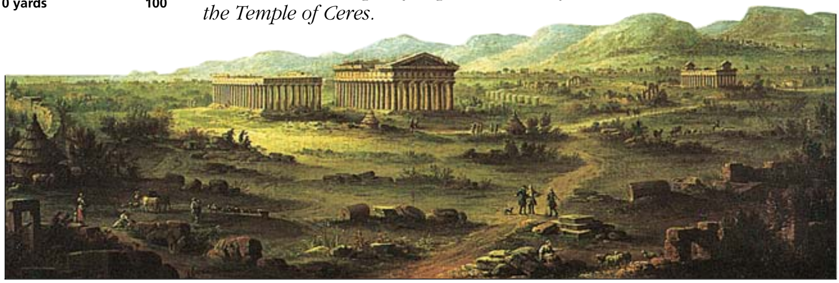
Metope with Dancing Girls
This metope, on display in the Paestum Museum, comes from one of the two temples in the sanctuary of Hera Argiva at the mouth of the Sele River. Founded by the first colonists, the complex was discovered in 1934–40 after almost two centuries of searching.



★ Tomb of the Diver
The frescoed slabs of the Tomb of the Diver, which date from about 480 BC, were discovered in 1968 about 1 km (half a mile) from Paestum. The image of the diver on the lid symbolizes the passage to the afterlife. These unique examples of Greek funerary painting can be seen in the site's museum.

★ Temple of Hera, the "Basilica"
The absence of religious features led the first archaeologists to believe this was a civic building, when in fact it is the oldest temple in Paestum, built around 530 BC.

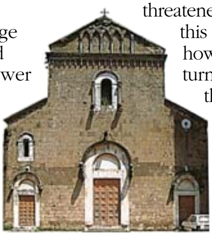
Antonio Joli, The Temples of Paestum (1758)
Temple ruins had a profound effect on local landscape painters, who often used them in their art. Antonio Joli's painting shows the Basilica, the Temple of Neptune and, beyond, the Temple of Ceres.



Hoardings and shop signs in present-day Caserta

Caserta ⑯

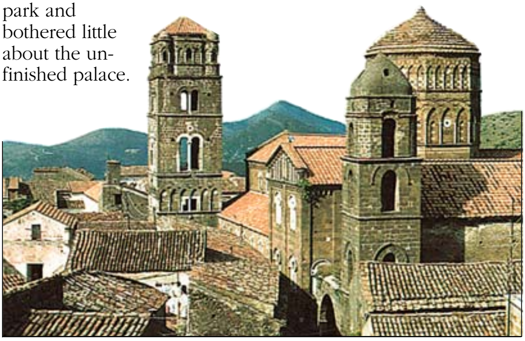
Road map C2. 👥 *70,000.* FS *Caserta.* ℹ *Ente Provinciale per il Turismo, Palazzo Reale.* ***Tel*** *0823 32 22 33.*



Façade of the cathedral of San Michele, Caserta Vecchia

Caserta was once known as the village of La Torre, named after a medieval tower of the Acquaviva family. It was only from the middle of the 18th century, when Charles III, Bourbon king of Naples, chose the plain at the foot of the Tifatini mountains as the site for his new centre of administration, that the town began to flourish and expand. It was at this time that it took the name of the nearby medieval village of Caserta Vecchia.

Present-day Caserta is a modern agricultural town that reflects the major rebuilding carried out in the 1950s. A few older buildings remain, such as the church and monastery of Sant'Agostino in Via Mazzini and the former residence of the Acquaviva family in Piazza Vanvitelli. However, the main reason to visit Caserta is the Royal Palace *(see pp166–7).* Conceived by Charles III as the heart of his new administrative centre, the palace was to be a leading European court, modelled on Versailles and linked to the capital and other cities by radial roads and protected by the fortress at Capua. This plan to move power away from the capital city was influenced by the apparent vulnerability of the Palazzo Reale on the Naples seafront (*see pp50–51*), a fact that came to light in 1742 when the English fleet had threatened to attack. Once this danger had passed, however, attention was turned to the style of the palace. The king summoned Luigi Vanvitelli, technical adviser at the Vatican, to draw up designs. The palace and the new city were begun in 1752. When Charles III became king of Spain and returned to Madrid in 1759, construction on the Royal Palace languished. Supervision of the costly and interminable works was handed over to his son Ferdinand IV and in particular, his minister Tanucci. The new king concentrated on the magnificent park and bothered little about the unfinished palace. Some further work was carried out, but as the two semicircular buildings at the entrance to the grounds illustrate, these were poor substitutes for the splendid buildings proposed in Vanvitelli's original designs.



Caserta Vecchia, dominated by the cathedral of San Michele

ENVIRONS

Caserta Vecchia

Road map C2.

The fascination of Caserta Vecchia, 10 km (6 miles) along a winding road northeast of Caserta, does not lie in the individual monuments but the town itself, which has a remarkably well-preserved medieval character. This small hilltop town was probably founded by the Lombards in the 8th century and then came under Norman rule. When Charles III designed his new palace, activity in this lively community moved into the new town in the plains.

Caserta Vecchia revolves around the main square where the cathedral of San Michele stands. Nearby is the Gothic church of Annunziata with a marble portal opening onto a 17th-century portico. On the eastern side of the village are the ruins of a 13th-century castle, dominated by a 30-metre (98-ft) turret.

Cathedral of San Michele

○ *9am–1pm, 3–7:30pm daily.*

The cathedral in Caserta Vecchia was completed in 1153. The faded yellow and grey tufa façade is simple, with three marble portals. Columns on the triangular tympanum above the middle portal are supported by lions.

The 14th-century dome has the interlaced Arabic arches often seen on Romanesque buildings in Southern Italy.

The interior of the church is lined with irregular columns and stunning majolica tiles. A starlit sky is represented in the dome, with grey stone for the night and white marble stars.

To the right of the cathedral stands the dark stone bell tower, added a century later, with an archway over the road.

Village of San Leucio

Road map C2.

This area, 3 km (2 miles) northwest of Caserta was purchased by Charles III in 1750. Five years later Ferdinand IV built a royal lodge here, Casino di Belvedere. In 1789, he founded a progressive community with enlightened laws and based on the production of silk. An existing building was designed as a silk factory to be used by the local artisans. All you can see today of the ambitious project are the workmen's dwellings and the Belvedere lodge on the slopes of the hill. The royal lodge was also the residence of the silk factory management.

The Belvedere lodge, San Leucio

Sant'Angelo in Formis

Road map C2. ○ *daily (ask the caretaker in house opposite).* ♿

The small, Romanesque church of Sant'Angelo in Formis lies 10 km (6 miles) northwest of Caserta. Built on the ruins of an ancient temple to Diana, Roman goddess of the forest, it was reconstructed in 1073. Many features of the temple were incorporated into the church such as the delicate Corinthian columns on the portico, and the church floor.

Inside, a cycle of 11th-century frescoes, painted in Byzantine style by artists from the School of Montecassino, depict stories from the Bible.

THE IDEAL VILLAGE OF SAN LEUCIO

Pretty street in the village of San Leucio

San Leucio was founded in 1789 by Ferdinand IV as a village for workers of the local silk factory. The aim of this social experiment was to create a community dedicated to the pursuit of happiness instead of personal profit. The community had its own laws, attributed to the king but in fact written by Antonio Planelli. These were based on reason and morality, included compulsory education, equal inheritance rights for men and women (who, however, had to marry within the community), the abolition of the dowry and medical assistance for the aged and disabled. The 1799 revolution brought about the end of the most ambitious project of the founders, the creation of an entire model city, Ferdinandopoli, although the designs survive. San Leucio is famous for its silk manufacture and the articles produced here are still very much in demand.

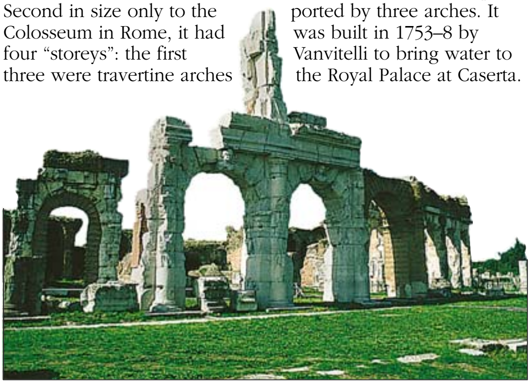
Roman Amphitheatre

Piazza Adriano, Santa Maria Capua Vetere. ***Tel*** *0823 79 88 64.*
○ *9am–1 hr before sunset.* ♿

The amphitheatre at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, 6 km (4 miles) west of Caserta, dates from the 1st century BC. Restored by Hadrian and Antonius Pius, it is still well preserved today, especially its underground structure. Second in size only to the Colosseum in Rome, it had four "storeys": the first three were travertine arches with busts and statues of the gods, while the last was blind and decorated with pilasters. Statues of Eros, Venus and Psyche found here are on display in the Museo Archeologico Nazionale *(see pp86–9).*

Ponti della Valle

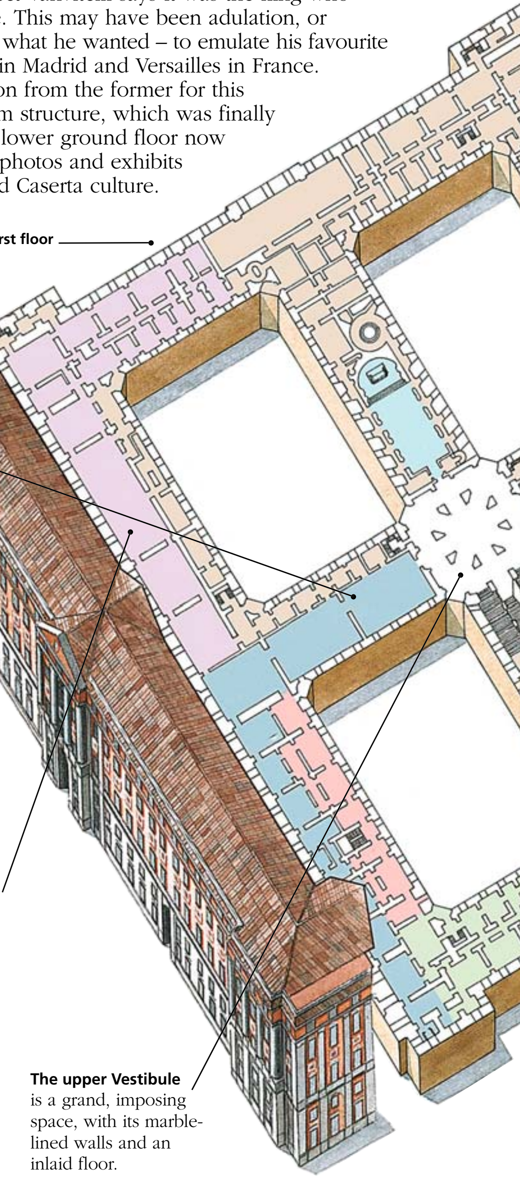
This viaduct, 2 km (1 mile) from Maddaloni, is over 500 m (1640 ft) long and is supported by three arches. It was built in 1753–8 by Vanvitelli to bring water to the Royal Palace at Caserta.

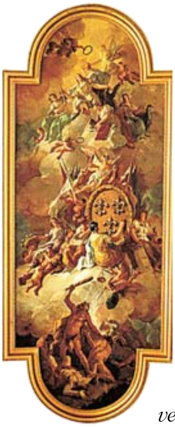

Ruins of the amphitheatre at Santa Maria Capua Vetere

Royal Palace of Caserta

Statue on a fountain

In his memoirs, the architect Vanvitelli says it was the king who designed the Royal Palace. This may have been adulation, or perhaps Charles III knew what he wanted – to emulate his favourite models, the Buen Retiro in Madrid and Versailles in France. Vanvitelli drew inspiration from the former for this quadrangular, 1,200-room structure, which was finally completed in 1852. The lower ground floor now houses a museum, with photos and exhibits relating to the palace and Caserta culture.





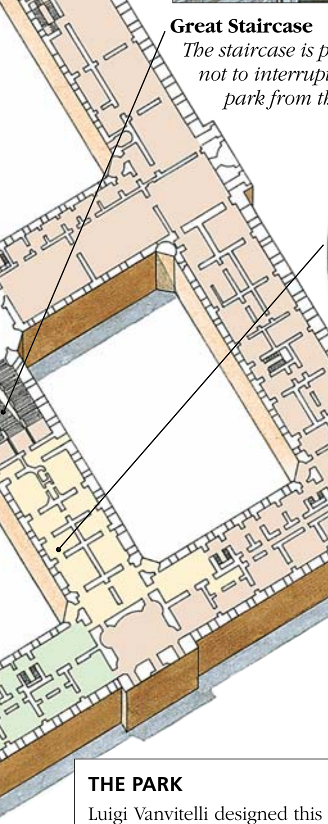
★ Eighteenth-century Royal Apartments
The Halberdiers Hall connects the upper vestibule and the 18th-century Royal Apartments. The ceiling is adorned by Domenico Mondo's fresco The Triumph of the Bourbon Arms *(1785).*

★ Throne Room
This is one of the large 19th-century salons – in contrast with the smaller 18th-century rooms – in the palace. It was decorated by Gaetano Genovese in 1844–5 and was once filled with elegant French furniture.

The upper Vestibule is a grand, imposing space, with its marble-lined walls and an inlaid floor.

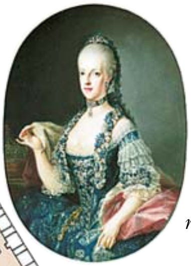
STAR FEATURES

- ★ Eighteenth-century Royal Apartments
- ★ Throne Room
- ★ Court Theatre



Great Staircase

The staircase is positioned to one side so as not to interrupt the splendid view of the park from the main doorway.



Art Gallery

Among the portraits in the Art Gallery is that of Maria Carolina, Ferdinand IV's wife, who occupied four elaborate rooms in the 18th-century apartments.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Road map C2. Piazza Carlo III. ***Tel*** *0823 44 80 84.* **Apartments** ○ *8:30am–7:30pm Wed–Mon.* **Park** ○ *8:30am–6pm (2:30pm winter).* **Museo dell'Opera** ○ *8:30am–1 hr before dusk.* ♿ ♿

KEY (UPPER FLOOR)

- 🟦 18th-century Royal Apartments
- 🟪 19th-century Royal Apartments
- 🟥 *Terraemotus* exhibition
- 🟦 Cappella Palatina
- 🟩 Biblioteca Palatina
- 🟨 Art Gallery
- 🟫 Non-exhibition space

★ Court Theatre

The theatre is on the ground floor. The rear of the stage could be opened to the air, creating a natural backdrop.

THE PARK

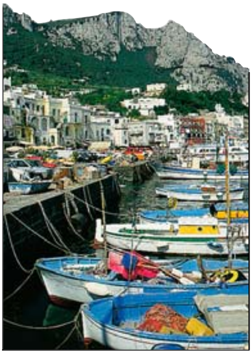
Luigi Vanvitelli designed this famous park, one of the last examples of the fashion for a regimented garden in the Italian or French style. The long central axis is designed on descending levels, creating a remarkable effect with pools and fountains ornamented with splendid sculptures. The play of flowing water culminates in the **Grande Cascata** waterfall, almost 80 m (260 ft) high, also known as the Fountain of Diana. Next to this is the English Garden, perhaps the first of its kind in Italy. The idea was suggested to Queen Maria Carolina by her friend Lord Hamilton and landscaping work began in 1768.

Flowing water with fountains and waterfalls, the park's central feature

Capri ⑰

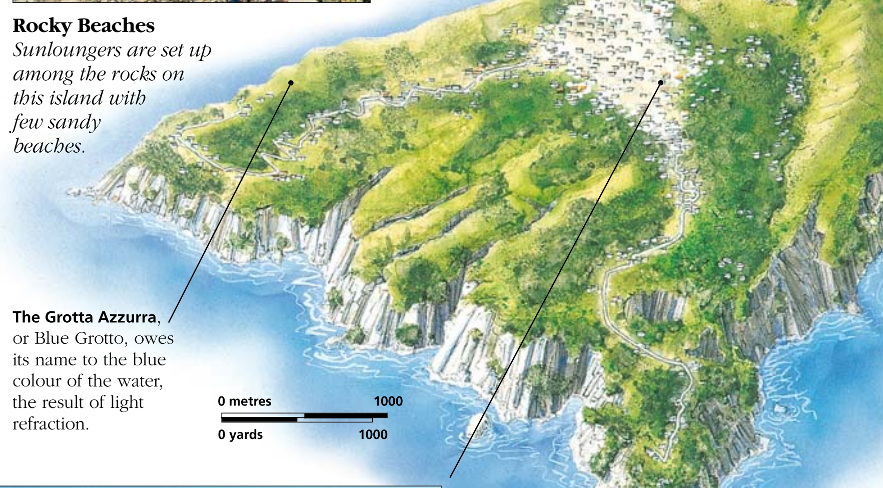
Excursion taxi

The first illustrious residents in Capri were the Roman emperors Augustus and Tiberius. For the last decade of his life, Tiberius ruled Rome from Capri, and the ruins of his luxurious villa can still be seen today. Despite this noble history, the island saw few visitors until the 19th century, when a poet named August Köpisch found the Grotta Azzurra, which was known to locals but not to travellers on the Grand Tour. Tourism began to flourish, and Capri became the haunt of foreign politicians, artists and intellectuals, Alexandre Dumas and Oscar Wilde among them. The singer Gracie Fields and the writer Norman Douglas, author of *Siren Land*, made the island their home.

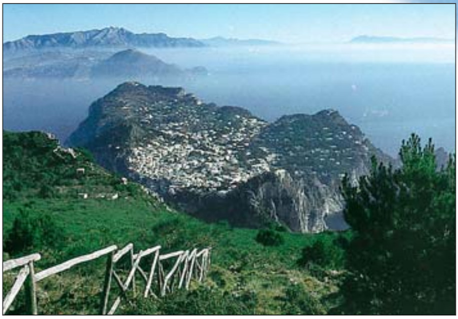


Marina Grande
Capri's main harbour is a colourful village with seafood restaurants and some Roman and Byzantine remains. A funicular takes you to central Capri in a few minutes.

Rocky Beaches
Sunloungers are set up among the rocks on this island with few sandy beaches.



The Grotta Azzurra, or Blue Grotto, owes its name to the blue colour of the water, the result of light refraction.



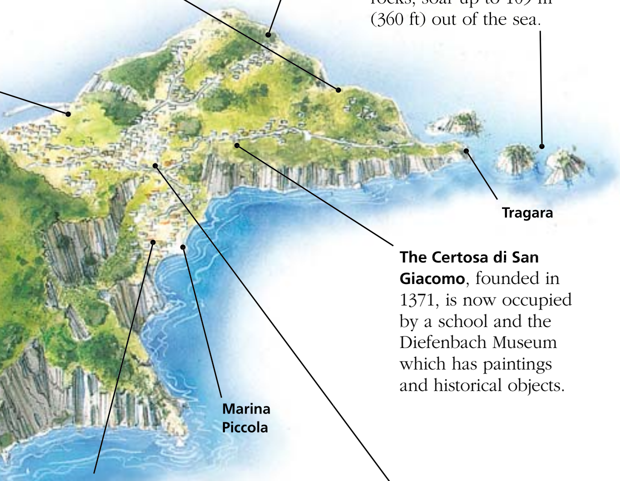
Anacapri
On the slopes of Monte Solaro (see p173) *is the second town on the island, Anacapri. Here you can visit the church of San Michele, the Villa San Michele (home of the Swedish physician Axel Munthe), the excavations at the imperial villa of Damecuta and, of course, appreciate the magnificent view from the top of the hill.*

Villa Jovis

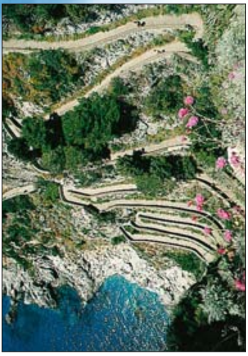
The retreat built by Emperor Tiberius stands on the mountain named after him. Excavations have unearthed baths, apartments and "Tiberius's drop", from which his victims were supposedly thrown into the sea.

Writer Curzio Malaparte gave this villa, shaped like a hammer with a sickle on the roof, to the Chinese government in 1957.

I Faraglioni, Capri's most striking offshore rocks, soar up to 109 m (360 ft) out of the sea.



The Certosa di San Giacomo, founded in 1371, is now occupied by a school and the Diefenbach Museum which has paintings and historical objects.



Via Krupp

Commissioned by the German industrialist Krupp, this famous road makes its vertiginous descent towards the sea in a series of hairpin bends.

The "Piazzetta" in Capri

In the heart of town the famous "Piazzetta", officially Piazza Umberto I, is an outdoor living room, crowded day and night, packed with café tables buzzing with gossip and animated discussion. Excursions around the island also start from here. Overlooking the scene is the Baroque dome of Santo Stefano.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Road Map C4. 👥 *Capri 8,000; Anacapri 5,400.* ⛴ ⛴ *from Naples & Sorrento.* ℹ *AAST:* ***Capri****, Via Marina Grande/Piazza Umberto I.* ***Tel*** *081 837 06 34 or 081 837 06 86;* ***Anacapri****, Via Orlandi 19a.* ***Tel*** *081837 15 24.*

Grotta Azzurra: ⛴ *from Marina Grande.* 🚌 *from Anacapri, 9am–1 hr before sunset.* ● *if the sea is particularly rough.* 🎟

Certosa di San Giacomo: Viale della Certosa, Capri. ***Tel*** *081 837 62 18.* ○ *9am–2pm Tue–Sun.* **Villa Jovis:** Via A Maiuri, Capri. ○ *9am–1 hr before sunset daily.* 🎟

Villa San Michele: Via Capodimonte 34, Anacapri. ***Tel*** *081 837 14 01.* ○ *Nov–Feb: 9am–3:30pm daily; Mar: 9am–4:30pm daily; Apr, Oct: 9am–5pm daily; May–Sep: 9am–6pm daily.* 🎟

Monte Solaro: Anacapri. *Chair lift from Via Caposcuro.* ***Tel*** *081 837 14 28.* ○ *Mar–Oct: 9:30am–1 hr before sunset daily; Nov–Feb: 10:30am–3pm daily.* ● *in adverse weather conditions.*

www.capritourism.com

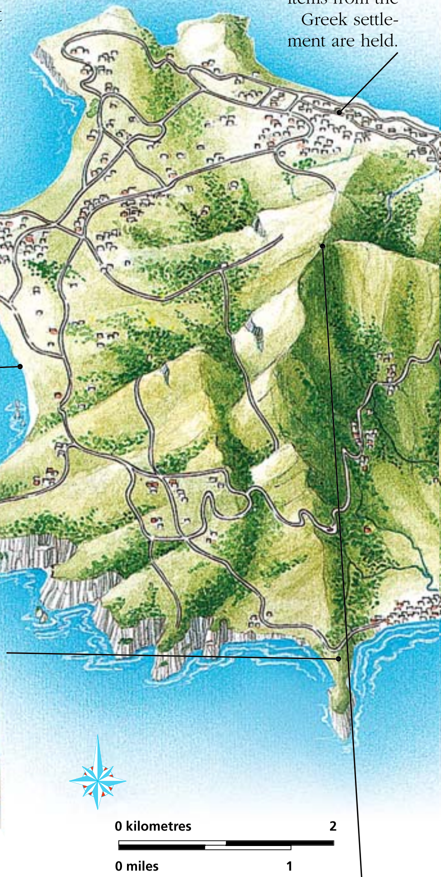
Ischia ⑱

Bougainvillea

The hot springs on the volcanic island of Ischia were renowned in antiquity and still draw visitors today. Ancient Pithecusa was founded here in the 8th century BC by the same Greek traders who later founded Cumae on the mainland *(see pp138–9)*. Repeated attacks in the early 1300s forced people to take refuge on the small offshore island which the Aragonese later turned into a castle. A favourite with Bourbon royalty, Ischia also enchanted landscape painters and visitors such as the Irish philosopher Berkeley and the French poet Lamartine. The island is green and rugged, and each coast has a different character, offering beaches or steep hills, busy nightlife or quiet seclusion.

Fungo di Lacco Ameno

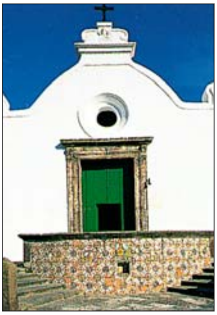
This "mushroom" rock is a prominent landmark outside Lacco Ameno, where the Greek colonists first landed.



Lacco Ameno is home to the Museo Archeologico di Villa Arbusto where items from the Greek settlement are held.

Forio

The beach at Citara is generally considered the most beautiful in Ischia.



Santa Maria del Soccorso

This small sanctuary in the town of Forio combines elements of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque, and is known for its collection of votive offerings from sailors. The English composer Sir William Walton lived just north of here, at La Mortella.

Sant'Angelo

Originally a fishing village and now a thermal spa resort, Sant'Angelo lies west of the long Maronti beach. Here "taxi boats" can be hired to take you to coves otherwise inaccessible by land. Nearby are the Nitrodi hot springs.

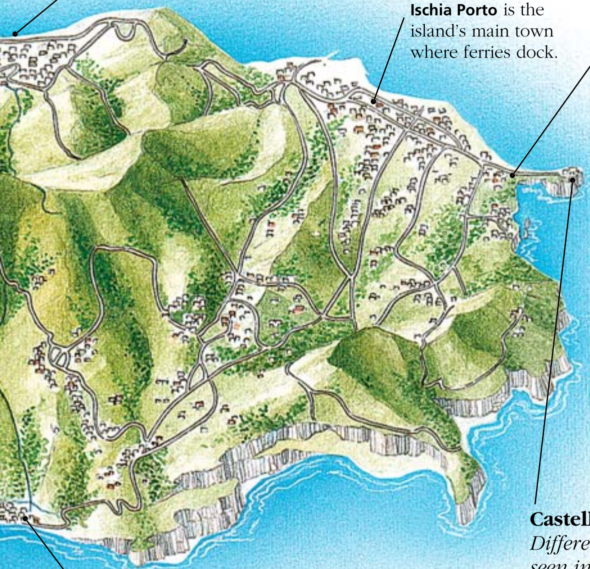
Monte Epomeo *(see p173)* is an extinct volcano. According to mythology, the eruptions and quakes were caused by the wails and sighs of the giant Typhoeus, imprisoned under the island.

Casamicciola Terme

Despite the damage caused by the 1883 earthquake, the spa town of Casamicciola has retained its atmosphere and some Art Nouveau architecture. The Norwegian writer Ibsen wrote Peer Gynt *here.*

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Road Map A4. *Ischia 17,000; Barano 7,800; Casamicciola Terme 6,600; Forio 11,600; Lacco Ameno 4,000; Serrara Fontana 3,000.* *from Naples & from Pozzuoli to Ischia Porto.* *from Naples Mergellina for Casamicciola Terme.* ℹ *Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno e Turismo, Via Sogliuzzo 72, Ischia Porto.* ***Tel*** *081 507 42 11 or 081 507 42 31.* **Castello Aragonese** ○ *9am–1 hr before sunset daily.* **Museo Archeologico di Villa Arbusto** Lacco Ameno. ○ *9:30am–1pm, 4–8pm Tue–Sun.* **Giardini La Mortella** Via F Calise 39, Forio. ○ *Apr–Nov: 9am–7pm Tue, Thu, Sat & Sun.* **www**.infoischiaprocida.it



Ischia Porto is the island's main town where ferries dock.

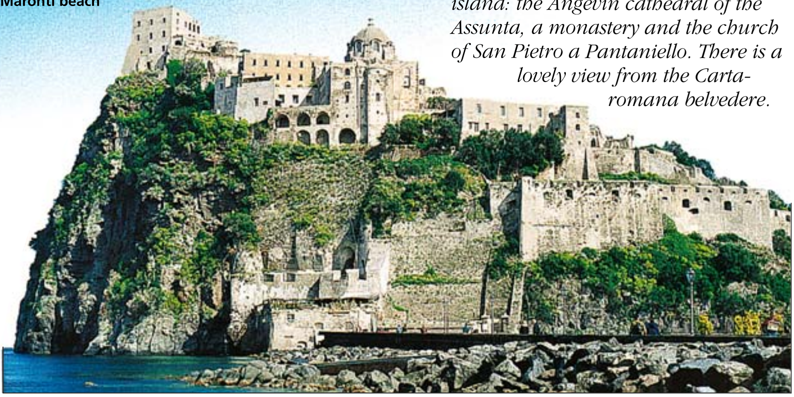
Maroni beach

Ischia Ponte

This village is connected to the small offshore island of Castello Aragonese by a causeway built in 1438.

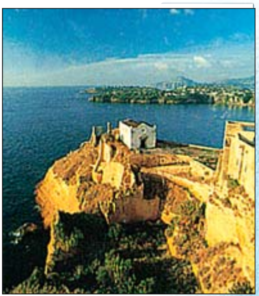
Castello Aragonese

Different architectural styles can be seen inside the fortified walls of the island: the Angevin cathedral of the Assunta, a monastery and the church of San Pietro a Pantaniello. There is a lovely view from the Carta-romana belvedere.

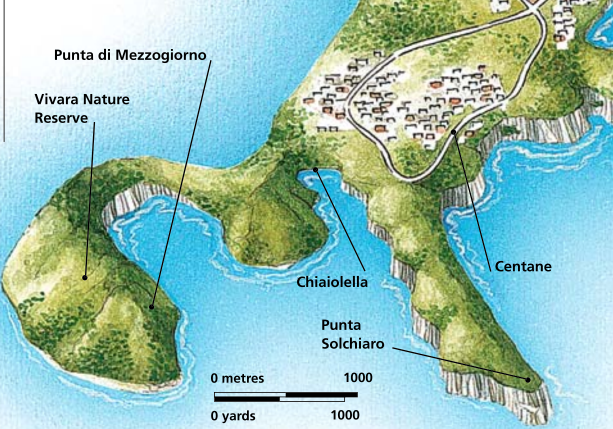


Procida ⑲

Road map B3. *11,000.* *from Naples & from Pozzuoli.* *Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno e Turismo, Via Roma, Stazione Marittima 1.* ***Tel*** *081 810 19 68.*



The fortified rise of Terra Murata with the Abbey of San Michele

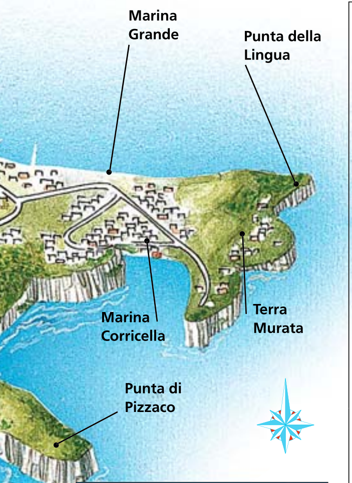


Much smaller than Capri and Ischia and also much less affected by tourism, the third island in the Bay of Naples is a favourite with those who love the simplicity and traditions of the local culture. This is the enchanting world that author Elsa Morante, recollecting her many visits here, evoked in *Isola di Arturo* (Arthur's Island). Procida's economy is sustained not only by tourism but, to a large extent, by the money its emigrants send back home to their families.

Deeply rooted local traditions are evident in the various festivals; for example, the Good Friday procession *(see p40)* that descends to the modern port from so-called Terra Murata – the rise dominated by the Abbey of San Michele – or the Graziella celebration that takes place in the port in mid-August.

The multi-coloured houses resting against the tufa rock make the island architecture one of the most distinctive in the region. Unique to the island are the vaulted buildings; originally built as winter boat shelters and later enlarged, acquiring among other things façades with arches and half-arches that frame the doors and windows, terraces, loggias and long external staircases. You can see this type of architecture, albeit in a partially modernized version, on your arrival in Procida in Marina Grande new the area

View of Marina Grande



Typical Procida architecture

built up in the 17th and 18th centuries, and at the small, popular Chiaiolella port on the other side of the island. The Abbey of San Michele, dominating Terra Murata, dates back to 1026, though it has since been rebuilt. Marina Corricella, at the foot of Terra Murata, has been virtually untouched by modern times; the soil is very fertile and the gardens here are filled with lemon trees. You can also visit the luxuriant **Vivara Nature Reserve**, a small island connected to Chiaiolella by a bridge, with examples of Mediterranean flora and an ornithological centre. It was here that intriguing remains of a late Bronze Age Mycenean settlement were found a few years ago.

Abbey of San Michele
Via Terra Murata. ***Tel*** *081 896 76 12.*
○ *9am–12:30pm, 3:30–7pm daily.*

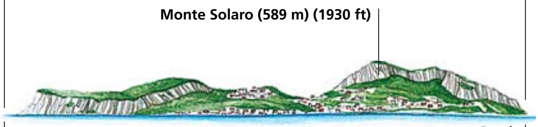
Vivara Nature Reserve
○ *ask the Protezione Civile (which manages the park) for permission.*
Tel *081 896 74 00.*

WALKING ON THE ISLANDS

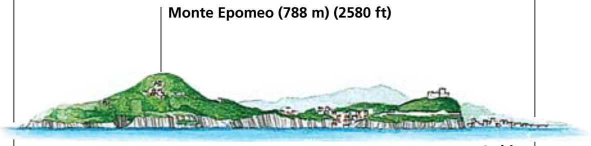
While Procida is almost flat – the highest point, Terra Murata, is 91 m (300 ft) above sea level – Capri and Ischia are steep-sided. On Capri *(see pp168–9)*, the path connecting Monte Solaro (589 m, 1930 ft)) to Anacapri is delightful and practicable even for lazy visitors, though there is always the option of the chairlift. Walkers will be well rewarded by the striking view and the 14th-century Santa Maria di Cetrella monastery on Marina Piccola (a detour halfway up). Experienced hikers come back down by the "Passetiello" path which includes a stretch directly above the sea and leads to Capri.

The highest mountain in the bay is the extinct Epomeo volcano (788 m, 2580 ft) on Ischia *(see pp170–71)*. A climb up the cone traditionally starts off at night from Fontana so as to admire the view at dawn. The view takes in the island itself, the Bay of Naples and the Tyrrhenian coast up to Roccamonfina and the Pontine Islands. A rough dirt track leads to the church of San Nicola (1459) and the adjoining monastery, both hewn out of the tufa rock. On your way down you can choose the road to Forio or Casamicciola.

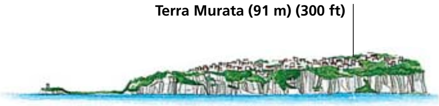
Looking out over Capri from the Monte Solaro chairlift



Capri

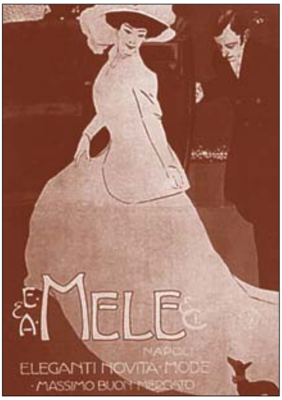


Ischia



Procida

TRAVELLERS' NEEDS


E. & A. MELE & C.
NAPOLI
ELEGANTI NOVITÀ · MODE
· MASSIMO BUON MERCATO

WHERE TO STAY 176–187

WHERE TO EAT 188–203

SHOPS AND MARKETS 204–209

ENTERTAINMENT 210–213

SPECIALIST HOLIDAYS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES 214–215

WHERE TO STAY

The fascination and enchantment of Naples and the surrounding countryside have drawn visitors here for many centuries. Kings and queens, revolutionaries in exile, poets, writers and composers are among the host of celebrities who have wintered at the foot of Mount Vesuvius since the 18th century. Hotels and pensioni in the centre of Naples tend to be fairly expensive, but efforts are being made to widen the range of facilities available. Along the Amalfi coastline, around Sorrento and on the islands, traditional holidaying areas, the range of accommodation is much wider. Choices on offer cover all price categories, from simple pensioni to a grand luxury hotel with pools and magnificent views along the coast. This section and the lists of hotels on pages 178–87 will help you make your choice.

Logo of the Prestige hotels

The 5-star Excelsior *(see p180)* overlooking the seafront

WHERE TO LOOK

Outside Naples there is no lack of choice of hotels, from luxury chains to cheaper, family-run pensions. The latter are clean and comfortable, and often have fine panoramic views. In Naples itself, the range is fairly limited, although more bed and breakfasts are now appearing. Hotels sometimes offer poor value for money. The most exclusive hotels are usually located on hills or on the seafront with superb views.

If you plan to spend a lot of time visiting museums, churches and galleries, it is best to stay in the centre of Naples. You will be within easy reach of the most important sights, and you can go back to your hotel to relax between spells of sightseeing. For those who don't mind the walk, a hotel in the commercial district is ideal; it may not have the characteristic charm of an older establishment but will be modern and comfortable. The Prestige hotel chain, such as the Grand Hotel Vesuvio, the Excelsior and the Majestic, offer excellent service to an international clientele, and include 42 suites and 22 conference halls. The information bureaux of the Ente Provinciale per il Turismo (**EPT**, the Italian Tourist Board – *see p219*) publishes lists of hotels, pensioni and camp sites. For further information you can also make inquiries at the **Associazione Albergatori Napoletani** (Neapolitan Hotel Owners' Association).

PRICES AND GRADING

Italian hotels are classified by a star-rating system, from one, the lowest, to five stars. Prices including taxes are displayed inside each room. Breakfast is often not included, and may be an expensive item compared with a coffee and croissant in the nearest local bar. In Naples there is no difference between low and high season, but it is always worth asking about discounts, particularly off season. It is often possible to negotiate special rates for groups or longer stays. On average, single rooms cost two-thirds of the double room rate; rooms without a bathroom may cost up to 30 per cent less. In holiday resorts prices differ in low and high season; during the peak summer months you may be expected to take half-board.

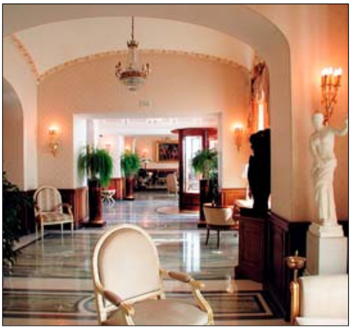
HOTEL PENSION
PINTO-STOREY
The Hotel Pension Pinto Storey *(see p180)*, opened in 1878

Breakfast on the terrace of the Executive Hotel *(see p178)*

HOTEL FACILITIES

Almost all the middle-range and luxury hotels in Naples underwent refurbishment some years ago and now provide a high level of comfort, including soundproofing. The cheaper hotels (one or two stars) tend to have clean but simple rooms, often with shared bathroom. Hotels outside Naples usually offer better facilities for less money.

◁ **San Carlo Theatre, Naples**



The elegant foyer in Parker's ***(see p180)***

BOOKING AND PAYING

You should book well in advance if you have special requests such as a room with a good view. During July and August, the peak holiday season, hotels along the coast and on the islands get very full, so once again you must book ahead of time. Naples can also get busy, particularly if there are special events scheduled, and advance booking is recommended. If you do need to find a hotel on arrival, the local tourist offices will advise you.

When booking, you will probably be asked to pay a deposit, which can be done by credit card or international money order. When you arrive at your hotel, the reception will ask for your passport; this is to register travellers with the police, a legal formality. By law, the hotel must give you a receipt when you check out.

Telephone calls from the room and drinks from the mini-bar can be very expensive, so it is advisable to check beforehand.

BUDGET ACCOMMODATION

If you are on a tight budget you can stay in a hostel. The **AIG** (Associazione Italiana Alberghi per la Gioventù – Youth Hostel Association) has lists of hostels. In Naples, the Ostello Mergellina, near the Mergellina railway station and a stone's throw from the Parco Vergiliano *(see p119)*, is highly recommended. Rooms have washing facilities and breakfast is included. There are also inexpensive family-run pensions with clean, basic rooms, but in general bathrooms are communal.

Interior of Il Nido hotel in Sorrento ***(see p187)***

View from the terrace of the Poseidon in Positano ***(see p185)***

DIRECTORY

Associazione Albergatori Napoletani
Piazza Carità 32.
Tel *081551 49 02.*
www.napleshotels.na.it

AIG Ostello Mergellina
Salita della Grotta 23.
Tel *081 761 23 46.*

Camping
Camp sites are usually open from April to October, and are often near the sea. Small brown road-signs indicate the nearest site. The one closest to Naples is the **Vulcano Solfatara**. *It is easily reached by metro (Pozzuoli stop), and has bungalows with 2–4 beds as well as a restaurant, swimming pool and a minimarket. Along the coast, at Meta di Sorrento is the* **Bleu Village**, *while Sorrento offers* **Nube d'Argento**, *in the middle of an orange grove, and* **Campogaio**, *directly overlooking the sea. On Ischia the* **Eurocamping dei Pini** *is about 1 km (half a mile) from the centre. A good alternative for those who want to be at the sea is the* **Mirage**, *on Maronti beach. On Procida a good camp site is the* **Punta Serra.**

Bleu Village
Via Alimuri 7 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 878 65 57.*

Campogaio
Via Capo 41 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 807 35 79.*

Eurocamping dei Pini
Via delle Ginestre 28 (Ischia).
Tel *081 98 20 69.*

Mirage
Spiaggia dei Maronti
(Barano, Ischia).
Tel *081 99 05 51.*

Nube d'Argento
Via Capo 21 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 878 13 44.*

Punta Serra
Via Flavio Gioia (Procida).
Tel *081 896 95 19.*

Vulcano Solfatara
Via Solfatara 161 (Pozzuoli).
Tel *081 526 23 41.*

Choosing a Hotel

The hotels in this guide have been carefully selected for their quality of service and location. They are listed by area. For more detailed information on exact locations in Naples, see the Street Finder on pages 228–43; for towns and islands in the rest of the region, see the Road Map on the inside back cover.

PRICE CATEGORIES
The following price ranges are for a standard double room and taxes per night during the high season. Breakfast is not included, unless specified.

€ Under €80
€€ €80–€140
€€€ €140–€180
€€€€ €180–€260
€€€€€ Over €260

NAPLES

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO L'Appartamento Spagnolo ☼ €€
Via Nuova Santa Maria Ognibene 30, 80120 ***Tel*** *081 1956 58 35 or 335 629 27 60* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Map*** *2 F5*

This stylish bed and breakfast, on the second floor of a *palazzo* owned by an interior designer, is located in the Quartieri Spagnoli, one of Naples' most colourful areas. High ceilings and antiques harmonize with more modern furnishings and the owner's tasteful colour palette. Minimum two-night stay. **www.bohemienbeb.com**

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Chiaia B&B ⊘ ☰ P ☼ €€
Via Palasciano 17, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 1957 3004* ***Fax*** *339 718 40 97* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Map*** *6 D2*

Opposite Da Dora *(see p195)*, one of the city's finest fish restaurants, this little bed and breakfast has charming rooms, as well as some apartments. A short walk from the Riviera di Chiaia and the seafront, it is owned by a helpful family of sailing aficionados and boat excursions are available. Breakfast on the terrace. **www.chiaiabaiabb.it**

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Chiaia Hotel de Charme ☰ €€€
Via Chiaia 216, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 41 55 55* ***Fax*** *081 42 23 44* ***Rooms*** *14* ***Map*** *6 F2, 7 A3*

Set on the first floor of a *palazzo* on the pedestrian shopping street of Via Chiaia, this lovely, intimate hotel is only two minutes' walk from Piazza Plebescito. All rooms are soundproofed and individually furnished with antiques; seven have whirlpool baths. Deservedly popular, with charming and professional staff. **www.hotelchiaia.it**

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Mercure Angioino ⇅ ☰ €€€
Via Depretis 123, 80133 ***Tel*** *081 552 95 00* ***Fax*** *081 552 95 09* ***Rooms*** *85* ***Map*** *7 B2*

Located between the university and the port, the Mercure Angioino is convenient for ferries to the islands and visiting Castel Nuovo. Mainly a business hotel, it provides modern and comfortable facilities. The clean, tastefully decorated bedrooms are soundproofed to block out street noise. Nearby public car park. **www.mercure.com**

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Palazzo Alabardieri ☰ P €€€
Via Alabardieri 38, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 41 52 78* ***Fax*** *081 197 22 10* ***Rooms*** *33* ***Map*** *6 F2*

This hotel was built within the former convent of the church of Santa Maria di Chiaia, just off Piazza dei Martiri, one of the city's most prestigious squares. All rooms are elegant. Superior rooms are spacious and generally have parquet floors. The junior suites are particularly stylish. Motor launch available for excursions. **www.palazzoalabardieri.it**

SPACCANAPOLI Ginevra ☰ €
Via Genova 116, 80143 ***Tel*** *081 28 32 10* ***Fax*** *081 554 17 57* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Map*** *4 F4*

Ideal for a short visit or for those on a budget, the Ginevra is conveniently located for the station in a pleasant area – the nearby morning market around Via Nazionale is excellent. All rooms are modern, clean and comfortable, with TVs and phones. Superior rooms have fridges. Friendly staff. **www.hotelginevra.it**

SPACCANAPOLI Garden ⇅ 🧍 ☰ P ☼ €€
Corso Garibaldi 92, 80143 ***Tel*** *081 28 43 31* ***Fax*** *081 553 60 69* ***Rooms*** *35* ***Map*** *4 E4*

At the far end of Piazza Garibaldi, this is a well-run, moderate-range hotel, with a panoramic roof terrace and a bar. Bedrooms are comfortable. The Garden is within walking distance of the sights of central Naples, and handy for trips to Pompeii, Sorrento and beyond. Several good bars and restaurants are nearby. **www.hotelgardenapoli.it**

SPACCANAPOLI Il Convento ⇅ ☰ P ☼ €€€
Via Speranzella 137a, 80132 ***Tel*** *081 40 39 77* ***Fax*** *081 40 03 32* ***Rooms*** *14* ***Map*** *7 A1*

Standing next to the old convent of Santa Maria di Francesco delle Cinque Piaghe, this hotel nevertheless has a fairly modern interior. Bedrooms are airy, decorated in soothing colours and attractively furnished. The larger rooms and suites have their own tiny flower-filled roof terraces. Convenient central location. **www.sea-hotels.com**

SPACCANAPOLI Executive Hotel ⇅ 🧍 ☰ P ☼ €€€
Via del Cerriglio 10, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 552 06 11* ***Fax*** *081 552 81 63* ***Rooms*** *19* ***Map*** *7 B1, 9 C5*

Occupying part of the pretty monastery of Santa Maria la Nova, the Executive enjoys a central location yet is away from the bustle of busy roads. It is managed by a local hotel chain, in an efficient and friendly way. Public rooms are filled with antiques and bedrooms are attractive too. There is a gym and a lovely roof terrace. **www.sea-hotels.com**

Key to Symbols *see back cover flap*

SPACCANAPOLI Hotel Mediterraneo ⇅ 🍴 ▤ P ✿ €€€

Via Nuova Ponte di Tappia 25, 80133 ***Tel*** *081 551 22 40* ***Fax*** *081 552 58 68* ***Rooms*** *223* ***Map*** *7 A2*

Part of the Marriott chain, this hotel has a lovely location just off Via Toledo – close to the historical sights, shops, restaurants and port. Bedrooms and suites display an understated elegance and many offer fine views. Breakfast is served in the panoramic roof restaurant. Piano bar and cocktail bar. **www.mediterraneonapoli.com**

SPACCANAPOLI Starhotel Terminus ⇅ 🍴 ▤ P €€€

Piazza Garibaldi 91, 80142 ***Tel*** *081 779 31 11* ***Fax*** *081 20 66 89* ***Rooms*** *145* ***Map*** *4 E4*

Moments from the central railway station at Piazza Garibaldi, this large hotel caters mainly for the business market and offers facilities such as Wi-Fi throughout. Bedrooms are stylish and comfortable and there is a charming roof terrace and bar. Executive rooms are designed with business guests in mind. **www.starhotels.it**

SPACCANAPOLI Suite Esedra ⇅ ▤ P ✿ €€€

Via A Cantani 12, off Corso Umberto I, 80133 ***Tel*** *081 553 70 87* ***Fax*** *081 28 74 51* ***Rooms*** *17* ***Map*** *10 F3*

Set back off Corso Umberto on its own little square, Suite Esedra is conveniently located midway between the historic centre and the main railway station. Each of its attractive rooms has a quirkily different astrological theme. The mini-penthouse suite has a tiny hot tub on a private terrace with a view. **www.sea-hotels.com**

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Alloggio dei Vassali ▤ P €€

Via Donnalbina 56, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 551 51 18* ***Fax*** *081 551 51 18* ***Rooms*** *5* ***Map*** *9 B5*

This appealing bed and breakfast is on the second floor of Palazzo Donnalbina, which dates from the 18th century. Wooden beams, stucco work and antique furniture are among its smart features. All rooms have private bathrooms, DVD players and computers with Internet access. Next to the hotel there is a day spa. **www.bandbnapoli.it**

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Donna Regina ⇅ ▤ P €€

Via Luigi Settembrini 80, 80139 ***Tel*** *081 44 67 99* ***Fax*** *339 781 92 25* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Map*** *10 D1*

Formerly the mother superior's quarters in the 14th-century Donna Regina monastery, this lovely bed and breakfast overlooks two churches. It is filled with both heirlooms and modern art (the owner is a painter). Bedrooms are all en suite and utterly charming. Dinner is available on request. **www.discovernaples.net/donnaregina.htm**

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Hotel des Artistes ⇅ ▤ €€

Via Duomo 61, 80138 ***Tel*** *081 44 61 55* ***Fax*** *081 211 04 03* ***Rooms*** *9* ***Map*** *3 C4, 10 D1*

Close to the Duomo, the ferry port and the main railway station is this welcoming, old-fashioned place decked out with antique furniture and chandeliers. Bedrooms are large and decorated in warm, comforting colours; they face onto either the street or the inner courtyard. All have modern bathrooms. **www.hoteldesartistesnaples.it**

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Neapolis ⇅ 🍴 ▤ P €€

Via F Del Giudice 13 (Via Tribunali), 81038 ***Tel*** *081 442 08 15* ***Fax*** *081 442 08 19* ***Rooms*** *19* ***Map*** *3 B5, 9 C3*

Beside the church of the Pietrasanta, on the ancient Decumano Maggiore, this third-floor hotel is within easy striking distance of all the major sights. It is above a good trattoria that has a lovely patio – great for summer dinners alfresco. Internet access is available in the smart, spacious bedrooms. **www.hotelneapolis.com**

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Palazzo Doria D'Angri 🍴 €€

Piazza VII Settembre 28, 81038 ***Tel*** *081 790 10 00* ***Rooms*** *11* ***Map*** *3 A5, 9 B4*

Garibaldi declared Italy's unification from the balcony of this beautiful palace, designed by Vanvitelli, the architect behind the Royal Palace of Caserta. The location is ideal, close to Piazza Dante and Via Toledo. While public rooms have exquisite frescoes by Fidele Fischetti, bedrooms are much simpler. **www.albergosansevero.it**

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Costantinopoli 104 ≋ ▤ P ✿ €€€€

Via S Maria di Costantinopoli 104, 80138 ***Tel*** *081 557 10 35* ***Fax*** *081 557 10 51* ***Rooms*** *13* ***Map*** *9 B2, 3 B4*

This Liberty (Art-Nouveau) villa has beautiful stained glass, a courtyard and a garden with palm trees, a sun terrace and a small pool. It is an oasis from the chaos beyond, located in the historic centre just five minutes from the Archaeological Museum, on a street of antiquarian shops and booksellers. **www.costantinopoli104.it**

CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI Casa Toto B&B ⇅ ▨ ▤ €

Via Antonio de Curtis 1b, 80137 ***Tel*** *081 45 00 71* ***Fax*** *333 588 61 14* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Map*** *10 D1*

This friendly bed and breakfast is close to the end of Via Duomo, on the street where Neapolitan comedy legend Totò *(see p37)* was born and lived: his house-museum is nearby. Every room is en suite and has a corner kitchen and guests can relax in the charming courtyard. Breakfast is served on geranium-filled balconies. **www.bnbnapoli.com**

VOMERO Hotel Cimarosa ⇅ ▤ ✿ €€

Via Cimarosa 29, 80127 ***Tel*** *081 556 70 44* ***Fax*** *081 578 28 52* ***Rooms*** *19* ***Map*** *2 D5*

A step away from the funicular station at Piazza Fuga, from which you can ride down to Via Toledo, this hotel occupies the top floor of a genteel *palazzo*. It has recently been upgraded from a *pensione* to a hotel and some bedrooms are en suite. Rooms are immaculate, with views over the bay towards Capri. **www.hotelcimarosa.it**

VOMERO San Francesco al Monte ⇅ 🍴 ≋ ▤ P ✿ €€€€

Corso Vittorio Emanuele 328, 80135 ***Tel*** *081 423 91 11* ***Fax*** *081 251 24 85* ***Rooms*** *31* ***Map*** *5 B1*

Once a Francescan monastery, this hotel has a spectacular roof terrace and pool perched high on Vomero hill, giving views over Naples, Vesuvius and the sea. Each of the rooms – former monks' cells – is beautifully and individually furnished. Bathrooms are luxurious. There is a terrace restaurant in summer. **www.hotelsanfrancesco.it**

VOMERO Parker's €€€€€

Corso Vittorio Emanuele 133, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 761 24 74* ***Fax*** *081 66 35 27* ***Rooms*** *83* ***Map*** *5 C1*

Built by an English marine biologist over a century ago, this imposing pile has an air of hushed luxury. Bedrooms are large and the public rooms are decorated with Neo-Classical furniture and paintings. A beautiful view of the Bay of Naples can be had from the panoramic bar and restaurant. There is also a spa/gym. **www.grandhotelparkers.com**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Le Fontane al Mare €

Via N Tommaseo 144, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 764 38 11* ***Fax*** *081 764 34 70* ***Rooms*** *21* ***Map*** *6 F3*

This *pensione*, located on the upper floor of a building on the Santa Lucia seafront, shares the views of nearby five-star hotels, but costs a fraction of the price. Rooms are charming and very clean, but not all are en suite; those without bathrooms have the sea views. Every room has a washbasin. Popular, so it is wise to book ahead.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Ausonia €€

Via F Caracciolo 11, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 68 22 78* ***Fax*** *081 66 45 36* ***Rooms*** *20* ***Map*** *5 B3*

The Ausonia occupies a house on the seafront, just steps away from the harbour of Mergellina. A lovely family-owned hotel, it offers nautically-themed rooms and is, appropriately, run like a tight ship. Views are of an internal courtyard. Staff go out of their way to be helpful. **www.hotelausonianapoli.com**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Cappella Vecchia €€

Via Santa Maria a Cappella Vecchia 11, 81021 ***Tel*** *081 240 51 17* ***Rooms*** *6* ***Map*** *6 F2*

This small guesthouse is in a charming area, on a tiny street off Piazza dei Martiri in Chiaia. Convenient for exploring the city, it is near the Piazza Vittoria bus terminus, the Piazza Amedeo metro station and plenty of shops. The bedrooms are modern and cheerful, and the owners are very helpful. **www.cappellavecchia11.it**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Pinto Storey €€

Via G Martucci 72, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 68 12 60* ***Fax*** *081 66 75 36* ***Rooms*** *16* ***Map*** *6 D1*

A *pensione* in an elegant part of town, the Pinto Storey is within easy walking distance of the seafront, opposite the metro and near the funicular to Vomero. On the fourth floor of a Liberty (Art-Nouveau) villa. The pretty lobby is filled with antiques, while the bedrooms have more modern fittings. No reception at night. **www.pintostorey.it**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Rex €€

Via Palepoli 12, 80132 ***Tel*** *081 764 93 89* ***Fax*** *081 764 92 27* ***Rooms*** *36* ***Map*** *7 A4*

One street back from the seafront, this hotel is well located and offers reasonable rates. While facilities are minimal, bedrooms are large and comfortable – ideal for families. Some have little balconies with pleasant views. Breakfast is served in your room. Rooms can be a little noisy as the windows are not soundproofed. **www.hotel-rex.it**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Terrazza Pignatelli B&B €€€

Via Ascensione 8, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 40 83 51* ***Fax*** *333 665 01 65* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Map*** *6 D2*

A delightful spot, away from the crowds of the historic centre, with a little terrace where you can enjoy breakfast and plan your day. Near the Lungomare (seafront) and the Villa Communale park, it is a pleasant stroll to the shops and the area's sights. Rooms are stylishly decorated in warm colours and with antiques. **www.terrazzapignatelli.com**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Palazzo Turchini €€€€

Via Medina, 80133 ***Tel*** *081 551 06 06* ***Fax*** *081 552 14 73* ***Rooms*** *27* ***Map*** *7 B2*

A venerable institution, this former royal orphanage and music conservatory dates from the 1700s. Facing the Fountain of Neptune and beside the parish church, La Incoronotella, it boasts a roof terrace and a winter garden. Bedrooms have parquet floors and elegant furnishings; some have private terraces. **www.palazzoturchini.it**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Royal Continental €€€€

Via Partenope 38-44, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 245 20 68* ***Fax*** *081 764 57 07* ***Rooms*** *403* ***Map*** *7 A4*

The only hotel on Santa Lucia harbour with a roof-top pool and spa: its 1950s exterior belies its stylish interior. Bedrooms and the restaurant have fine views over Castel dell'Ovo. All bedrooms are smart, but modernists will love the Gio Ponti floor with its 24 rooms conceived by the design pioneer. **www.hotelroyal.it**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Santa Lucia €€€€

Via Partenope 46, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 764 06 66* ***Fax*** *081 764 85 80* ***Rooms*** *107* ***Map*** *7 A4*

Directly facing the harbour of the same name, the Santa Lucia is one of Naples' historic seafront hotels. Built over a century ago, it has elegant Neo-Classical furnishings. Bedrooms are airy, stylish and filled with antiques; the nicest are a good size and have wonderful sea views. Many of the bathrooms have whirlpool baths. **www.santalucia.it**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Excelsior €€€€€

Via Partenope 48, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 764 01 11* ***Fax*** *081 764 97 43* ***Rooms*** *136* ***Map*** *7 A4*

Easily the best located of the cluster of luxury hotels along Santa Lucia, the Excelsior has front and side views of Vesuvius and Castel dell'Ovo. The roof-top terrace is disarmingly beautiful and the restaurant is a real treat, serving excellent food. Comfortable bedrooms and sumptuous decor throughout. Helpful staff. **www.excelsior.it**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Miramare €€€€€

Via N Sauro 23, Via Partenope, 80132 ***Tel*** *081 764 75 89* ***Fax*** *081 764 07 75* ***Rooms*** *31* ***Map*** *7 B4*

This lovely Art-Nouveau hotel, standing on the seafront along from Santa Lucia towards the port, is crammed with antiques and has a charming proprietor. There is a beautiful terrace with fine views towards Vesuvius. Bedrooms vary, but all are soundproofed. It pays to upgrade to a room with a sea view. **www.hotelmiramare.com**

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Vesuvio €€€€€

Via Partenope 45, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 764 00 44* ***Fax*** *081 764 44 83* ***Rooms*** *171* ***Map*** *7 A4*

Arguably one of Naples' most luxurious hotels, Vesuvio is found in Santa Lucia. The penthouse suite is famously spectacular, the choice of visiting royalty, politicians and footballers. All bedrooms are sumptuous, however, and full of antiques. Many have a terrace or balcony. Other facilities include a spa, gym and roof-top restaurant. **www.vesuvio.it**

POSILLIPO Relais Posillipo €€

Via Posillipo 69, 80123 ***Tel*** *081 248 31 93* ***Fax*** *081 57 56 22* ***Rooms*** *11* ***Map*** *5 A4*

This glass-walled boutique hotel is set high on Posillipo's prestigious hill, with spectacular views. Spacious public and guest rooms are decorated to a blue-and-white scheme; some bedrooms have Jacuzzis and terraces. It is an easy bus ride to the centre and Vomero, while the Parco Virgiliano and Marechiaro are nearby. **www.relaisposillipo.com**

POSILLIPO Hotel Paradiso €€€€

Via Catullo 11, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 247 51 11* ***Fax*** *081 761 34 49* ***Rooms*** *74* ***Map*** *5 A4*

Part of the Best Western chain, this hotel has gorgeous views across the bay and a roof-top bar and restaurant. Rooms are spacious and elegant, with parquet floors. A little isolated for those without their own transport, although it is only a short walk to a funicular, which takes you down to Mergellina port. **www.hotelparadisonapoli.it**

POMPEII & THE AMALFI COAST

AMALFI La Conchiglia €€

Via Matteoti 5, 84011 ***Tel/Fax*** *089 87 18 56* ***Rooms*** *11* ***Road Map*** *D4*

On the far side of Amalfi, near the sea, this small hotel has large and airy rooms, some with private terraces and sea views. La Conchiglia has a well-known restaurant that opens in summer, offering excellent home cooking. A warm welcome awaits guests, who can also take advantage of a private beach. Excellent value for money.

AMALFI Hotel Amalfi €€

Via dei Pastei 3, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 24 40* ***Fax*** *089 87 22 50* ***Rooms*** *40* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Tucked away in a quiet spot in old Amalfi, this family-run hotel occupies a former pasta factory. From the lovely terrace, there are views of the Duomo across the roof tops. A patio and a restaurant are also available for guests. Ask ahead for a room with a geranium-decked balcony. Bedrooms are large and comfortable. **www.hamalfi.it**

AMALFI Hotel Antica Reppublica €€

Vico dei Pastai 2, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 873 63 10* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Recently renovated, this small hotel has a roof terrace where breakfast is served. Overlooking the main square, it is also close to the seafront. Rooms are cheerful, with terracotta floor tiles and pastel coloured walls with stencilling. Junior suites have whirlpool baths and four-poster beds. Friendly owners. **www.anticareppublica.it**

AMALFI Hotel Lidomare €€

Largo Duchi Piccolomini 9, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 13 32* ***Fax*** *089 87 13 94* ***Rooms*** *15* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A stylish, old-fashioned and extremely comfortable family-run hotel in the heart of Amalfi. Rooms are large and quiet with majolica-tiled floors, heavy old furniture and modern bathrooms. Some have private balconies with sea views. The entrance is tucked away upstairs, down an alley opposite the Duomo. **www.lidomare.it**

AMALFI Luna Convento €€€€

Via P Comite 33, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 10 02* ***Fax*** *089 87 13 33* ***Rooms*** *45* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A beautiful convent building, dating from 1222, houses this hotel on the coastal road leaving Amalfi. A romantic Moresco cloister and a lovely pool and sun terrace built around a Saracen look-out tower are among its charms. Bedrooms, originally monastic cells, are individually styled and there are two suites. **www.lunahotel.it**

AMALFI Miramalfi €€€€

Via Quasimodo 3, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 15 88* ***Fax*** *089 87 12 87* ***Rooms*** *49* ***Road Map*** *D4*

This getaway boasts a magical setting just outside Amalfi, perched on the cliff side above a sea-water pool and a beach reached by a lift. The facilities are modern, though the decor is a little dated. Each bedroom has its own terrace and is spacious, light and airy. A panoramic terrace restaurant completes the picture. **www.miramalfi.it**

AMALFI Santa Caterina €€€€€

SS Costiera Amalfitana 9, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 10 12* ***Fax*** *089 87 13 51* ***Rooms*** *70* ***Road Map*** *D4*

In the family since 1880, this luxury hotel is one of the Amalfi Coast's finest. Poised on a promontory high over Amalfi, it has extensive gardens and terracing. Bedrooms and suites are lavish, with antiques, majolica tiles and balconies. Facilities include a spa, a private lido and an excellent restaurant. **www.hotelsantacaterina.it**

BAIA Agriturismo Il Casolare €

Via Selvatica 12, Contrada Coste dei Fondi di Baia, Bacoli, 80070 ***Tel*** *081 523 51 93* ***Rooms*** *4* ***Road Map*** *B3*

This deservedly popular *agriturismo* provides delicious food and rustic accommodation. It is set amid lush vegetation that thrives in the fertile soils of a 10,000-year-old extinct volcano. The owner, will collect guests from Lucrino railway station. The shared kitchenette is ideal for families. Wonderful views and a sun terrace. **www.datobia.it**

CAPRI Agriturismo Maruzella €€

Via Lo Funno 15, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 27 68* ***Fax*** *081 837 27 68* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

At Capri's first *agriturismo* guests are surrounded by orchards, vegetable gardens, vines and farm animals. With just three rooms, those who stay here feel very much part of the family. Dining is at a communal table and there is also a terrace. Bedrooms are comfortable. The hosts organize gastronomic evenings and boat trips.

CAPRI La Prora €€

Via Castello 6, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 02 81* ***Fax*** *081 837 02 81* ***Rooms*** *8* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

A brief stroll from the Piazzetta, up the steps past the church, this lovely old-style place is run by three sisters. Dating from the 1800s, the hotel was built by a retired naval officer in a nautical style (La Prora means prow). Bedrooms are cool and simple; some have private patios. Charge for air conditioning. **www.albergolaprora.it**

CAPRI La Reginella €€

Via Matermania 36, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 05 00* ***Fax*** *081 837 05 00* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Up in the hills outside Capri Town, overlooking Marina Piccola, La Reginella offers spectacular views over the bay, the Faraglioni islands and Monte Solaro. This family-run hotel has an attractive sitting room, terrace and garden. The restaurant upstairs is air conditioned in the summer. Bedrooms offer old-fashioned comfort. **www.hotellareginella.it**

CAPRI Villa Krupp €€

Via G Matteoti, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 03 62* ***Fax*** *081 837 64 89* ***Rooms*** *12* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Built by German industrialist Friedrick Krupp, the villa was once home to Maxim Gorky and a notorious former guest was Lenin. Incredible views are to be had from the terraces, which face the Faraglioni islands and the Roman gardens of Augustus (donated to Capri by Krupp). Meals are served on the terrace. Ask for a room with a sea view.

CAPRI Villa Mimosa B&B €€

Via Nuova del Faro 48a, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 17 52* ***Fax*** *081 837 17 52* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Not far from the centre of Anacapri, in a lovely spot with sea views, this bed and breakfast has cool, elegant rooms with delightful individual furnishings. Sunny flower-filled terraces adjoin each room. Only a short stroll away from the bus terminal. Friendly hosts make for an intimate, relaxing break. **www.mimosacapri.com**

CAPRI Biancamaria €€€

Via G Orlandi, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 10 00* ***Fax*** *081 837 20 60* ***Rooms*** *25* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Right in the heart of Anacapri, this small family hotel is convenient for exploring the whole island. The decor of the cool, airy rooms is traditional and they are spotless and comfortable. Small patios give views to Monte Solaro or the roadside. Rooms at the back of the hotel are quieter. Charge for air conditioning. **www.hotelbiancamaria.com**

CAPRI Il Mulino €€€

Via La Fabbrica 9, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 838 20 84* ***Fax*** *081 838 21 32* ***Rooms*** *6* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Set in lower Anacapri, down towards the Blue Grotto, is the lovely Il Mulino. It is a 15-minute walk to town or you can take a bus. This former farm has gardens and terraces amid olive groves, citrus trees and tumbling geraniums. Rooms are comfortable, with modern facilities, and each has a terrace. Delicious breakfasts. **www.mulino-capri.it**

CAPRI San Michele €€€

Via G Orlandi 1, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 1427* ***Fax*** *081 837 1420* ***Rooms*** *60* ***Road Map*** *C5*

This delightful rose-coloured villa in central Anacapri is finished in Neo-Classical style and has a timeless family feel. There is a tempting pool and a garden affording wonderful views. Some bedrooms have terraces or balconies with views. Not all have air conditioning. The restaurant terrace is impressive. **www.sanmichele-capri.com**

CAPRI Weber Ambassador €€€

Via Marina Piccola, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 01 41* ***Fax*** *081 837 88 66* ***Rooms*** *44* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Perched above Marina Piccola, Capri's most spectacular beach, with fine views over the Faraglioni islands, this yellow-painted hotel has flower-filled terraces shaded by blue canopies. There is a roof garden and a lovely terrace for breakfast (expensive, but generous). Sea-view rooms and suites cost more. **www.hotelweber.com**

CAPRI Gatto Bianco €€€€

Via V Emanuele 32, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 02 03* ***Fax*** *081 837 80 60* ***Rooms*** *41* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Very close to the Piazzetta, this hotel boasts elegant public rooms, charming service and pretty gardens. Furnished with antiques, the bedrooms are cool and spacious; some offer balconies or terraces. A white cat was found during the hotel's construction, hence the name. Beauty treatments available. **www.gattobianco-capri.com**

CAPRI La Minerva €€€€

Via Occhio Marino 8, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 70 67* ***Fax*** *081 837 52 21* ***Rooms*** *19* ***Road Map*** *C5*

This pretty five-storey hotel offers flower-filled terraces, sea views and attractive architectural details. Superior rooms have terraces; deluxe rooms have whirlpool baths and private sea-facing terraces. La Minerva is located in a quiet, picturesque spot not far from the centre of Capri Town. **www.laminervacapri.com**

CAPRI Capri Palace Hotel & Spa €€€€€

Via Capodimonte 2b, Anacapri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 978 01 11* ***Fax*** *081 837 31 91* ***Rooms*** *93* ***Road Map*** *C5*

One of Capri's most beautiful hotels, located in quiet Anacapri. Bedrooms, some with balconies, overlook Monte Solare or the sea. Suites have private terraces and pools. Lovely main pool; also a spa and gym. Hotel boats for excursions. Fine *enoteca* (wine bar) and an award-winning restaurant, L'Olivo *(see p197)*. **www.capri-palace.com**

CAPRI Punta Tragara €€€€€

Via Tragara 57, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 08 44* ***Fax*** *081 837 77 90* ***Rooms*** *47* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

In a wonderful quiet position facing the Faraglioni islands, this red-hued hotel combines luxury and design in harmony with nature. Its architect was Le Corbusier and bedrooms are serene, with antiques, art and amazing views. There's a beautiful pool and candle-lit dining is on offer in the renowned restaurant. **www.hoteltragara.com**

CAPRI Villa Brunella €€€€€

Via Tragara, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 01 22* ***Fax*** *081 837 04 30* ***Rooms*** *18* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

This elegant, family-owned hotel stands in lush gardens, with a pool overlooking the Faraglioni islands. Bedrooms and suites are decorated in cool, mellow tones, accentuating the space and light. Suites have sitting rooms and terraces. The terrace restaurant is charming and the sun terrace by the pool has magical views. **www.villabrunella.it**

CAPRI Villa Le Scale €€€€€

Via Capodimonte 64, Capri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 838 2190* ***Fax*** *081 838 2796* ***Rooms*** *8* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

Perfect for those seeking total hush and relaxation, this award-winning boutique hotel occupies a luxurious and historic private home built by a local baron in the 1800s. The gardens and pool create an enchanted setting outside while a collection of art and antiques adorns the interior. **www.villalescale.com**

CETARA Hotel Cetus €€€

SS Costiera Amalfitana, Cetara, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 26 13 88* ***Fax*** *089 26 13 88* ***Rooms*** *40* ***Road Map*** *E4*

A fine hotel on the Amalfi Coast road, Cetus has a spectacular setting jutting out from a cliff top and boasts dazzling views through its glass walls. All bedrooms have sea views, as do the restaurant terrace and bar. There is a private beach, reached by a lift. The hotel is close to the fishing town of Cetara *(see p161)*. **www.hotelcetus.com**

CUMAE (CUMA) Villa Giulia €€

Via Cuma Licola 178, 80078 ***Tel*** *081 854 01 63* ***Fax*** *081 804 43 56* ***Rooms*** *6* ***Road Map*** *B3*

Just 1 km (0.5 miles) from the sea and only 20 km (12 miles) from the centre of Naples, this beautiful farmhouse is owned by champion breeders of Siberian huskies. Both self-catering and bed and breakfast are available. Terraces overlook the pool and gardens, with views over Ischia and Cumae. Cookery courses available. **www.villagiulia.info**

FURORE Hostaria di Bacco €

Via G B Lama 9, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 83 80 60* ***Rooms*** *12* ***Road Map*** *D4*

This 19th-century villa, now a taverna with rooms, borders an olive grove, vineyard and terrace. The individually named bedrooms are simple and whitewashed, with terracotta floors and balconies. Suites have huge glass windows. The excellent restaurant offers its own brand of white wine. **www.baccofurore.it**

FURORE Furore Inn Resort €€€€€

Via dell'Amore 1, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 830 47 11* ***Fax*** *089 830 47 77* ***Rooms*** *22* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Set on Italy's only fjord, in the lovely village of Furore on the Amalfi coast. Small, luxurious and modern, all rooms have sea views and whirlpool baths; deluxe rooms and suites are especially grand. Excellent restaurant, three pools and a health spa. Boat excursions and cookery lessons are available as is a regular shuttle bus to Amalfi. **www.furoreinn.it**

ISCHIA Il Vitigno B&B €

Via Bocca 31, Ischia Porto, 80075 ***Tel*** *081 99 83 07* ***Fax*** *081 99 83 07* ***Rooms*** *13* ***Road Map*** *B4*

This lovely *agriturismo* includes a large vineyard and an estate where you can walk and enjoy nature. Rooms are within the farmhouse and two outhouses – the decor is rustic and all are en suite. Meals are relaxed communal affairs with guests enjoying the farm produce and the local wine. **www.agriturismoilvitigno.it**

ISCHIA Casa Conchiglia €€

Via Chiaia delle Rose 1, Sant'Angelo, 80070 ***Tel*** *081 99 92 70* ***Fax*** *081 99 92 70* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *A4*

In the lovely town of Sant'Angelo, this little hotel has an old-fashioned appeal. Right in the thick of things, with the beach just steps away, this has to be one of Ischia's most beautiful spots – perfect for people-watching and gazing at the sea. The hotel also has a superb fish restaurant. **www.conchigliahotel.it**

ISCHIA Hotel Il Monastero €€

Via Castello Aragonese 3, Ischia Ponte, 80077 ***Tel*** *081 99 24 35* ***Rooms*** *22* ***Road Map*** *B4*

One of the most distinguished addresses on the island belongs to this hotel as it occupies a former convent within Castello Aragonese. In recent years it has been refurbished by the art collector owners. The rooms (former cells), are cheerfully decorated and some have terraces. The views are breathtaking. **www.albergoilmonastero.it**

ISCHIA La Villarosa €€

Via G Gigante 5, Ischia Porto, 80077 ***Tel*** *081 99 13 16* ***Fax*** *081 99 24 25* ***Rooms*** *37* ***Road Map*** *B4*

This family-run hotel stands in a verdant garden with a thermal pool, a short walk from the beach and from Ischia Porto. Public rooms are grand and furnished with antiques; bedrooms are simpler. The terraces are perfect for relaxing. The hotel restaurant is highly recommended; in high season full board is required. **www.lavillarosa.it**

ISCHIA Hotel della Baia €€€

Via S Montano, Baia di S Montano, Lacco Ameno, 80076 ***Tel*** *081 98 63 98* ***Rooms*** *20* ***Road Map*** *A4*

This comfortable hotel is ideally placed for the beach at San Montano. It also neighbours the breathtaking gardens of Negombo, established by an Italian nobleman. The gardens contain a thermal spa, to which the hotel's guests receive free entry. The hotel has a panoramic terrace, a restaurant and five suites with gardens. **www.negombo.it**

ISCHIA Park Hotel Miramare €€€€

Via Com Maddalena 29, Sant'Angelo, 80070 ***Tel*** *081 99 92 19* ***Fax*** *081 88 83 25* ***Rooms*** *50* ***Road Map*** *A4*

Overlooking Maronti Bay, one of Ischia's most beautiful, is this elegant beach hotel. It has an excellent spa just a short walk from the main building. Rooms have sea views; some have terraces or balconies. Two suites are set in the gardens. Sant'Angelo town is particularly picturesque and favoured by Italians. **www.hotelmiramare.it**

ISCHIA Grand Albergo Mezza Torre €€€€€

Via Mezzatorre 23, San Montano, Forio d'Ischia, 80076 ***Tel*** *081 98 61 11* ***Rooms*** *59* ***Road Map*** *A4*

A luxury spa hotel set in a pine forest, on a bluff high above the sea between Forio and Lacco Ameno. All rooms have balconies: comfort rooms have sea views while others overlook the park. Superior rooms and suites are sumptuous; some are within a romantic old Saracen tower. Beautiful pools, beach, restaurant and spa. **www.mezzatorre.it**

ISCHIA Miramare e Castello €€€€€

Via Pontano 5, Ischia Porto, 80077 ***Tel*** *081 98 13 55* ***Fax*** *081 98 45 72* ***Rooms*** *43* ***Road Map*** *B4*

In a beautiful spot between Ischia Porto and Ischia Ponte, with views of Castello Aragonese and the big blue sea beyond, this lovely family-run hotel dates from the 1950s. Bedrooms are elegantly furnished; prices increase with comfort and for views. Breakfast is served on the exquisite roof terrace. **www.miramareecastello.it**

ISCHIA Regina Isabella e Royal Sporting €€€€€

Piazza S Restuita, Lacco Ameno, 80076 ***Tel*** *081 99 43 22* ***Fax*** *081 90 01 90* ***Rooms*** *132* ***Road Map*** *A4*

Built in the 1950s, this is probably Ischia's most luxurious hotel – the choice of Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton during filming of Cleopatra. The spa, certainly, is the island's most advanced. Decor is ultra stylish: bedrooms have majolica tiles, antiques and contemporary textiles and most have private terraces or balconies. **www.reginaisabella.it**

MAIORI Casa Raffaele €€

Via Casa Mannini 10, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 35 47* ***Fax*** *089 854 18 65* ***Rooms*** *9* ***Road Map*** *D4*

This frescoed house was built and furnished by Raffaele Conforti, a 19th-century lemon merchant. Peaceful and elegant, it is now open as a small hotel in the heart of Maiori. Antique furniture adds to the sense of stepping back in time. The suite has a whirlpool bath under a frescoed ceiling. Private beach. **www.casaraffaeleconforti.it**

MASSA LUBRENSE Piccolo Paradiso €

Piazza Madonna della Lobra 5, 80061 ***Tel*** *081 878 92 40* ***Fax*** *081 808 90 56* ***Rooms*** *54* ***Map*** *C4*

Set amid citrus trees near the old parish church, close to the centre of Massa Lubrense, this hotel has a pool and fine views. A quiet, comfortable place, it is a pleasant stroll away from the Marina di Lobra below, where you can watch the fishermen at work and sample their catch. Regular buses run to Sorrento. **www.piccolo-paradiso.com**

MASSA LUBRENSE La Certosa €€

Fraz Marina del Cantone, 80061 ***Tel*** *081 808 12 09* ***Fax*** *081 808 12 45* ***Rooms*** *17* ***Map*** *C4*

In a lovely spot, right on the beach in the beautiful Baia di Nerano, where Ulysses was bewitched by the Sirens. The hotel partly occupies a 14th-century convent with medieval vaulting and architectural detail carried through into its modern extension. Rooms are simple, colourful and comfortable. Terrace restaurant serving fish. **www.hotelcertosa.com**

MASSA LUBRENSE Locanda del Capitano €€€

Piazza delle Sirene, Fraz Marina del Cantone, 80061 ***Tel*** *081 808 10 28* ***Rooms*** *12* ***Road Map*** *C4*

Not just a wonderful fish restaurant, but also a small inn overlooking the enchanting bay of Marina del Cantone. The food and wine share the billing here alongside the extraordinary view. The hotel is a pretty white building right on the beach. The stylish bedrooms share the views. Breakfasts are delicious. **www.tavernadelcapitano.it**

PAESTUM Hotel Paistos €

Via Laura Mare 39, Capaccio, 84040 ***Tel*** *0828 85 16 83* ***Fax*** *0828 85 16 61* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *F5*

This small and comfortable modern hotel with surrounding garden, is not far from the beach at Capaccio and around 3 km (2 miles) from the temples of Paestum. It is a fine place for a short stay. Bedrooms are simple and most have balconies. There is a good restaurant, with summer dining alfresco on the terrace. **www.paestum.com/paistos**

PAESTUM Agriturismo Seliano €€

Via Seliano, Capaccio Scalo, 84063 ***Tel*** *0828 72 45 44* ***Fax*** *0828 72 45 44* ***Rooms*** *14* ***Road Map*** *F5*

Run by the Bellelli family, whose forefathers were famously painted by Edgar Degas, this *agriturismo* is a short drive off the main road between Capaccio Scalo and Paestum. Rooms are in the main house or estate cottages. Pretty gardens, a pool and delicious food. Staying on the buffalo farm is also an option. **www.agriturismoseliano.it**

POMPEII Hotel Amleto €

Via B Longo 4, 80045 ***Tel*** *081 863 10 04* ***Fax*** *081 863 55 85* ***Rooms*** *26* ***Road Map*** *D3*

Family-run, this is a comfortable modern hotel, with an elegant decor and well-furnished bedrooms. In the heart of new Pompeii, it is convenient for the Circumvesuviana train between Naples and Sorrento and a short walk to the ruins. The roof terrace is very pleasant. Lovely Pompeiian-style frescoes adorn the public areas. **www.hotelamleto.it**

POMPEII Hotel dei Misteri €

Villa dei Misteri 11, 80045 ***Tel*** *081 861 35 93* ***Fax*** *081 862 29 83* ***Rooms*** *40* ***Road Map*** *D3*

A fine retreat after a dusty day touring Pompeii's ruins or hiking up Vesuvius, this hotel is located close to the Circumvesuviana train and Pompeii's Villa dei Misteri entrance. Motel-style rooms are available near the cooling pool, or you can choose to stay in the main building. Not all rooms have air conditioning. **www.villadeimisteri.it**

POSITANO Pensione Maria Luisa €

Via Fornillo 42, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 875 20 23* ***Fax*** *089 81 20 49* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Positano's oldest hotel is a delightfully simple place at Fornillo beach. Unlike luxurious Positano, it has minimal facilities, though some rooms have private terraces. Fridges are provided. Prime views can be savoured from the breakfast terrace. The owner keeps several cats on the premises. **www.pensionemarialuisa.com**

POSITANO Albergo Casa Albertina €€€

Via della Tavolozza 3, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 51 43* ***Fax*** *089 81 15 40* ***Rooms*** *21* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Above the beach, this lovely hotel, once the haven of Italian playwright Luigi Pirandello, has old wooden doors and airy bedrooms with colourful tiled floors and antiques. Some rooms have whirlpool baths. Overhanging flower-filled terraces provide guests with lovely views. The restaurant is excellent. **www.casalbertina.com**

POSITANO Hotel California €€€

Via Cristofero Colombo 14, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 53 82* ***Fax*** *089 81 21 54* ***Rooms*** *15* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A delightful family hotel in the Palazzo Bruno, a noble residence with a modern annexe. The spacious terrace affords wonderful views. Some of the old bedrooms have 18th-century frescoes; the new ones have whirlpool baths. All have balconies and sea views. There is a bus stop nearby. **www.hotelcaliforniapositano.com**

POSITANO Villa La Tartana €€€

Via Vicolo Vito Savino 6/8, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 81 21 93* ***Fax*** *089 812 20 12* ***Rooms*** *8* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A good value, popular bed and breakfast. Family-run, it is a climb uphill from Piazza Molino, where there is a public car park and a bus stop. The house is on four levels and all rooms have balconies and views. Breakfast is served in a lovely dining room. Porter service. Reasonably close to the beach. **www.villalatartana.it**

POSITANO Poseidon €€€€

Viale Pasitea 148, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 81 11 11* ***Fax*** *089 87 58 33* ***Rooms*** *52* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A beautiful family-run villa immersed in lush vegetation. All rooms have private terraces, with views over the bay or the garden. Quiet and intimate, the hotel has a renowned spa and an excellent restaurant in a romantic setting. Bedrooms are large and stylish, with tiled floors and antique furniture. **www.hotelposeidonpositano.it**

POSITANO Palazzo Murat €€€€€

Via dei Mulini 23, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 51 77* ***Fax*** *089 81 14 19* ***Rooms*** *30* ***Road Map*** *D4*

The genteel Palazzo Murat was once the summer residence of Napoleon's brother-in-law. It is set around an enchanting courtyard with a fine restaurant. Bedrooms in the 18th-century wing come complete with stucco, wooden beams and frescoes. Those in the elegant modern annexe have air conditioning. **www.palazzomurat.it**

POSITANO San Pietro €€€€€

Via Laurito 2, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 54 55* ***Fax*** *089 81 14 49* ***Rooms*** *60* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Far out of town, this luxurious hideaway in an extraordinary setting is the choice of many celebrities and royals. Built in the 1970s, it nevertheless has a magnificent decor, with Vietri majolica, wrought ironwork and antiques. Privacy is key on the sea-facing terraces leading from the bedrooms. Private beach. **www.ilsanpietro.it**

POSITANO Le Sirenuse €€€€€

Via Cristofero Colombo 30, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 50 66* ***Fax*** *089 81 17 98* ***Rooms*** *61* ***Road Map*** *D4*

With its excellent Swiss-trained management team, Le Sirenuse vies with the San Pietro to be Positano's top hotel. Occupying an 18th-century town house, it boasts exquisitely furnished rooms. Guests luxuriate under pergolas, on vine-laden terraces and beside possibly the world's most glamorous pool. Breathtaking views. **www.sirenuse.it**

PRAIANO Hotel Margherita €€

Via Umberto I, 70, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 87 46 28* ***Fax*** *089 87 46 28* ***Rooms*** *28* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A family home converted into a hotel, with slightly old-fashioned decor but lovely views and a peaceful location. Bedrooms are extremely comfortable; it is worth paying extra for one with French windows leading to a private balcony. There is a restaurant and a small pool offering hydromassage. **www.hotelmargherita.info**

PRAIANO Onda Verde €€€€

Via Terra Mare 3, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 87 41 43* ***Fax*** *089 813 10 49* ***Rooms*** *20* ***Road Map*** *D4*

In a quiet town midway between Amalfi and Positano, this family-run hotel has a panoramic terrace with a restaurant. Bedrooms are located within five villas clustered on a cliff top; many have balconies. There is a path down to a small sandy beach, beside which is a private lido. Daily boat excursions. Bus connections. **www.ondaverde.it**

PROCIDA Hotel La Corricella €€

Marina Corricella 88, Corricella, 80079 ***Tel*** *081 896 75 75* ***Fax*** *081 896 75 75* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *B3*

Pastel-coloured houses tumble down to the sea in this picturesque fishing harbour. Part of this scene is the charming pink-and-turquoise Hotel La Corricella, where bedrooms are calm, airy and spacious and the views are picture-postcard perfect. There is a terrace where guests can sit and admire the view. **www.procida.net/lacorricella**

PROCIDA Hotel Crescenzo €€

Via Marina Chiaiolella 33, Chiaiolella, 80079 ***Tel*** *081 896 72 55* ***Fax*** *081 810 12 60* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *B4*

A charming blue-painted hotel with a view over the harbour at Chiaiolella, Crescenzo is also one of the island's finest fish restaurants, so half board is an additional bonus. Rooms are either rear facing and quiet or overlook the harbour. Some have balconies and all are prettily decorated to a blue-and-white nautical theme. **www.hotelcrescenzo.it**

PROCIDA La Casa sul Mare €€€

Via Salita Castello 16, Terra Murata, Corricella, 80079 ***Tel*** *081 896 87 99* ***Rooms*** *10* ***Road Map*** *B3*

High up beside the Terra Murata, this small hotel boasts views over the harbour of Corricella, where *Il Postino* was filmed. It has elegant public areas and a charming sea-facing garden, where breakfast is served. All bedrooms have their own private terraces. A yacht takes guests to the beach at Chiaia every day in summer. **www.lacasasulmare.it**

RAVELLO Da Salvatore €€

Via della Repubblica 2, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 72 27* ***Fax*** *089 85 72 27* ***Rooms*** *6* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Six comfortable rooms are available at this inn, which is well-known for its excellent seafood. Recently refurbished, they share the same fabulous view as the restaurant upstairs. Each room has a beautifully finished en suite bathroom, as well as a private balcony perfect for sitting out and enjoying the wonderful view.

RAVELLO Hotel Graal €€

Via della Repubblica 8, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 72 22* ***Fax*** *089 85 75 51* ***Rooms*** *35* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Far less grand than the other choices in Ravello, this modern hotel is on the main road entering the upper part of town. Views are wonderful and among its facilities are a pool, a lovely sun terrace and a pleasant restaurant. The tasteful decor includes colourfully tiled floors. Some rooms have whirlpool baths and balconies. **www.hotelgraal.it**

RAVELLO Punta Civita B&B €€

Via Civita 4, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 87 22 36* ***Rooms*** *3* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Idyllic views and helpful owners are pluses at this bed and breakfast set amid an olive grove some 2 km (1 mile) from Ravello, on the winding road leading to Amalfi. Bedrooms are cool and airy, with tiled floors, old-fashioned furniture and white bedspreads. Guests can make use of several terraces. Buses pass outside. **www.puntacivita.it**

RAVELLO Hotel Giordano €€€

Via Boccacio 4, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 71 70* ***Fax*** *089 85 70 71* ***Rooms*** *30* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Owned by the local Palumbo family, this pretty hotel has a lovely pool and a central position. Bedrooms are large, airy and whitewashed, with terraces or balconies facing the garden and pool side. A generous breakfast is served out on the terrace. Good parking facilities which is a definite perk in busy Ravello. **www.giordanohotel.it**

RAVELLO Marmorata Best Western €€€

Via SS Amalfitana 163, Marina di Ravello, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 87 77 77* ***Fax*** *089 85 11 89* ***Rooms*** *37* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Located in Marina di Ravello, a tiny bay below Ravello, this converted 15th-century paper mill is in a prime secluded spot. Perfect sea views, a pool and a private beach are part of the package. Bedrooms are stylish. A shuttle bus takes guests up to Ravello daily and there is also a local bus stop outside the hotel. Good restaurant. **www.marmorata.it**

RAVELLO Caruso Belvedere €€€€€

Via S Giovanni del Toro 52, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 88 01* ***Fax*** *089 85 88 06* ***Rooms*** *52* ***Road Map*** *D4*

This wonderful place was recently re-opened by Orient Express, who spent several years refurbishing it. The result is a stylish hotel offering excellent service. Once popular with the Bloomsbury Group, it has sumptuous bedrooms, gardens now restored to their former glory and an exquisite pool. **www.hotelcaruso.com**

RAVELLO Hotel Palumbo €€€€€

Via S Giovanni del Toro 16, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 72 44* ***Fax*** *089 85 81 33* ***Rooms*** *21* ***Road Map*** *D4*

This *palazzo* dating from the 1700s is one of the prettiest hotels in Italy with romantic Moorish architecture in pale pink stonework. Terraces and gardens, alcoves and intimate corners – elegance and relaxation are the bywords here, as well as old-fashioned family hospitality. Every room is individually decorated. **www.hotelpalumbo.it**

RAVELLO Palazzo Sasso €€€€€

Via S Giovanni del Toro 28, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 81 81 81* ***Fax*** *089 85 89 00* ***Rooms*** *38* ***Road Map*** *D4*

This beautiful 12th-century *palazzo*, converted into a hotel in 1880, was a bolt hole for Wagner and countless other artists. Now owned by Virgin, it has become a style powerhouse worthy of its five stars. Most of the rooms have Jacuzzis and the views are amazing. The restaurant is one of the area's best. **www.palazzosasso.com**

RAVELLO Villa Cimbrone €€€€€

Via Santa Chiara 26, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 74 59* ***Fax*** *089 85 77 77* ***Rooms*** *19* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Recently re-opened, this 12th-century villa has world-famous romantic gardens, set in a citrus grove high on a cliff top. Bought by an Englishman in 1904, it became a haunt of the Bloomsbury Group. Bedrooms have spectacular vaulting, frescoes, majolica tiles, fireplaces and antiques. Lovely restaurant and pool. **www.villacimbrone.com**

SALERNO Hotel Plaza €€

Piazza Vittorio Veneto 42, 84123 ***Tel*** *089 22 44 77* ***Fax*** *089 23 73 11* ***Rooms*** *42* ***Road Map*** *E4*

A central hotel, opposite the train station and within easy walking distance of the port, the old quarter and the regular bus service along the Amalfi Coast. Bedrooms are large, modern, clean and comfortable, with a choice of bath or shower. There's a bar and a breakfast room. Secure parking is available nearby. **www.plazasalerno.it**

SORRENTO Hotel Nice €

Corso Italia 257, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 16 50* ***Fax*** *081 878 30 86* ***Rooms*** *12* ***Road Map*** *C4*

Perfectly placed for central Sorrento, and for those using the town as a base to explore the area, this small hotel is a step from the train station. It provides simple, clean and comfortable budget accommodation, following a refurbishment in 2003. As it is on a main street, rooms at the back are quieter. Friendly owners. **hotelnice@tiscali.it**

SORRENTO Agriturismo Marecoccola €€

Via Malacoccola 10, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 533 01 51* ***Fax*** *081 533 09 21* ***Rooms*** *6* ***Road Map*** *C4*

A delightful *agriturismo* outside Sorrento, set in countryside beside a WWF reserve and overlooking Li Galli islands. Delicious food and comfortable rooms, ideal for those wishing to go walking. The suite has a hot tub and opens on to a private terrace. Play area and restaurant. Horse riding available. **www.fattoriamarecoccola.com**

SORRENTO Hotel Mignon Meuble €€

Via Sersale 9, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 807 38 24* ***Fax*** *081 877 43 48* ***Rooms*** *24* ***Road Map*** *C4*

In the historic centre of Sorrento, near the cathedral and the old walls, this charming *pensione* offers spacious rooms with traditional furniture, tiled floors and good bathrooms. Breakfast is served in guests' rooms, some of which have French windows and small balconies. Limited hotel parking. **www.sorrentohotelmignon.com**

SORRENTO La Neffola €€

Via Capo 21, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 13 44* ***Fax*** *081 807 34 50* ***Rooms*** *8* ***Road Map*** *C4*

These charming apartments, within a stone farmhouse standing in lush gardens, are high on a cliff top above the main harbour. They have great views towards Vesuvius. Guests may make use of the lovely pool, terrace and restaurant of the neighbouring camp site. Kitchens are well equipped and there is a friendly bar. **www.neffolaresidence.com**

SORRENTO Il Nido €€

Via Nastro Verde 62, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 27 66* ***Fax*** *081 807 33 04* ***Rooms*** *23* ***Road Map*** *C4*

A pretty hotel some 5 km (3 miles) outside Sorrento, with fine views over the Bay of Naples to Vesuvius. A shuttle bus runs every hour into town; it is also on a local bus route. Bedrooms, in pleasing pastel shades, are large and airy. The family room has a great view. Wonderful home cooking in the restaurant and helpful owners. **www.ilnido.it**

SORRENTO Loreley et Londres €€

Via A Califano 2, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 807 31 87* ***Fax*** *081 532 90 01* ***Rooms*** *23* ***Road Map*** *C4*

This relaxing *pensione* is set in an imposing building in an enviable position and oozes faded grandeur. The lovely terrace, with restaurant, has stunning views. With no airs and graces, it has few mod cons, disarmingly low prices and charming staff. Closed mid-Nov–mid-Mar. **www.sorrentohotelmignon.com**

SORRENTO La Tonnarella €€€

Via Capo 31, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 11 53* ***Fax*** *081 878 21 69* ***Rooms*** *16* ***Road Map*** *C4*

Perched on a cliff, 3 km (2 miles) outside Sorrento's centre, this hotel was the summer residence of an aristocratic family. Inside, there are majolica floor tiles, Moorish vaulting and antique furniture. With wonderful views over the bay, a room with a sea view, balcony or terrace costs more. Good, if tiny, restaurant. Private beach. **www.latonnarella.it**

SORRENTO Parco dei Principi €€€€

Via Rota 1, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 46 44* ***Fax*** *081 878 37 86* ***Rooms*** *177* ***Road Map*** *C4*

A 1960s hotel with a difference, designed by style icon Gio Ponti and with a location that it would be hard to better. The gardens, including a pool and a cliff-top terrace, afford incredible views. The interior is filled with quirky nautical motifs and pebble or shell mosaics. Other facilities include a beach, lido, spa and gym. **www.hotelparcoprincipi.com**

SORRENTO Bellevue Syrene €€€€€

Piazza della Vittoria 5, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 10 24* ***Fax*** *081 878 39 63* ***Rooms*** *73* ***Road Map*** *C4*

A grand hotel in every sense, high on a bluff in Sorrento. Established in 1820 and a perennial favourite of royalty and romantic writers, the Bellevue Syrene is sumptuously decorated with frescoes, vaulting, antiques and fine paintings. Built on the foundations of a Roman villa, views of the sea and Vesuvius abound. **www.bellevue.it**

SORRENTO Gran Hotel Cocumella €€€€€

Via Cocumella 7, Sant'Agnello, 80065 ***Tel*** *081 878 29 33* ***Fax*** *081 878 37 12* ***Rooms*** *61* ***Road Map*** *C4*

A former Jesuit monastery in landscaped gardens, this beautiful hotel is found in a quiet suburb of Sorrento. Famous former guests include the Duke of Wellington and Sigmund Freud. Suites are stylish, with fabulous views over the Bay of Naples, while there is a romantic restaurant on the terrace. Classical concerts in summer. **www.cocumella.com**

TORRE DEL GRECO Casa Rossa 1888 al Vesuvio €€

Via Mortelle 87, 80056 ***Tel*** *081 883 15 49* ***Rooms*** *24* ***Road Map*** *C3*

On the coast road between Naples and Sorrento, near Vesuvius, this is a convenient stopping place if you are driving. Stylish modern spaces are filled with light and art. Bedrooms are large, with balconies and sea views. The food in the restaurant is excellent. Also a private beach of black volcanic sand. Popular at weekends. **www.casarossa1888.it**

VICO EQUENSE Agriturismo La Ginestra €

Via Tessa 2, S. Maria del Castello, Moiano di Vico Equense, 80069 ***Tel/Fax*** *081 802 32 11* ***Rooms*** *8* ***Road Map*** *D4*

This beautifully positioned pink farmhouse, high above the coast, has spectacular terraces bedecked with flowers. There are splendid walks all around – and down to Positano. Public transport links are via Vico Equense. A delightful place to relax, with an excellent restaurant. Minimum stay of three nights. **www.laginestra.org**

VICO EQUENSE Hotel Capo La Gala €€€

Via L Serio 8, 80069 ***Tel*** *081 801 57 58* ***Fax*** *081 879 87 47* ***Rooms*** *18* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A place for gazing at the sea from sunrise to sunset, this hotel is on the Sorrento road just 1 km (0.5 miles) before Vico Equense. Imposing terraces, a pool and a private beach offer great views, as do all the rooms. Charge for air conditioning. There are thermal baths nearby. **www.capolagala.com**

WHERE TO EAT

The region known to the Romans as *Campania felix* (happy country) revels in food, especially the fruit, vegetables and vines that grow in abundance on every available slope. Neapolitan cuisine is well known throughout the world, thanks to the emigrants who took pizza and pasta with them wherever they went. Neapolitans have never given up their passion for good food, and eating is a social occasion here – all important events are celebrated with huge meals that may last half a day. Key elements in Neapolitan cuisine are pasta, olive oil and tomatoes, but all along the coast and on the islands you'll find the freshest seafood and fish dishes, from simple pasta sauces to generous fish stews. This is also the home of ice cream, and delectable cakes and pastries.

Ristorante Pizzeria da Salvatore con terrazza

Neapolitan pizzeria sign

TYPES OF RESTAURANTS AND BARS

Naples and the outlying area offer a wide choice of restaurants, trattorias and bars to suit all budgets. A *ristorante* may be smarter (and more expensive) than a *trattoria*, and a trattoria may be more informal. Every part of Campania has its own specialities and similar recipes may be interpreted in quite different ways in different locations. Family-run trattorias usually offer excellent home-style cooking. Many of the most exclusive restaurants in Naples are located in the seafront area. In Posillipo the famous restaurants are expensive but you will be seated in front of breathtaking views and the mild climate means you can eat outdoors practically all year round.

The city centre is the place to go for less pretentious and cheaper trattorias and pizzerias with typical Neapolitan food. A pizzeria will offer pasta, meat and fish dishes as well as pizza. In the Spaccanapoli and Decumano Maggiore districts there are trattorias known as *vini e cucina* where you can eat quite cheaply. Besides good wine served by the bottle or from the barrel, these are good places for trying genuine Neapolitan home cooking. They are usually family–run and small, located in the popular areas; the interiors may be quite plain, with plastic tablecloths and paper napkins; and the menu will either be written on a blackboard or recited at your table by the waiter. *Vini e cucina* are popular with locals and students, so you can also experience authentic Neapolitan life. At *tavole calde* (snack bars) first and second courses are economically priced.

A Finestella *(see p195)* looking out on to the Bay of Naples

ANTICA TRATTORIA
Da Carmine

The Da Carmine trattoria *(see p193)*

The food on sale at the stalls and *friggitorie* (for fried food) is often very good: potato croquettes, fried pizzas *(pizzelle)* and *panzerotti* (ravioli). Bars usually offer filled rolls *(panini)* and sandwiches *(tramezzini)*, as well as cakes and pastries, and assorted drinks. Many bars also operate as *gelaterie*, with a tempting range of ice creams.

HOW MUCH TO PAY

The average price for a full meal at a trattoria is about €20, and it can be as little as €8 in pizzerias and *vini e cucina*. Restaurants cost from €18–€20 upwards. *Vino sfuso*, or house wine, is often served in jugs and is inexpensive. Fresh fish is usually sold by weight, which can make calculating the cost of your meal difficult. You may find it can be quite expensive.

Eating outdoors, one of the many pleasures of Naples

OPENING HOURS

Restaurants are generally open from 12:30 to 3:30pm and from 8pm to midnight, but this may vary somewhat, especially at weekends and in summer, when you can dine until fairly late. Family–run trattorias have more limited business hours and are usually closed on Sundays and in August, especially around Ferragosto (15 Aug), when many shops in the city are closed for holidays. The restaurants in tourist centres on the islands and along the coast usually close in the winter and open around Easter.

A wood–fired pizza oven

MAKING RESERVATIONS AND PAYING

Restaurants and pizzerias tend to be very crowded on Saturday evening, so it's best to book in advance or arrive early. It is also a good idea to book during the holiday season or on local feast days. Service charges are usually included in the menu prices, but it is customary to leave a tip of around five per cent. The larger restaurants accept major credit cards.

READING THE MENU

A typical Neapolitan menu begins with antipasti, which are so varied and interesting they make a meal in themselves: seafood salad, sautéed clams and mussels, or tomato, pepper and aubergine (eggplant) cooked in various different ways. The first course *(primo)* will depend on the season: spaghetti with seafood, aubergine baked in tomato sauce *(parmigiana di melanzane)* or a simple tomato, mozzarella and basil salad *(insalata caprese)* for lunch at the seaside; pasta and meat sauce or rice cake with meat and mushrooms *(sartù di riso)* for a heartier winter lunch. Among the main courses *(secondi)*, you can choose calamari or squid in tomato sauce, assorted fried fish *(fritto misto)* or grilled fish *(grigliata mista)*, or fried baby mozzarella, artichokes and potato or rice croquettes. Try the vegetable pies; the most famous is made with endive and, in the winter, *friarelli*, a type of broccoli found only in Naples. They are sauteed in a pan with *peperoncino* (hot chilli pepper) and are usually served with sausages.

PIZZERIAS

Naples is the original home of authentic pizza, freshly made and baked in wood–fired ovens. True pizza was originally a peasant dish, made very simply from dough spread with olive oil and tomatoes, and dating from the 18th century. Eaten at any hour of the day in the poorer neighbourhoods of Naples, it was ignored by everyone else until Queen Margherita, wife of Umberto I, decided to try this famous dish. The pizza Margherita, with mozzarella and basil added to create the colours of the Italian flag – red, white and green – was invented in her honour. It is now found in every pizzeria, not only in Italy but wherever pizza is sold. Neapolitan pizza chefs are famous for their creative flair, and as well as classic toppings like the Margherita and the Marinara (tomato, anchovies), you may find they offer to create their own chef's special. Expect to wait for a table at many popular pizzerias.

QUI 100 ANNI FA
NACQUE LA PIZZA MARGHERITA
1889 1989
BRANDI

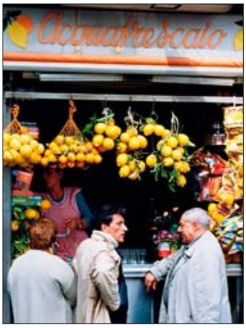
Centenary of the Margherita pizza

Inside La Bersagliera restaurant *(see p195)*

The Flavours of Naples and the Amalfi Coast

Juicy red tomatoes, creamy white *mozzarella di bufala* and fragrant green basil, topped with a swirl of olive oil – this is *caprese*, a classic Neapolitan *antipasto*. Its mix of intense flavours and vivid colours is characteristic of a cuisine that reflects the region's sunny Mediterranean climate. Dishes here are generally simple and rely for their success on the freshness that a ready supply of superb local ingredients – grains, pulses, vegetables, fruit, fish and olive oil – can deliver. In Naples' bustling streets, the enticing aromas of recently picked lemons, fresh herbs and grilling fish mingle with the ever-present tang of sea salt.

Fresh herbs

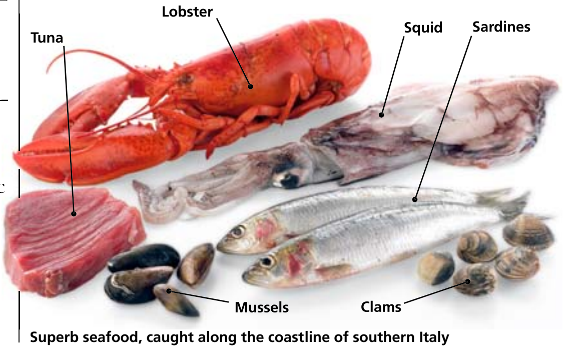


Locals at one of the many freshly squeezed juice stalls in Naples

NAPLES

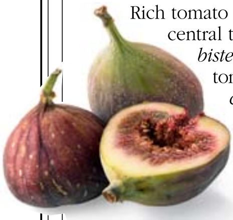
Neapolitan cuisine has always owed much to the brooding mass of Mount Vesuvius. The fertile volcanic soil on its lower slopes yields a bumper harvest of fruit and vegetables all year round. The superb local aubergines (eggplant), artichokes, fennel and courgettes (zucchini) are served cooked or preserved in oil or vinegar as *antipasti*. Traditionally, meat has been in short supply and meagre rations of lamb or kid were something to save for special occasions. For many, Sunday is still the day for preparing *ragu*, stuffed rolls of meat that are simmered for hours with wine and tomatoes.

The durum wheat used for pasta was first planted in the the region by the ancient Greeks, but the Neapolitans only became avid pasta-eaters after techniques for making it were introduced by the Sicilians several centuries later. The sunny climate proved perfect for making long strands of *maccheroni,* which were left out to dry in the streets. Spanish rule later brought peppers and tomatoes from South America – and local pasta found its ideal partner.



Superb seafood, caught along the coastline of southern Italy

LOCAL DISHES AND SPECIALITIES



Ripe figs

Rich tomato sauces with herbs, onion and garlic are central to many dishes. Classic examples are *bistecca alla pizzaiola,* beef cooked with tomatoes, garlic and oregano, and *pollo alla cacciatora,* chicken braised in tomatoes, onions, rosemary and red peppers. *Spaghetti alla puttanesca* (literally, prostitute-style spaghetti) probably got its name because the tomato sauce with olives, anchovies and capers would have been quick for a busy, working woman to prepare. *Timballo di maccheroni,* a pie filled with macaroni, wild mushrooms and tomatoes, is a more elaborate local pasta dish. Neapolitans are also noted for being sweet-toothed. One traditional Easter treat – *pastiera napoletana* (candied fruits and ricotta cheese in a pastry case) – is now popular throughout Italy.

Parmigiana di melanzane
Aubergines (eggplant) are layered with mozzarella, basil, tomato sauce and parmesan.

Making pizzas in an Amalfi restaurant

The most highly regarded of all local tomatoes is the strongly flavoured, plum-shaped San Marzano. Naples today is ringed by factories producing pasta and canned tomatoes for export, and the city is known the world over as the home of pasta, pizza and ice cream, or *gelati*.

The famous Neapolitan *gelati*, with three coloured layers, originated in the 19th century. Noted makers, such as Tortoni, used chocolate, cherries and pistachios to colour their creations.

AMALFI COAST AND THE ISLANDS

The people of the Amalfi coast and its many islands have always depended on the daily catch. Buying fish fresh from the habour is still part of local life. Traditional recipes make the most of the readily available fresh anchovies, mackerel and sardines, as well as larger fish which are becoming increasingly rare in these waters. Fish stews are made from whatever is plentiful and *frutti di Mare*, such as clams, mussels, octopus, squid and cuttlefish, are served in dozens of ways, including with pasta.

Newly picked olives, ready for crushing to extract their oil

Until the tourism boom of the 1960s, the islands were mainly home to peasant farmers. Dishes relied on whatever was to hand. A typical meal would be *coniglio all'ischitania* (rabbit stew with white wine, garlic, tomatoes and peppers).

All along the coast, bright yellow lemons grow on the steeply stepped terraces. Amalfi lemons are prized for their almost-sweet, tongue-tingling flavour and feature strongly in local desserts.

WHAT TO DRINK

Vesuvio wines The volcano's vines produce fruity reds and crisp white *Lachryma Christi*.

Fiano di Avellino and **Greco di Tufo wines** Both these dry whites are made from ancient Roman grape varieties.

Taurasi wine This powerful red is made from the local Anglianco grapes.

Ischia wines These include good quality reds, whites and sparkling varieties.

Capri wines Dry and white, these are good with seafood.

Limoncello This lemon liqueur is usually served at the end of a meal.

Pizza Napoletana *This thin-crusted pizza is topped simply with tomato, garlic, oregano, basil and anchovies.*

Pesce spada *In Campania, Puglia and Sicily, swordfish steak is pan-fried or grilled with lemon and oregano.*

Sfogliatella *Paper-thin layers of pastry ooze with butter, sugar, cinnamon, orange peel and ricotta.*

Choosing a Restaurant

The restaurants in this chart have been selected for their high quality of food and value for money. They are listed by price category and district (Naples) or region (outside Naples). See the Street Finder on pages 228–43 for map references in Naples; for those in other areas, see the Road Map on the inside back cover.

PRICE CATEGORIES

The following price ranges are for a three-course evening meal for one, including a half-bottle of house wine, tax and service.

€ Under €20
€€ €20–€30
€€€ €30–€40
€€€€ €40–€55
€€€€€ Over €55

NAPLES

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Ciro a Medina ▤ €

Via Medina 19, 80133 ***Tel*** *081 551 53 55* ***Map*** *7 B2*

A cheery place with a relaxed feel. At lunch time there is a fixed menu, but a wider choice is available for dinner, including excellent pizzas. Mostly fish-based dishes, with specials such as smoked swordfish with *culatello* (cured pork) sauce and smoked mozzarella, *scialiatelli* (pasta ribbons) with seafood, and *linguine* (pasta) with anchovies and breadcrumbs.

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Osteria Il Garum ⛱ ▤ €

Piazza Monteoliveto 2a, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 542 32 28* ***Map*** *7 A1 (9 B5)*

This friendly *osteria* boasts a fine location in the beautiful square of Piazza Monteoliveto, facing the church of Sant'Ana dei Lombardi. It offers superb value and you can choose between a table outside or one in the cosy dining room. Neapolitan cuisine with innovative touches, often using *garum*, an ancient Roman spice made from fish.

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Amici Miei ♿ ▤ €€

Via Monte de Dio 78, 80123 ***Tel*** *081 764 60 63* ***Map*** *6 F2*

A welcoming traditional trattoria in Naples' oldest quarter, where the menu is very much meat orientated. Renowned for its excellent pasta and char-grilled pork, lamb, steaks and game. Try the *paccheri* (pasta) with gorgonzola and tomato sauce, followed by steak with a *barolo* wine and radicchio sauce. The wine list is excellent, as are the desserts.

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Fratelli La Bufala ▤ €€

Via Medina 18, 80133 ***Tel*** *081 551 04 70* ***Map*** *7 B2*

As popular for its pizzas as its meat – and the meat in question is buffalo. The walls of this stylish restaurant feature colourful modern art and service is efficient and friendly. Excellent *mozzarella di bufala* (buffalo mozzarella) and desserts featuring ricotta made from rich buffalo milk. Buffalo steaks, hamburgers and *polpetti* (meatballs in tomato sauce).

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Hostaria Toledo ▤ €€

Vico Giardinetto a Toledo 78a, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 42 12 57* ***Map*** *7 A2*

In the heart of the Quartieri Spagnoli, this *osteria* has been open since 1951 and offers classics from the Neapolitan repertoire. Specials include *ziti al ragu* (pasta with a tomato and beef sauce), *frittura di paranza* (mixed fried fish), *zucchine alla scapece* (courgette gazpacho) and *spaghetti alle vongole* (with clams). The desserts are sublime.

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO Kukai ▤ €€

Via Carlo de Cesare 55-56, 80132 ***Tel*** *081 41 19 05* ***Map*** *7 A4*

One of Naples' first sushi bars, Kukai features stylish decor. Aquariums, modern lighting and bar stools surround the glass-walled kitchen, in which Japanese chefs prepare the food before your very eyes. Japanese beer and sake are on hand to wash down the excellent sushi, sashimi and *teriaki*. Trendy and popular, it also does takeaways.

SPACCANAPOLI Da Michele ▨ €

Via C Sersale 1/3, 80139 ***Tel*** *081 553 92 04* ***Map*** *4 D5 (10 F3)*

In existence since 1870, this legendary pizzeria produces only two varieties – *margherita* or *marinara* (tomato, garlic, oregano and basil), washed down with beer and soft drinks. Very cheap and extremely good. Try the *frittura* (fried starters). Queues are long – get a number from the cash desk inside and wait your turn. Usually closed Sun.

SPACCANAPOLI Vesi ▨ ♿ ▤ €

Via dei Tribunali 338, 80138 ***Tel*** *081 45 90 34* ***Map*** *3 B5 (9 C3)*

A busy pizzeria with wooden tables. Long queues form in the evenings, when regulars jostle for elbow room and service is brisk. Naturally, the pizzas are excellent – try the Neapolitan classic, the *marinara*, or the *rustica* (ricotta, mozzarella and peppers), along with a cold beer.

SPACCANAPOLI La Cantina del Sole ▤ €€

Via Paladino 3, 80138 ***Tel*** *081 552 73 12* ***Map*** *3 C5*

This intimate and cheerfully decorated restaurant, in the heart of the historic centre, serves up a vast repertoire of dishes made according to traditional Neapolitan recipes dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. The food is fabulous and full of culinary surprises. The menu is complemented by a good wine list.

Key to Symbols *see back cover flap*

SPACCANAPOLI La Fila €€

Via Nazionale 6c, 80143 ***Tel*** *081 20 67 17* ***Map*** *4 F3*

Cosy and family-run, La Fila offers top-notch food. Ask for the day's specials and you will discover the pleasures of simple Neapolitan cuisine at its best. The welcoming owners help create an ambience that attracts a wide spectrum of people. Pizzas are served in the evening only. Located close to Central Station.

SPACCANAPOLI Lombardi a Santa Chiara €€

Via B Croce 59, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 552 07 80* ***Map*** *3 B5, 9C4*

This friendly place is found in the heart of old Naples, close to the lovely church of Santa Chiara. Downstairs, customers perching on stools snack on pizzas and calzoni. Upstairs, there is an elegant dining room, where a huge range of antipasti is served, as well as delicious pasta, pizzas and salads. Very popular so book ahead.

SPACCANAPOLI Mimi alla Ferrovia €€€

Via A d'Aragona 21, 80139 ***Tel*** *081 553 85 25* ***Map*** *4 E4*

Extremely popular, this oasis of calm off Piazza Garibaldi provides fine food and wine. The decor is Art-Deco elegance and the service refined. Recipes celebrate the *cucina povera* (literally, "poor cooking") of old Naples and include excellent mozzarella and antipasti and a wide range of pasta, fish and meat dishes, as well as delicious desserts. Closed Sun.

SPACCANAPOLI Il Simposium €€€€

Via Benedetto Croce 38, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 552 05 19* ***Map*** *3 B5, 9 C4*

Giovanni Serritelli, an eminent food historian, has re-opened this unique restaurant. Every Friday and Saturday evening, he offers a menu from a specific historical period accompanied by music and entertainment from that era. Guests sit together – groups, couples and individuals are welcome – presided over by their host. Booking essential.

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Da Carmine €

Via dei Tribunali 330, 80138 ***Tel*** *081 29 43 83* ***Map*** *3 B5, 9 C3*

This is a charming, old-style family trattoria, bedecked with sepia pictures of old Naples. Classic Neapolitan cuisine is the order of the day, at bargain prices. The atmosphere is cosy and friendly, the fare is hearty and dishes are freshly prepared. Very close to Napoli Sotterranea and convenient for San Gregorio di Armeno.

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Di Matteo €

Via dei Tribunali 94, 80138 ***Tel*** *081 45 52 62* ***Map*** *3 B5, 9 C3*

One of the top pizzerias in Naples' historic centre attracts long queues of loyal locals. While you wait for your pizza or a table, nibble on the delicious fried courgettes (zucchini), artichokes and mozzarella. The pizza dough is wonderful and the toppings are made with the freshest ingredients – try sausage and *friarelli* (a type of broccoli).

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Sorbillo €

Via dei Tribunali 32, 80138 ***Tel*** *081 44 66 43* ***Map*** *3 B5, 9 C3*

One of Naples' best pizzerias, this tiny place has only a handful of tables and one thing on the menu – pizza. In the family for three generations, its pizza bases are excellent and the finest ingredients are used for the toppings. Service is brisk but friendly. A more upmarket version is further up the same street, but many prefer the original. Worth the queue.

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Europei di Matozzi €€

Via Marchese Campodisola 4–10, 80133 ***Tel*** *081 552 13 23* ***Map*** *7 B1, 9 C5*

A welcoming restaurant near Piazza Borsa with a rustic feel with copper ware and early 20th-century photos hanging from the walls. Delicious and decidedly seasonal Neapolitan fare: antipasti, hearty soups with chickpeas, beans and peas, and excellent pastas. Try the fresh *gragnano* pasta with *genovese* (mince and onion) sauce. Great wine list.

DECUMANO MAGGIORE La Chitarra €€

Rampe San Giovanni Maggiore 1/b, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 552 91 03* ***Map*** *7 B1*

Not far from the University of Federico II, this trattoria only has a few tables. The lunch time set menu is a bargain. Try the soups, *parmigiana di melanzane* (baked aubergine (eggplant) with tomato sauce and cheese), pizza with *scarola* (endive), and *tubetti* pasta with mussels, *baccala* (salt cod) and chickpeas. Delicious home-made fruit liqueurs.

DECUMANO MAGGIORE La Taverna dell'Arte €€

Rampe San Giovanni Maggiore 1/a, 80134 ***Tel*** *081 552 75 58* ***Map*** *7 B1*

With only a few tables inside, and a lovely pergola for alfresco dining in summer, the ambience here is intimate and old-fashioned. Elegantly decorated with antique chandeliers and 17th-century furnishings. The cuisine is traditional Neapolitan, using old recipes, with the menu changing daily according to the owner's whim. Delectable desserts.

DECUMANO MAGGIORE Osteria da Carmela €€

Via Conte di Ruvo 11/12, 80135 ***Tel*** *081 49 97 38* ***Map*** *3 B4, 9 B2*

Not far from the Archaeological Museum, this friendly *osteria* features traditional Neapolitan home cooking with innovative touches and a welcoming atmosphere – typical Neapolitan paraphernalia hangs from the walls. Try the *pappardelle* pasta with clams and *porcini* (cep mushrooms) or the pasta with white beans and mussels. Excellent wines.

CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI Antica Cantina del Gallo €

Via Telesino 21, 80136 ***Tel*** *081 544 15 21* ***Map*** *2 F2*

Not far from the Fontanelle in the Sanita quarter, this pizzeria-trattoria has been around for 200 years. Set in a *tuffo* (tufa rock) cave, the decor is basic but the good food ensures its popularity. Choose from pizzas, *pizzicotti* (calzoni stuffed with aubergine (eggplant), mozzarella, sausage and broccoli), bean soups and pastas.

CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI Lombardi ⛱ €

Via Foria 12, 80137 ***Tel*** *081 45 62 20* ***Map*** *4 D2*

A stylish trattoria, not far from the *Orto Botanico* (botanic gardens), this is an oasis away from the traffic of Via Foria. While the menu is limited, all dishes are freshly made to order and there are daily specials. Delicious antipasti and good seafood pasta and risotto. There is a little outside terrace, but the street is rather busy.

VOMERO Acunzo ♿ ▤ €

Via Domenico Cimarosa 64, 80127 ***Tel*** *081 578 53 62* ***Map*** *2 D5*

An unpretentious local trattoria and pizzeria offering simple home cooking and a low-key atmosphere. Both the pasta dishes and pizzas are delicious, using well-sourced ingredients. Convenient for the funicular down to Via Roma, it is the perfect pitstop before or after a visit to San Martino or Castel Sant'Elmo. In the evening expect to queue.

VOMERO Toto, Eduardo e Pasta e Fagioli ♿ ⛱ €

Corso Vittorio Emanuele 514, 80135 ***Tel*** *081 564 26 23*

Another classic Neapolitan trattoria, with very honestly priced food and a proud history of *cucina genuina* (traditional cooking). The menu features both meat and fish dishes, as well as fresh *gragnano* pasta. There is also a wealth of local desserts to tempt you. Choose to eat inside or out on the ample terrace. Good house wine.

VOMERO La Cantina de Sica €€

Via G Lorenzo Bernini 17, 80129 ***Tel*** *081 556 75 20* ***Map*** *2 D5*

Typically Neapolitan cuisine is to be had here, with a romantic menu on Sundays for couples. Courteous, efficient service and a rustic decor, with a beamed ceiling and wooden tables. Excellent soups, pastas, antipasti and desserts. Try the *parmigiano di peperone* (baked peppers) or *tubettoni* pasta with courgettes (zucchini) and prawns.

VOMERO Il Gallo Nero ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Tasso 466, 80127 ***Tel*** *081 64 30 12* ***Map*** *5 A1, 5 B1*

This restaurant is set in a beautiful Liberty (Art-Nouveu) villa, high on Vomero hill, with wonderful views over the city. The menu is limited, but features classics from the Neapolitan repertoire created using the finest ingredients – freshly caught fish and the best meat from the Campanian hinterland. A stylish choice; eat in the garden in summer. Good wine list.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Da Pasqualino ♿ ⛱ ▤ €

Piazza Sannazzaro 77–9, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 68 15 24* ***Map*** *5 B3*

Ideally located for the ferry port, the nearby railway station and the seafront at Mergellina, this pizzeria opens onto a pretty but busy square. Here you can watch the locals' fascinating driving style from a safe distance and enjoy a bite to eat. Very cheap and cheerful, its pizzas are more than satisfactory, and pasta and fried nibbles are on offer too.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Da Pietro 🚫 ♿ ⛱ €

Via Lucilliana 27, Borgo Marinaro, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 807 10 82* ***Map*** *7 A5*

Flanked on either side by expensive restaurants, this tiny trattoria in the Borgo Marinaro has a basic daily menu with only a few tables inside and out. Excellent seafood dishes are its forte, as well as the low prices. Except to queue or arrive early. Opening hours are somewhat erratic.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Dal 1920 Antica Trattoria Da Ettore €

Via Gennaro Serra 39, 80132 ***Tel*** *081 764 35 78* ***Map*** *7 A3*

A classic restaurant, run by the same family since the 1920s. Attracting famous customers in years gone by – such as the comedian Totò and playwright De Filippo *(see p37)* – the atmosphere is convivial. The cuisine is deceptively simple, featuring pasta, risotto, fish and meat dishes. Especially good for fresh fish. Superb wine list.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Brandi ⛱ ▤ €€

Salita S Anna di Palazzo 1–2, Via Chiaia, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 41 69 28* ***Map*** *6 F2*

Laying claims to the invention of the *pizza margherita*, this historic pizzeria has been in business since 1780. Friendly, bustling and very popular, it also serves good pasta dishes. Its ambience makes it a fun place to spend an evening. Yet, purists might point out that they are not the best pizzas the city has to offer and prices are a little steep.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Da Ettore ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€

Via Santa Lucia 56, 80123 ***Tel*** *081 764 04 98* ***Map*** *7 A4*

A trattoria-pizzeria, with a loyal following and old-fashioned charm. In summer you can choose from the wood-panelled dining room or street-side tables. Excellent antipasti, especially the *mozzarella di bufala*, (buffalo mozzarella) and good pizzas and pastas. Handy for Santa Lucia or Piazza Plebescito.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Da Tonino 🚫 ♿ ▤ €€

Via Santa Teresa a Chiaia 47, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 42 15 33* ***Map*** *6 E2*

At this *enoteca* and *osteria*, run by the same family for over a hundred years, meals are served in a cosy wood-panelled dining room. Portions are generous; at lunch there is a limited menu, but in the evening a more ample one is on offer. Good wine and typical Neapolitan cuisine: pasta with chickpeas, lentils or meat sauce; fish stews.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Dall'Amico Gamberone ⛱ €€

Via F Crispi 93–5, 80100 ***Tel*** *081 66 53 44* ***Map*** *5 C2*

This pizzeria-trattoria has a rustic feel and a pretty garden. The menu changes with the season, but is predominantly based on fish and seafood combined with lemons and oranges. Try the fried small fish starter, *scialiatelli* pasta with courgette (zucchini) flowers and shellfish, or *musdea* (octopus tentacles in broth). Good wine list.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA La Cantina di Triunfo ♿ ▤ €€

Riviera di Chiaia 64, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 66 81 01* ***Map*** *5 C2*

A veritable institution, this is a wine shop by day and a trattoria by night. The long, cool room has an open kitchen, so you can watch your food being prepared. The daily changing menu is limited to two options for each course; the chef uses regional recipes and seasonal ingredients. The house wine is excellent and very good value.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Ciro ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€

Borgo Marinaro 29–30, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 764 60 06* ***Map*** *7 A5*

At the foot of Castel dell'Ovo, this trattoria has a narrow terrace overlooking the pretty marina, with fine views of Vesuvius. With pizzas, seafood, pasta and risotto on offer, there is something for everyone, and the delicious desserts will tempt you to linger awhile. Extremely popular, so it is a good idea to arrive early if you want a good table.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Don Salvatore ♿ ▤ €€€

Via Mergellina 4a, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 68 18 17* ***Map*** *5 B4*

An abundance of fresh fish and seafood pasta dishes is on the menu at this top restaurant by the harbour at Mergellina. Eat on the leafy terrace or in the elegant dining rooms with chandeliers. The antipasti are sought after and there is pizza and freshly baked bread too. An excellent wine cellar. Closed Wed.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA La Bersagliera ⛱ ▤ €€€

Borgo Marinaro 10–11, 80132 ***Tel*** *081 764 60 16* ***Map*** *7 A5*

A historic fish restaurant offering turn-of-the-century decor and mandolin music. The romantic terrace faces the harbour, Castel dell'Ovo and Vesuvius. Try the clam and mussel soup, *taglierini* pasta with baby octopus, black olives and tomato, or risotto with gorgonzola. Other classics include *orata* (seabream) in a salt crust and cuttlefish.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA La Stanza del Gusto ▤ €€€

Vicoletto Sant'Arpino 21, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 40 15 78* ***Map*** *6 F2*

This elegant place is located in a small alley off bustling Via Chiaia. Customers can sample *soffrito* (offal in a tomato sauce), as well as other delicacies less common to the Neapolitan repertoire. The delicious seasonal dishes, prepared with considerable creative flair, include choices such as pasta with sausage and fennel and lamb with ginger.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Da Dora ♿ ▤ €€€€

Via F Palasciano 28, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 68 05 19* ***Map*** *5 C2*

A deservedly popular, intimate fish restaurant tucked away in an alley off the Riviera di Chiaia. The charming dining room has white walls, nautical ceramic tiles and a laid-back elegance. Seafood, fresh pasta and fish, prepared simply and well, are matched by fine wines. If you are lucky, the chefs may break into song. Book ahead.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA Vadinchenia ▤ €€€€

Via Pontano 21, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 66 02 05* ***Map*** *5 C2*

Not far from Piazza Amedeo, this restaurant offers innovative interpretations of Neapolitan classics. The menu is seasonal and fish is the mainstay. Typical fare is *paccheri* pasta with sardines and *pecorino* (sheep's cheese), finely cooked fish and succulent steaks. The atmosphere is stylish and modern and the food too, is beautifully presented.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA La Cantinella ▤ 🍸 €€€€€

Via N Sauro 23 (Lungomare di Santa Lucia), 80132 ***Tel*** *081 764 86 84* ***Map*** *7 A4*

Fine dining and an adjoining club are features of this elite restaurant where Naples' movers and shakers congregate. The decor has an emphasis on bamboo. Service is impeccable and both regional and world cuisine are prepared from the finest ingredients. Excellent fish and steaks, and an extensive wine cellar.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA La Terrazza, Hotel Excelsior ♿ ⛱ ▤ 🍸 €€€€€

Via Partenope 48, 80121 ***Tel*** *081 764 01 11* ***Map*** *7 A5*

Probably the best dinner view in town is from this hotel restaurant. Stylishly and luxuriously decorated, it serves inspiring food and wines. International cuisine meets Neapolitan classics and the menu features pasta, meat and fish dishes. Service is discreet and charming.

POSILLIPO A Finestella ⛱ ▤ €€

Calata del Ponticello a Marechiaro 23, 80123 ***Tel*** *081 769 00 20* ***Road Map*** *C3*

The window of this restaurant and its wonderful view over the Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius looming in the distance, is made famous in a classic Neapolitan song by Salvatore di Giacomo. An old-style place, the setting is unmatched and the kitchen produces classic Neapolitan dishes. Try the *linguine* (pasta) with gurnard and tomatoes.

POSILLIPO Da Cicciotto ⛱ ▤ €€€

Calata del Ponticello a Marechiaro 32, 80123 ***Tel*** *081 575 11 65* ***Road Map*** *C3*

This tiny *osteria* has the remains of a temple as its backdrop, while its dining rooms are dug out of a *tufo* (tufa rock) cave and its terrace faces Marechiaro's splendid view of Vesuvius. It is extremely busy, so book ahead or face a long queue. Follow your waiter's advice: have the delicious antipasti, then fish or lobster washed down by excellent wine.

POSILLIPO La Sacrestia ⛱ ▤ €€€€

Via Orazio 116, 80122 ***Tel*** *081 66 41 86* ***Map*** *5 B4*

Fabulous views over the Gulf of Naples are to be had from La Sacrestia's terrace high on Posillipo hill. The staff exude an old-fashioned charm, while the decor is attractive. This is a good place for fine dining on a special occasion. Try the *schiafoni con totanetti* (pasta with tiny cuttlefish, black olives, capers and potatoes) and the carefully prepared fish.

POMPEII & THE AMALFI COAST

AMALFI Cantina San Nicola ▤ €€

Salita Marino Sebaste 8, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 830 45 49* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Set in a former convent, with labyrinthine rooms, this wine bar-restaurant is off the beaten track but well worth seeking out. *Spuntini* (snacks) are on offer, as well as platters of locally cured meats, cheese and some hot dishes. Try the *caponata* (bread with potatoes and peppers, flavoured with *colatura di alici* – a fish sauce). Fine wines too.

AMALFI Trattoria del Teatro ▤ €€

Via E Marini 19, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 24 73* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A former theatre, this trattoria is reached by a maze of stairs and corridors as it is hidden away in the alleyways within the walls of the old town. Inside, the place is convivial and its kitchen serves up pizzas and excellent pasta as well as fresh fish and meat. Always bustling, it is popular with locals and tourists alike.

AMALFI Eolo ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Comite 3, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 12 41* ***Road Map*** *D4*

A charming, elegant restaurant with only a few tables. Three of these are outside and command inspirational views of the sea. The menu features seafood and fish – you can even choose your own lobster from the tank near the entrance. All dishes are prepared simply and with great care. Booking is recommended.

AMALFI La Caravella ▤ €€€€€

Via M Camera 12, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 10 29* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Located near the seafront, within the arches of the entrance to the town, La Caravella is renowned for its fresh fish. Inside, the ambience is formal but friendly and the owner has a fine collection of ceramics from masters of Vietri. Try the wonderful antipasti, seaweed croquettes or the swordfish rolls with almonds wrapped in lemon leaves.

AMALFI (ATRANI) Osteria da Luisiella ♿ ⛱ ▤ €

Piazza Umberto, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 87 10 87* ***Road Map*** *D4*

To flee the bustle of busy Amalfi, stroll to Atrani, where this winebar-restaurant awaits with pleasant tables in the shade under the arches or in the main square. While you admire the pretty views, the friendly owner will tell you about the day's specials, usually pasta, salads and antipasti. A lovely place to linger.

AMALFI (POGEROLA) Trattoria Rispoli ▨ ⛱ €€

Via Riolo 3, 84011 ***Tel*** *089 83 00 80* ***Road Map*** *D4*

An intimate *osteria* in a lovely village, perched on the rocks above Amalfi. Sit inside the cool dining room or on the small terrace. Time-honoured recipes and locally grown ingredients are key here – both fish and meat are served, though the fish has the edge. Popular, so book ahead.

BAIA Il Casolare ⛱ €€

Via Fabris 12, 80070 ***Tel*** *081 523 51 93* ***Road Map*** *B3*

This *agriturismo* with rooms *(see p181)* and wonderful cooking is set within the green, fertile oasis of a 10,000-year-old extinct volcano. It is renowned for its generous portions of seasonal produce from the surrounding farm belonging to the owner and his family. There is a lovely terrace in summer and a cosy dining room in winter. Book ahead.

CAPRI Da Paolino ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€

Via Palazzo a Mare 11, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 61 02* ***Road Map*** *C5*

An enchanting spot, set in its own lemon grove, Da Paolino serves traditional Caprese recipes. Good antipasti and a choice of dishes from land and sea. Choose from rabbit prepared in balsamic vinegar or fresh fish (seleced by the diner). Delicious pasta includes *ravioli alla caprese* or *tubettoni* with mussels. Good dessert and wine lists.

CAPRI La Pergola ⛱ ▤ €€

Traversa Lo Palazzo 2, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 74 14* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Regulars come for both the delicious food and the wonderful views from its large terrace. Lemons feature in all dishes: *ravioli al limone* (stuffed with cheese and lemon and served in a lemon sauce), fresh fish marinated in lemon juice and an excellent lemon tart for dessert. Family-run restaurant with very friendly service.

CAPRI La Savardina da Eduardo ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€

Via Lo Capo 8, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 63 00* ***Road Map*** *C5*

Not far from Villa Jovis, this place is effortlessly charming and Eduardo has a faithful clientele. Dine under a lovely pergola with orange trees and fabulous sea views. Specialities include the *ravioli alla caprese*, the *linguini al'Eduardo* (pasta with anchovies and capers) and the rabbit stew, as well as lamb and seafood.

CAPRI Le Arcate ♿ ⛱ €€

Via de Tommaso 24, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 33 25* ***Road Map*** *C4*

Open all year round – a plus since so many restaurants on Capri have seasonal opening – this place is popular with both locals and tourists. Delicious pizzas and pasta dishes, followed by simply cooked fresh fish or lamb roasted with rosemary. There is the option of eating outside on a pretty terrace.

Key to Price Guide *see p192* **Key to Symbols** *see back cover flap*

CAPRI Settani ♿ ▤ €€

Via Longano 5, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 01 05* ***Road Map*** *C5*

There is no terrace here, but if you are lucky you can have a table at the back, with fabulous views over the cliff tops to the sea. Lovely seafood and pasta dishes and friendly family service. Not far from the Piazzetta, the house special is *spaghetti alla chiummenzana* (cherry tomatoes, oregano, basil and wild herbs).

CAPRI Add'O Riccio ▦ €€€

Via Grotta Azzurra 11, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 13 80* ***Road Map*** *C4*

A narrow stairway separates this charming restaurant from the famous Blue Grotto. It is a perfect stop-off for those arriving by road. Tables are perched on a wooden platform just above the sea and there is also a lovely lido, which customers can use, meaning that you can make a day of it. Delicious seafood, pasta and fresh fish.

CAPRI Aurora ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€

Via Furlovado 18, Capri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 65 33* ***Road Map*** *C4*

One of the island's oldest restaurants, Aurora has been in the same family for three generations. It is just a short walk from the bustle of the Piazzetta. The chef creates delicious and beautifully presented food based on Neapolitan and Caprese classics. Pizza is also on the menu. Choose from the outdoor tables or the charming dining rooms. Fine wine list.

CAPRI Gelsolmina la Migliara ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€

Via Migliara 72, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 837 14 99* ***Road Map*** *C4*

This traditional family-run restaurant is set in a garden with a swimming pool, near a romantic walk to La Migliara, some 20 minutes from Anacapri. The cooking is exemplary: try the delicious pasta with beans or the *ravioli capresi*. Also on offer are "brick-baked" chicken, fresh fish and rabbit. Views over Ischia and beyond. Good wine list.

CAPRI Al Grottino ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€€

Via Longano 27, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 05 84* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

This stylish choice is a magnet for Capri's rich and famous. The pasta is home made – try the vermicelli with *fiori di zucca* (courgette (zucchini) flowers) and prawns, or the catch of the day prepared *all'acqua pazza* (cooked in water, tomato, wine and herbs). There are also appetizing *involtini alla napoletana* (veal rolls in tomato sauce).

CAPRI La Columbaia ♿ ▦ €€€€

Hotel Quisisana, Via Camerelle 2, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 07 88* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

For romantic dining beside the pool at one of the world's legendary hotels, La Columbaia is hard to beat. Impeccable service is to be expected and the menu offers a good choice of pasta, fish and meat dishes. There is a lunch-time buffet and pizzas are cooked in a wood-fired oven. Closed Oct–Apr.

CAPRI La Capannina ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€€€

Via Le Botteghe 14, Capri, 80073 ***Tel*** *081 837 07 32* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

Celebrities and visiting royalty flock here to enjoy the fine cuisine. There is a beautiful veranda and it is just a hop, skip and a jump from the legendary *passeggiata* (evening walk) of the Piazzetta. Romantic candle-lit dining, typical Caprese cuisine and fine house wine. Try to book an outside table.

CAPRI L'Olivo ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€€€

Capri Palace Hotel, Via Capodimonte 2b, Anacapri, 80071 ***Tel*** *081 978 01 11* ***Road Map*** *C4/5*

Part of one of Italy's finest hotels (Capri Palace, *see p182*), L'Olivo won a Michelin star in 2004. The decor is eminently stylish and the service impeccable. Dishes are a feast for both the eyes and the tastebuds, while the wines are superb. Typical fare includes seabream with peach and fennel puree, or a timbale of prawns, asparagus, caviar and apple sauce.

CASERTA Gli Scacchi ▦ €€

Via Sant'Annunziata 5, 81100 ***Tel*** *0823 37 10 86* ***Road Map*** *C2*

In Caserta Vecchia, a beautiful Medieval hill-side town, is this restaurant offering wonderful antipasti and dishes using local and seasonal produce such as chestnuts, mushrooms, rabbit, lamb and pork. Try the *cianfotta* (local summer soup) or the fresh pasta. Home-made desserts and good house wine. Generous portions at modest prices.

CASERTA La Cucinotta ▤ €€

Via Pollio 14 (Piazza Vanvitelli), 81100 ***Tel*** *0823 44 28 07* ***Road Map*** *C2*

A return to his beloved Caserta for the young chef Bartolo, who spent several years honing his art in France and Switzerland. Exploiting only the finest seasonal ingredients from the surrounding area, he infuses the regional cuisine with his creative flair. The stylish dining room is decorated with modern art. Food and wine tastings on Wednesdays.

CASERTA Le Colonne ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€

Via Nazionale Appia 7, 81100 ***Tel*** *0823 46 74 94* ***Road Map*** *C2*

This elegant family-run restaurant is set inside a villa with a garden. Produce comes from the fertile soil of the *Terra Felix* (Fortunate Earth), as the Romans called Campania. Naturally, cheese and meat dominate, with much use of the fine local buffalo mozzarella and grilled buffalo steaks, but there is also excellent fish. Good wine list.

CETARA Acqua Pazza ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€

Corso Garibaldi 36, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 26 16 06* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Renowned for its fish, Cetara has a large fishing fleet and local specialities are celebrated in this delightful restaurant. Try the thinly sliced smoked fish *carpaccio* or the fresh tuna, and the famed *colatura di alici* (fish sauce). Other choices include cuttlefish with cannellini beans, potato and *bottarga* (dried fish roe) puree and sardines cooked in tomatoes.

FURORE Hostaria di Bacco ⛱ ▤ €€

Via G B Lama 9, Fraz San Giacomo, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 83 03 60* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Set on Italy's only fjord, with its very own microclimate, this hotel *(see p183)* and restaurant is surrounded by vines. Family owned and popular, its excellent cuisine uses local produce from land and sea. Fresh pasta, fish and rabbit may be washed down with the local Furore white DOC wine. Look out for the fjord's prickly pears in season.

FURORE La Volpe Pescatrice ⛱ ▤ €€€€€

Furore Inn Hotel, Via dell'Amore 1, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 830 47 11* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Top-notch cuisine, prepared by a gifted young chef from Amalfi, awaits in this hotel set in a prime position with a spectacular terrace. The restaurant's name means "the fishing fox" and the emphasis is on combining ingredients from land and sea, using local seasonal produce. Try the *fusilli* pasta with seafood and pinenuts.

HERCULANEUM (ERCULANO) Viva lo Re ▤ €€

Corso Resina 261, 80056 ***Tel*** *081 739 02 07* ***Road Map*** *C3*

A bar-restaurant, with a wonderful regional wine cellar. The feel is rustic but stylish and the place is run by young, competent staff. Try the *paccheri* pasta with clams and white fish, the courgette (zucchini) flowers filled with ricotta, or the sardine *parmigiana*. Hearty soups in winter, good local lamb and ricotta with wild strawberries in season.

ISCHIA Zi Carmela ♿ ⛱ ▤ €

Via Schioppa 27, Forio, 80076 ***Tel*** *081 99 84 23* ***Road Map*** *A4*

This friendly, lively place is big on seafood and popular with the locals. It is colourful, with ceramic plates and copper paraphernalia. In addition to fish, there is good pizza baked in a wood-fired oven. Try the fried mixed fish, or the *pezogne*, a white fish baked with potatoes and aromatic herbs. There are also good tasting menus on offer.

ISCHIA Da Coco ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€

Via Aragonese 1, Ischia Ponte, 80077 ***Tel*** *081 98 18 23* ***Road Map*** *B4*

With a remarkable location on the side of the causeway between the mainland and the tiny island of the Castello Aragonese, this seafood restaurant serves ultra-fresh fish from the nearby port. It also serves good pasta with shellfish or baby squid. There are warming vegetable soups in winter. Very popular with the locals.

ISCHIA La Conchiglia ♿ ⛱ €€

Via Chiaia delle Rose 3, Sant'Angelo, 80070 ***Tel*** *081 99 92 70* ***Road Map*** *A4*

Located in a fishing village, this rose-coloured villa also has rooms *(see p183)*. You can eat wonderful seafood in the barrel-vaulted dining room or on a patio perched over the waves – with spectacular views. Locally caught fish of the day will not disappoint, nor will the fried squid or prawns and the many seafood pastas. Good local wine.

ISCHIA Lo Scoglio ⛱ ▤ €€

Via Cava Ruffano 58, Sant'Angelo, 80070 ***Tel*** *081 99 95 29* ***Road Map*** *A4*

In a panoramic position perched over the sea beside a pretty cove, seafood is the obvious attraction on the menu at Lo Scoglio. A busy place, popular with locals, it specializes in delicious soups and pastas featuring mussels and other shellfish, as well as just-caught fish. The grilled seabass is especially good.

ISCHIA Trattoria Il Focolare ♿ ⛱ €€€

Via Cretajo al Crocefisso 3, Barona d'Ischia, 80070 ***Tel*** *081 90 20 44* ***Road Map*** *A4*

The owners of this place also have a winery, so there are some well-chosen vintages. Ischitana cuisine *di terra* (of the land), served on a straw-canopied terrace. For a break from fish, come here for rabbit, snails, mushrooms, asparagus and fresh pastas flavoured with wild aromatic herbs. The sweet honey bread with lavender and rosemary is a must.

ISCHIA Il Melograno ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€€

Via G Mazzella 110, Forio, 80076 ***Tel*** *081 99 84 50* ***Road Map*** *A4*

On the road heading to Citara beach, this popular and stylish restaurant is run by a native of nearby Procida. Under the shade of lime trees, you can eat steamed fish with lentils, goose liver, fish soup with croutons and good home-made pasta. Also fresh daily fish or Tuscan steaks. Excellent wines and special menus are available.

ISCHIA Umberto a Mare ⛱ €€€€

Via Soccorso 2, Forio, 80076 ***Tel*** *081 99 71 71* ***Road Map*** *A4*

Perched over the sea and beside one of the island's loveliest churches, the Chiesa di Soccorso, this restaurant is also a popular hotel. The dining terrace has panoramic views over the deep blue sea. Local ingredients and recipes are given an innovative touch. Try the octopus with *peperoncino* (chilli), dark chocolate and roast pumpkin.

MAIORI Il Faro di Capo L'Orso ⛱ ▤ €€€€€

Via D Taiani 48, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 87 70 22* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Just beyond Maiori, immersed in the green of the Capo l'Orso, there are splendid views from this restaurant across to Li Galli islands. Stylish decor includes stone walls, floor-to-ceiling glass walls and fine tiles from Vietri. Fresh *gragnano* pasta, seafood and fish dominate the menu and there is also an excellent wine list.

MASSA LUBRENSE Antica Francischiello da Peppino ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Partenope 27, 80068 ***Tel*** *081 533 97 80* ***Road Map*** *C4*

Said to be where the local favourite dessert, *delizia di limone* (a kind of lemon cheesecake) was invented, this well-loved restaurant has been in the same family for four generations. With a wonderful terrace offering sea views, it is filled with antiques, ceramic plates and rustic implements. A vast menu and wine list – all dishes are prepared with care.

MASSA LUBRENSE I Quattro Passi ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€€

Via Marina del Cantone, Nerano, 80068 ***Tel*** *081 808 12 71* ***Road Map*** *C4*

At this stylish restaurant, the chef has put his own interpretation on traditional local recipes for refined dining. Delicious *pappardelle* pasta comes with *fiori di zucca* (courgette (zucchini) flowers), ravioli is stuffed with broad beans and *scapetti* pasta with oysters. Dishes are often served with edible wild flowers. Superb fruit and chocolate mousses.

MASSA LUBRENSE/NERANO Taverna del Capitano ⛱ ▤ €€€€

Piazza delle Sirene 10, Loc Marina del Cantone, 80068 ***Tel*** *081 808 10 28* ***Road Map*** *C4*

A friendly family restaurant, with rooms also available, this place overlooks the enchanting bay of Marina del Cantone. The young and innovative chef produces superb cuisine from traditional recipes, while the wine list is a joy to behold. Freshness is key here, from the bread to the pasta to the fish, all prepared with the minimum of fuss.

PAESTUM La Pergola ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Magna Grecia 1, Capaccio Scalo, 80147 ***Tel*** *0828 72 33 77* ***Road Map*** *F5*

Creative regional cuisine from fine produce is on offer at La Pergola. The house speciality is *susciello* (soup of wild asparagus, wild onions, herbs and scrambled egg). Other seasonal dishes include fried white fish with artichokes, oven-baked tuna in buffalo yoghurt and swordfish with sweet red Tropea onions. Also buffalo meat and cheeses.

PAESTUM Nonna Sceppa ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Laura 45, Loc Capaccio, 80147 ***Tel*** *0828 85 10 64* ***Road Map*** *F5*

A large family-run restaurant producing tempting cuisine that represents the Cilento region. Artichokes are one of the house specials, cooked in a myriad of ways, and the fresh *gragnano* pasta is also delicious. The wine list is good and there are delectable local buffalo cheeses from nearby Battipaglia. Service is good. Closed Fri and Oct.

POMPEII Al Gamberone ⛱ €€

Via Piave 36, 80045 ***Tel*** *081 850 68 14* ***Road Map*** *D3*

A stone's throw from Pompeii's cathedral, this seafood restaurant also serves excellent fresh pasta dishes. Prawns – as the name of the place implies – have top billing. Try the prawns flambéed in brandy. In summer the exterior seating area, situated within an orange and lemon grove, is lovely.

POMPEII Il Principe ♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€€

Piazza B Longo 8, 80045 ***Tel*** *081 850 55 66* ***Road Map*** *D3*

This decidedly elegant restaurant is near the ruins of Pompeii and its decor recreates some of the frescoes from the site. Excellent and beautifully presented food is prepared with flair. Fish dominates the menu, often flavoured with *garum*, an ancient Roman fish spice. Family run, the service is charming and highly attentive.

POSITANO Da Adolfo ⊘ ⛱ €€

Localita Laurita 40, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 50 22* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Hard to get to and hard to leave, in more ways than one, but well worth it. Boats take you to this little beach, where Da Adolfo serves tasty alfresco food under the shade of a straw canopy. Freshly grilled fish, spaghetti with clams, and squid and potatoes with garlic, as well as good grilled vegetable antipasti. Check the return boat times to avoid a wait.

POSITANO Da Vincenzo ⛱ €€

Viale Pasitea 172–8, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 51 28* ***Road Map*** *D4*

In the upper reaches of Positano delicious home cooking is served in this simple place, run by a friendly family. Dishes change according to what is available in the market, but all are cooked with aplomb. Try the *panzarotti* (pastry squares with mozzarella and prosciutto), or the delicious stuffed peppers and salads. Very reasonable prices.

POSITANO Lo Guarracino ⛱ €€

Via Positanesi d'America 12, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 57 94* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Away from the crowds, high on a pathway on the cliff side, this restaurant has a memorable panoramic terrace with views of a quiet bay. On offer are pizzas baked in a wood-fired oven, delicious seafood pasta and meat dishes. The *linguini ai ricci di mare* (pasta with sea urchin) or the grilled swordfish are worth trying.

POSITANO Il Ritrovo ⛱ €€€

Via Montepertuso 77, Montepertuso, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 81 20 05* ***Road Map*** *D4*

If you book a table in this sought-after restaurant, a shuttle bus will be sent to collect you. High above Positano, in the village of Montepertuso, great food can be had for a lot less. Enjoy home-made pasta with seafood, *scamorza* cheese in lemon leaves, fresh fish, irresistible *semifreddi* and wild fruit liqueurs. Closed Jan; Wed in winter.

POSITANO La Buca di Bacco ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Rampa Teglia 8, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 97 56 99* ***Road Map*** *D4*

At this ever-fashionable address you can eat anything from a light meal to a feast, while surveying the *passeggiata* (evening walk) and gazing at the sea and Li Galli islands beyond. The *arancini* (rice croquettes with mozzarella) are renowned, as is the mussel soup and fresh fish, especially the seabass. In season, try the caramelized figs and oranges.

POSITANO Ristorante Max ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via dei Mulini 22, 84017 ***Tel*** *089 87 50 56* ***Road Map*** *D4*

Set within an art gallery, this restaurant is cool and chic, with antique furniture and modern art. Tables are on the first floor, in the basement, or on the terrace upstairs for al fresco dining in summer. There is a vast range of wines to choose from and a good a la carte menu, as well as daily specials of both meat and fish dishes.

POSITANO La Sponda
♿ ⛱ ▤ 🍷 €€€€€

Via Colombo 30, 84017 ***Tel** 089 87 50 66* **Road Map** *D4*

Hotel dining with a difference. The bougainvillea-covered pergola at Le Sirenuse *(see p185)*, one of Italy's most elegant hotels, is the ultimate in candle-lit romance. The refined menu, dominated by seafood, combines traditional recipes with creative flair. The fish is ultra fresh: try the langoustine gratin with white melon and wild aromatic herbs.

POZZUOLI Fattoria del Campiglione
♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Vicinale Campana 2, 80078 ***Tel** 081 526 37 33* **Road Map** *B3*

A cheerful restaurant, where for a change meat – not fish – reigns. There are little copper pots for tableware and a fine array of game and meats to choose from: rabbit, *salumi* (cured meats), grilled beef and steaks, lamb and baby kid; even kangaroo, venison and bison. The wine list is huge, incorporating a choice of wines from all over the world.

POZZUOLI Il Capitano
⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Cristofero Colombo 10, 80078 ***Tel** 081 526 22 83* **Road Map** *B3*

Il Capitano is a convenient and convivial place for dinner after a visit to Roman Pozzuoli or the Solfatara, or when hopping on or off a boat from Ischia or Procida. This elegant restaurant also has five rooms for those who wish to extend their stay to overnight. Fresh fish and a wide range of seafood pasta dishes. Fine wine list.

PROCIDA Osteria del Gallo
♿ ⛱ ▤ €

Via Roma 28, Marina Grande, 80079 ***Tel** 081 810 19 19* **Road Map** *B3*

This informal trattoria specializes in seafood pasta and fresh fish. Expect no-nonsense cooking, brisk service and fair prices. There is a choice between the traditional dining room, with air conditioning, or the terrace by the bustling port and main drag. Look out for mussels, clams and fish *all'acqua pazza* (cooked in water, tomato, wine and herbs).

PROCIDA Crescenzo
♿ ⛱ ▤ €€

Via Marina Chiaolella 33, Chiaolella Port, 80079 ***Tel** 081 896 72 55* **Road Map** *B3*

A welcoming hotel *(see p185)* and restaurant by Chiaolella's harbour and beach. Arguably Procida's finest culinary experience, the excellent seafood pasta and fish attracts the hordes at weekends and in high season. Tables are in a cool dining room and out on the terrace. In the evenings there is also pizza, prepared with finesse. Booking advised.

PROCIDA Gorgonia
⛱ ▤ €€

Marina Corricella 50, Corricella, 80079 ***Tel** 081 810 10 60* **Road Map** *B3*

Named after a locally grown seaweed, the focus here is firmly on seafood and fresh fish. In the heart of colourful Corricella and facing the wide Mediterranean sea, this place offers some of Procida's finest cuisine. Try the delectable spaghetti with sea urchins and the turbot with potatoes. The Campanian wines are highly recommended.

PROCIDA Sent'Co
♿ ⛱ ▤ €€

Via Roma 167, Marina Grande, 80079 ***Tel** 081 810 11 20* **Road Map** *B3*

Old-fashioned and friendly, this trattoria prepares outstanding seafood and fish. Select from the abundance of antipasti, then sample the *orecchiette* with broccoli and shellfish or the spaghetti with *riccio di mare* (sea urchins), the house speciality. The catch of the day is always worthwhile. A small but pleasing wine list.

RAVELLO Cumpa Cosima
▤ €€

Via Roma 42–4, 84010 ***Tel** 089 85 71 56* **Road Map** *D4*

Originally a humble wine shop, this trattoria can get very busy. Not far from the Duomo, it is run by a formidable lady, who knows all about good home cooking. She uses meat from her family's butcher's shop next door and fruits and vegetables from her own garden. The pasta and meat dishes are the best choices. Charming decor.

RAVELLO Da Salvatore
⛱ ▤ €€

Via delle Repubbliche 2, 84010 ***Tel** 089 85 72 27* **Road Map** *D4*

Right beside the bus stop at the entrance to the top of the town, this popular seafood restaurant has a large airy dining room with panoramic windows and a lovely open terrace overlooking the sea. Staff are gregarious and attentive; there is even a friendly resident mynah bird. Fresh fish and seafood pasta. Closed Nov–Mar.

RAVELLO Ristorante Figli di Papà
♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€

Via della Marra 7/9, 84010 ***Tel** 089 85 83 02* **Road Map** *D4*

Set in a lovely building dating from the late 13th century, this restaurant has vaulted dining rooms and walls lined with modern art. The food served up by the young chef also balances the classic with the creative. The daily tourist menu is highly recommended, or you could try one of the taster menus. Good local wines are on offer.

RAVELLO Villa Maria
⛱ ▤ €€€

Via Santa Chiara 2, 84010 ***Tel** 089 85 72 55* **Road Map** *D4*

On the pathway leading to the Villa Cimbrone, this small hotel and restaurant has gorgeous views over the Vallone di Dragone towards Scala. Set in an elegant house, with a charming garden in the shade of lime trees, there is a balmy terrace as well as a dining room. The food is excellent: local game, fresh fish and home-made pasta.

RAVELLO Rossellini's
♿ ⛱ ▤ €€€€€

Palazzo Sasso, Via San Giovanni del Toro 28, 84010 ***Tel** 089 81 81 81* **Road Map** *D4*

For romantic candle-lit meals and fine food, dine at this Ravello restaurant, which has two Michelin stars. The view is mesmerising and the food, created by young chef Pino Lavarla, originally from Puglia, is a memorable if expensive experience. Only the finest of ingredients and an impressive wine list. Dinner only. Closed Nov–Mar.

S'AGATA SUI DUE GOLFI Don Alfonso ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€€€

Corso Sant'Agata 11, 80064 ***Tel*** *081 87 80 26* **Road Map** C4

One of Italy's finest chefs, Alfonso Laccarino, and his wife Livia run this elegant and much-lauded restaurant. Many ingredients come from the family's own farm on the hill sides above Sorrento: fish and seafood reign, though. Regional traditions combine with creative finesse to great effect, earning the chef two Michelin stars.

SALERNO Antica Pizzeria del Vicolo della Neve ♿ ▦ ▤ €

Vicolo della Neve 24, 84121 ***Tel*** *089 22 57 05* **Road Map** E4

This pizzeria in the heart of old Salerno is only open in the evenings. Excellent pizzas and *calzoni* are baked in a wood-fired oven. Also on the menu is typical Salernitana cuisine – *pasta e fagioli* (beans) combined with a delicious peppery oil, *baccala* (salt cod) and potato casserole, and sausages with broccoli. Very popular with the locals.

SCALA Da Lorenzo ♿ ▦ €€

Via Fra Gerardo Sasso, 84010 ***Tel*** *089 85 82 90* **Road Map** D4

This friendly family-run restaurant has a light, airy dining room and a pretty terrace affording spectacular views. The fresh pasta is truly delicious and the menu – mostly fish-based – changes from day to day. If you book ahead, you can order your fish and they will get it especially for you. Good local wine from the vines on the hills around.

SORRENTO Sant'Anna da Emilia ▨ ♿ ▦ €

Via Marina Grande 62, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 807 27 20* **Road Map** C4

A favourite with the locals, right down by the port, this family-run trattoria prepares simple grilled fresh fish and seafood pasta dishes. All food is prepared to order and the decor is charmingly unpretentious. A great place for watching the comings and goings of the port, although there are only a few tables outside.

SORRENTO Ristorante della Favorita O'Parrucchiano ▦ ▤ €€

Corso Italia 15, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 13 21* **Road Map** C4

This delightfully meandering glasshouse restaurant, with an open-air terrace under a pergola of citrus trees, was established by a former priest over a century ago. Popular with locals and tourists, it rustles up excellent Sorrentino cuisine, such as white bean soup, cheese baked in lemon leaves and seafood pasta, as well as a great peppered steak.

SORRENTO Il Buco ▤ €€€

Rampa Marina Piccola 5, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 878 23 54* **Road Map** C4

A wine cellar formerly used by monks now hosts an excellent restaurant with the emphasis on good home-made cooking. The menu offers a choice of the finest food from land and sea: try the ravioli with pumpkin, pepper and fish sauce or the white bean soup with baby squid and garlic croutons. Good wines and friendly service.

SORRENTO L'Antica Trattoria ▦ ▤ €€€€

Via Padre Reginaldo Guiliani 33, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 807 10 82* **Road Map** C4

This restaurant has been going strong since 1930. Sit either inside or out: the terrace is made for romantic dining. Meat and fish vie for your attention on the menu; all dishes are prepared with great care and creativity. The *pappardelle* pasta with *porcini* (cep mushrooms) and the strawberries are delicious. Resident mandolin player.

SORRENTO Caruso ♿ ▦ ▤ €€€€€

Via Sant'Antonino 12, Piazza Tasso, 80067 ***Tel*** *081 807 31 56* **Road Map** C4

Imaginative cooking is served in elegant surroundings in a museum-restaurant dedicated to the great tenor, Enrico Caruso, who died tragically at only 48. The dining rooms are charming and the food uses the freshest of ingredients: try the ravioli with prawns or shellfish and delicious home-made desserts, such as *pastiera* (grain and cheese pie).

TORRE DEL GRECO Casa Rossa 1888 ♿ ▦ ▤ €€

Via Vesuvio 30, 80056 ***Tel*** *081 777 97 63* **Road Map** C3

A popular hotel *(see p187)* and restaurant on the A3 between Naples and Vesuvius, this imposing modern building serves superb food: mostly fish but also some meat, all prepared with flair and partnered by good local wines. There are great views over the Bay of Naples, while the bright dining rooms are filled with modern art. Busy at weekends.

VICO EQUENSE Antica Osteria Nonna Rosa ▨ €

Via Privata Bonea 4, 80069 ***Tel*** *081 879 90 55* **Road Map** D4

Only a few tables are up for grabs in this intimate *osteria*, where the speciality is fresh egg pasta combined with seasonal ingredients from land and sea. Typical delicacies would be pasta in a *fior di latte* cheese, parma ham and *irpino* (black truffle) sauce or baked rabbit with sweet onions. Friendly and well worth seeking out.

VICO EQUENSE Pizza a Metro ▦ €

Via Nicotera, 15, 80069 ***Tel*** *081 801 64 47* **Road Map** D4

A favourite with locals and tourists alike, this restaurant has been selling pizza by the metre since the 1930's. Cooked in the immense wood-fired ovens, the thin-based pizzas are made using the freshest ingredients. The outdoor terrace, surrounded by shady plants and trees, is lovely in the summer. Situated close to the Vico Equense station.

VICO EQUENSE La Torre del Saracino ▦ ▤ €€€€€

Via Torretta 9, Marina d'Acqua, Loc Sciano, 80069 ***Tel*** *081 802 85 55* **Road Map** D4

Owned by the same family, these two eateries stand side by side, with the choice between a good seafood restaurant, with a pleasant terrace for al fresco dining, and the pizzeria next door. The pizzeria, Aurora, serves over 50 types of pizza and is popular with the locals, while the restaurant sometimes stages gastronomic events.

Light Meals and Snacks in Naples

Naples is full of bars, pastry shops, *rosticcerie*, and all kinds of places with stand-up counters where you can stop for a drink and a snack. It is an Italian habit to stop at a local bar to breakfast on a cappuccino and warm croissant, to pause for an apéritif before lunch or have a coffee in the afternoon. A quick and cheap meal can be bought at the numerous fast food establishments that sell sandwiches, small pizzas and filled rolls, as well as prepared meals like pasta with different sauces, to eat on the spot or take away.

BARS AND CAFES

In Naples, unlike most other European cities, the bars generally only have stand-up counters for customers to have a quick coffee. In bars and cafés where seating space is provided, there is usually an additional charge for service at the table. In the summer, however, all available outdoor space is packed with tables. Some of the cafés stay open until the early hours, and are equally popular with the young and the old. Many bars in Naples are also pastry shops *(pasticceria)*, ice cream parlours *(gelateria)*, quick self-service restaurants *(tavola calda)*, or all these combined.

One historic Neapolitan café frequented by celebrities in the past is **Caffè Gambrinus**, one of the most elegant bars in the centre *(see p52)*. Here, a short distance from the Palazzo Reale, you can sit outside and admire the lovely Piazza del Plebiscito, which is closed to traffic. Other elegant cafés are **La Caffettiera** in Piazza dei Martiri in Chiaia, or the **Caffetteria Bernini** on Piazza Fanzago in Vomero. Both of these get very busy in the evenings, especially at weekends. **Gran Caffè Cimmino** in Posillipo offers excellent coffee and pastries as well as fine views of the bay.

If you are walking along the seafront *(lungomare)*, stop for an apéritif at the **Bar dell'Ovo**. The small and elegant **Bar Principe** in Piazza Municipio, which retains its original Art Deco interior, is a good place to pause for breakfast in the city centre. The **Gran Caffè Verdi** on Via Verdi and **Bar Roma** on Via Toledo, with their spacious refreshment areas, are both popular with office workers during their breaks. To taste an excellent coffee, try the **Caffè Mexico** in Piazza Dante with superb blends, or the **Café do Brasil** in the Vomero area opposite the Teatro Diana. In the old city centre the **Bar Nilo** is distinguished for its courteous and friendly service.

During the summer months, popular spots for night owls are the **Caffè dell' Epoca**, opposite the Academy of Art, and the cafés in Piazza Bellini: the **Caffè Arabo** and the **Intra Moenia** that also sells books and promotes cultural events.

PASTRY SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLOURS

Neapolitan pastry shops, known throughout the world and descended from a centuries-old tradition, offer a number of specialities. Among these are the shortcrust or puff pastries called *sfogliatelle*, the *pastiera* eaten at Easter, *babà*, *zeppola di San Giuseppe* and Christmas season pastries such as *rococò* and *struffoli* (pastry rings with honey and candied fruit).

A favourite spot for the locals, particularly on Sundays, is **Scaturchio** in Piazza San Domenico Maggiore, one of the best cafés in the historic centre. Also in Piazza San Domenico Maggiore, **Gran Caffè Aragonese** sells excellent pastries and sweets, as do **Augustus** in Posillipo, **Daniele** and **Bellavia** in the Vomero and **Moccia** in the Chiaia district. The **Gran Bar Riviera**, opened in Chiaia in 1870, also offers many treats; the *tartufo* was invented here, a delectable *semifreddo* ice cream with chestnut cream filling. The best *sfogliatella* can be found at **Pintauro** on Via Toledo or **La Sfogliatella Mary** in the Galleria Umberto I. Good ice cream parlours are **La Scimmia** in Piazza Carità, the **Bilancione** in Posillipo, **Carraturo** near the railway station and **Soave** in Vomero.

The *chalets* on the seafront in the Mergellina area are legendary among Neapolitans. The most famous of these is **Chalet Ciro**, specializing in home-made ice cream *(artigianale)*. People also come here for coffee or an apéritif. **Chiquito's**, on the Via Mergellina, was once a water vendor and is now famous for his fruit cups and exotic fruit shakes.

TAKE-AWAY FOOD

Founded in 1887 by Gaetano Cecere, the first Neapolitan fast food establishment is aptly named **Vaco 'e pressa** (I'm in a hurry). True to its founder's tradition, it still has marble furnishings and a quaint atmosphere. Rather than **McDonald's**, the locals usually prefer to drop in at a *tavola calda*, where they can eat a quick plate of pasta, or to buy a sandwich prepared in a delicatessen *(salumeria)*, eat a local mozzarella or have hot snacks from a *rosticceria*. Excellent take-aways are **Tavola Calda L.U.I.S.E.** in Via Toledo and **Imperatore** in the Vomero area, where you can also buy tasty roast chicken. **La Piazza**, next to Santa Maria La Nova church, offers a quick snack.

If you like sweet or savoury crêpes, **La Crêperie** in the Vomero area is for you. Then there are the many *pizzetterie* such as **Le Focacce Moccia** and **Friggitoria Pizzeria Giuliano** and the *rosticcerie* include **Elettroforno** in Posillipo, which sells pizza by the slice as well as "crocché" (potato croquettes), *arancini di riso* (rice croquettes) and *saltimbocca* (veal). Many of these *pizzerie*, such as the **Napoli, Napoli** chain, also sell roasted meats.

DIRECTORY

TOLEDO AND CASTEL NUOVO

BARS AND CAFES

Bar Principe
Piazza Municipio 20.
Map 7 B2.

Caffè Gambrinus
Piazza Trieste e Trento 38.
Map 7 A3.

Bar Roma
Via Toledo 325.
Map 7 A2 (9 A5).

Gran Caffè Verdi
Via Verdi 23.
Map 7 A2.

PASTRY SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLOURS

Pintauro
Via Toledo 275.
Map 7 A2 (9 A5).

La Scimmia
Piazza Carità 4.
Map 7 A1.

La Sfogliatella Mary
Galleria Umberto I, 66.
Map 7 A2.

TAKE-AWAY FOOD

Cibo
Via Cervantes 70.
Map 7 A2.

Tavola Calda L.U.I.S.E.
Via Toledo 266.
Map 7 A1 (9 A5).

McDonald's
Via Sanfelice 16/20.
Map 7 B1 (9 C5).

SPACCANAPOLI

BARS AND CAFES

Bar Nilo
Via San Biagio dei Librai 129/130.
Map 3 C5.

PASTRY SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLOURS

Gran Caffè Aragonese
Piazza San Domenico Maggiore 5.
Map 3 B5 (9 C3).

Scaturchio
Piazza San Domenico Maggiore 19.
Map 3 B5 (9 C3).

TAKE-AWAY FOOD

Le Focacce Moccia
Piazzetta Nilo 16 bis.
Map 3 B5 (10 E3).

Friggitoria Pizzeria Giuliano
Calata Trinità Maggiore.
Map 7 B1 (9 B5).

La Piazza
Piazza Santa Maria La Nova.
Map 7 B1 (9 C5).

Napoli, Napoli
Piazza del Gesù 27.
Map 3 B5 (9 B4).

DECUMANO MAGGIORE

BARS AND CAFES

Caffè Arabo
Piazza Bellini 66.
Map 3 B5.

Caffè dell' Epoca
Via Constantinopoli.
Map 3 B4.

Caffè Mexico
Piazza Dante 86.
Map 3 A5 (9 B3).

Intra Moenia
Piazza Bellini 70.
Map 3 B5.

Scaturchio
Via Portamedina 22
Map 3 A5 (9 A4).

PASTRY SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLOURS

Carraturo
Via Casanova 97.
Map 4 E3.

TAKE-AWAY FOOD

Antica Gastronomia Ferrieri
Piazza Garibaldi 82.
Map 4 E4.

McDonald's
Piazza Dante 92.
Map 3 A5.

Vaco 'e Pressa
Piazza Dante 87.
Map 3 A5 (9 B3).

VOMERO

BARS AND CAFES

Café do Brasil
Via Giordano 31.
Map 5 B2.

La Caffettiera
Piazza Vanvitelli 10.
Map 2 D5.

Caffetteria Bernini
Piazza Fanzago.
Map 2 D4.

Caffè Mexico
Via Scarlatti 69.
Map 2 D5.

PASTRY SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLOURS

Bellavia
Via Luca Giordano 158.
Map 1 C5.

Daniele
Via Scarlatti 104/106.
Map 2 D5.

Soave
Via Scarlatti 130.
Map 2 D5.

TAKE-AWAY FOOD

La Crêperie
Via Donadio 1/3.
Map 2 D4.

Imperatore
Via Scarlatti 180.
Map 2 D5.

McDonald's
Via Scarlatti 209.
Map 2 D5.

Rossopomodoro
Via Cimarosa 144.
Map 1 C5.

CASTEL DELL'OVO AND CHIAIA

BARS AND CAFES

Bar dell'Ovo
Via Partenope 6.
Map 7 A4.

La Caffettiera
Piazza dei Martiri 30.
Map 6 F2.

PASTRY SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLOURS

Chalet Ciro
Via Caracciolo.
Map 5 B4.

Chiquito's
Via Mergellina *(opposite the funicular)*.
Map 5 B3.

Moccia
Via San Pasquale 21.
Map 6 E2.

Gran Bar Riviera
Riviera di Chiaia 183.
Map 5 C2.

Remy
Via Galiani 29a.
Map 5 B3.

POSILLIPO

BARS AND CAFES

Gran Caffè Cimmino
Via Petraca 147.
Map 5 A4.

PASTRY SHOPS AND ICE CREAM PARLOURS

Augustus
Via Petrarca 81 a/b.
Map 5 A4.

Bilancione
Via Posillipo 238/b.
Map 5 A5.

TAKE-AWAY FOOD

Elettroforno
Piazza San Luigi 12/b.

SHOPS AND MARKETS

Shopping in Naples is an excellent way to explore the labyrinth of this fascinating city. Expensive boutiques line the main streets such as Via Toledo and Via Chiaia, where good quality, stylish clothes, shoes and jewellery can be bought. However, don't limit yourself to the fashionable areas, but wander around the alleyways in the old town to discover the small specialist shops and artisan workshops. Here visitors can find authentic and hand-made souvenirs. These streets often bear the name of the trade practised there, such as Piazza degli Orefici (Goldsmiths' Square).

Nativity figure

Perhaps the most enjoyable way to shop is to follow the example of most Neapolitans and buy from the numerous markets and stalls along the roadside. These *bancarelle* sell everything from clothes to kitchenware, and children's toys to jewellery. Common items are cheap seconds from the manufacturer or imitation designer labels.

Coral jewellery in a shop window

OPENING HOURS

Shops are open from 10am to 2pm and from 4pm to 8pm. They are closed on Sundays and Monday morning in winter, Saturday afternoon and Sunday in summer. Food shops and markets are shut on Thursday afternoons. Before holiday periods like Christmas, many places are open on Sundays and extend their weekly opening hours. In summer most shops close for two weeks around 15 August (Ferragosto).

HOW TO PAY

Major credit cards are accepted in most boutiques and department stores. After you have made your purchase, make sure you are given the receipt *(ricevuta fiscale)*. By law the police can make a spot check outside the shop and if you are without a receipt, you may be fined.

SALES

From early july to early September and early January to mid-March, sales are held in Naples. You can find excellent bargains with discounts of up to 50 per cent and sometimes as much as 70 per cent. It is a good idea to check goods before you leave the shop as a refund is unlikely.

FASHION AND ACCESSORIES

The exclusive shops are concentrated in Via dei Mille and Via Calabritto, in the elegant Chiaia district. Here the great fashion designers, such as **Emporio Armani, Prada, Gianni Versace** and **Mario Valentino**, have their stores. A jewellery shop, **Bulgari**, has also opened here. In Riviera di Chiaia, **Marinella** sells his famous ties, which are worn by many VIPs.

LIVIO DE SIMONE

The shop window of the elegant Livio de Simone boutique

At **Eddy Monetti** the emphasis is on elegant and classical fashion. Clothes with an innovative touch are offered by **Barbaro** in Galleria Umberto I, while more avant-garde men's and women's wear is sold by **Maxi Ho. Livio De Simone**, who is a native of Naples, offers stylish clothes in bright Mediterranean colours, while **Amina Rubinacci** is known for her woollen and soft cashmere jumpers. Naples also has boutiques for **Max Mara** and **Max & Co**.

Clothing at somewhat more accessible prices is sold at **Camomilla** and **Motivi**. Young people have no lack of choice with clothes from the well-known **Benetton** outlets and the **Mastrolonardo** boutique in Via Nisco, which is famous for its stylish clothes. Fun and original second-hand clothes and accessories and personalized T-shirts are sold at **Mu.Mu Frequencies**, a multimedia cultural group.

The **Prénatal** chain caters for mothers-to-be and small children. Handbags, belts and other accessories, which are mostly made by local craftsmen, are sold in the **Spatarella** and **Tramontano** stores.

In the old centre between San Biagio dei Librai and Via degli Orefici there are many jewellers' and goldsmiths' shops. The age-old tradition of engraving and cameo work is still practised in many of these shops.

Interior of the Colonnese bookshop in Via San Pietro a Majella

Ascione Coralli, a coral and cameo atelier, is open by appointment. **Caso Agostino** has superb coral jewels, and other jewellery shops such as **Ventrella** and **Knight** stock original and attractive designs.

DEPARTMENT STORES AND SHOPPING CENTRES

Most Neapolitans on the whole prefer the smaller, specialist shops, where the service is more personal. However, some of the department stores in particular **La Rinascente** and **Coin** offer a good variety of products ranging from quality clothes, cosmetics and perfumes to household goods and crockery. If you are looking for those stores that specialize in household and kitchen goods, try the **Croff** chain, which also sells a very wide variety of modern furnishings. The large chain stores, such as **Upim**, are, as you would expect, generally cheaper and feature average-quality cosmetics, lingerie, household articles and clothes.

The shopping centres, **Galleria Vanvitelli** and the elegant **Galleria Scarlatti** can be found in the Vomero district of the city, and the extremely smart 19th-century Galleria Umberto I, off Piazza Trieste e Trento, is an attractive arcade of numerous elegant shops.

Coin
Via Scarlatti 100.
Tel *081 578 01 11.*

Croff
Galleria Vanvitelli 16–23.
Tel *081 578 96 98.*

Galleria Scarlatti
Via Scarlatti.

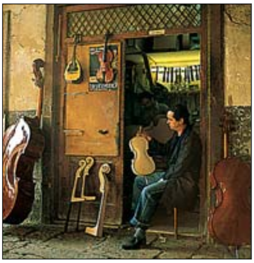
Galleria Vanvitelli
Piazza Vanvitelli.

La Rinascente
Via Toledo 343.
Tel *081 41 15 11.*

Upim
Via A. Doria 40.
Tel *081 239 63 60.*
Via dei Mille 59.
Tel *081 40 00 73.*

ART, ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DESIGN

Naples is renowned for its many fascinating antique and second-hand shops. The best-known antique dealers can be found in Via Domenico Morelli: for instance, **Brandi, D'Amodio** and **Florida** are all specialists in 18th-century furniture and paintings. Shops that stock historic objects, such as **L'Antiquario** and **Affaitati**, are in Via Costantinopoli. Old engravings, prints and lithographs, picture frames and other *objets d'art*, are on sale at **Bowinkel**, which is the oldest shop in Piazza dei Martiri. Items such as rare books, prints and gouaches are sold at the **Casella** and **Regina** antiquarian booksellers, while the **Colonnese** bookshop stocks what can be described as traditional Neapolitan articles. The **Archivio Fotografico Parisio**, which has about 100,000 photographs of Neapolitan life and characters, provides a unique record of the city's history. Examples of Naples art galleries that generally have interesting work on show include the **Galleria Navarra, Lia Rumma, E-M Arts** and **Studio Trisorio**. Leading interior design shops include



The traditional craft of making and restoring string instruments

Neapolitan second-hand dealer with goods on display in the street

The attractive doll display in the Ospedale delle Bambole *(see p63)*

Agorà in the Posillipo area and **Novelli** in Piazza Amedeo, featuring the latest styles in home furnishings. Simple, clean-cut design solutions which may appeal more to a younger generation are on view at **IdeArredo**.

HANDICRAFTS

The many workshops and second-hand shops in the historic centre offer a varied choice of articles, from the kitsch to the well-designed. In Via San Gregorio Armeno is the workshop of the famous nativity scene artisan, **Giuseppe Ferrigno**, while in Via San Biagio dei Librai can be found the **Ospedale delle Bambole** (hospital for dolls) where porcelain dolls, shepherds, marionettes and puppets are repaired and restored. At the **Liuteria Calace**, which is in the historic centre, they make and restore violins, violas, mandolins and lutes. **Nel Regno di Pulcinella** is a workshop dedicated entirely to the making of Neapolitan masks.

Book restoration, bookbinding and elegant objects all made from hand-made Amalfi paper make **Gli Artigiani del Libro** a fascinating place. If you are particularly interested in ceramics, it is worth having a look at **Il Cantuccio della Ceramica** and the workshop of **Lisa Weber**.

FOOD, WINE AND SPIRITS

Two of Naples' leading delicatessens are **La Botteghina** and **Gastronomia L.U.I.S.E.**, both of which sell a fantastic variety of local specialities. **Gay Odin** has the finest chocolate in Naples, including the delicious *Vesuvio* chocolate which is made with rum. The old-fashioned **Scaturchio** sells excellent cakes and sweets, as well as ice cream. A good selection of wines is to be found at both the **Enoteca Dante** and the **Enoteca Belledonne**.

Scaturchio
Pasticceria · Caffè

The inviting entrance of the famous Scaturchio *pasticceria*

OPEN-AIR MARKETS

Street stalls and markets set up in the early morning and usually pack up after midday. Food stalls selling seasonal fruit and vegetables generally have fresher and less expensive produce than the shops. Clothes and household items will be cheap and, although they may not be designer quality, they are perfectly good. Bargaining is not usually done when buying food, but for clothes and other items try asking for a discount *(sconto)*.

Market at Sant'Antonio Abate

Mercatino di Antignano

Piazza degli Artisti. ○ *8am–1pm Mon–Sat.*
Clothing, shoes, household articles, fabrics.

Fiera Antiquaria Napoletana

Villa Comunale. ○ *8am–3pm last & penultimate Sat & Sun of month.*
Antiques market: silverware, jewellery and ornaments.

Mercato del Casale di Posillipo

Posillipo. ○ *8am–2pm Thu.*
Clothes, accessories, household articles.

Mercato del Ponte di Casanova

Porta Capuana. ○ *8am–sunset Mon–Sat.*
New and used clothes.

Mercato dei Fiori

Castel Nuovo. ○ *daily at dawn.*
Flowers.

Mercatino della Pignasecca

Near Piazza Carità. ○ *8am–2pm Mon–Sat.*
Mainly food.

Mercato di Sant'Antonio

Via Sant'Antonio Abate. ○ *9am–8pm daily.*
Food market.

Mercato di Porta Nolana

Via Carmignano. ○ *8am–6pm Mon–Sat (8am–2pm Sun).*
Fresh fish and seafood.

Mercatino della Torretta

Viale Gramsci. ○ *8am–1pm Mon–Sat.*
Food market and clothing.

DIRECTORY

FASHION AND ACCESSORIES

Amina Rubinacci
Via dei Mille 16.
Tel *081 41 30 48.*

Ascione Coralli
Piazzetta Matilde Serao
19 (2nd floor).
Tel *081 42 11 11.*
Open by appointment.

Barbaro
Galleria Umberto 44.
Tel *081 41 12 84.*
One of many branches.

Bulgari
Via Filangieri 41.
Tel *081 40 08 56.*

Camomilla
Via Toledo 407.
Tel *081 551 14 45.*
One of many branches.

Caso Agostino
Piazza San Domenico
Maggiore 16.
Tel *081 552 01 08.*

Eddy Monetti
Via dei Mille 45a/b/c.
Tel *081 40 47 07.*

Emporio Armani
Piazza dei Martiri 61–62.
Tel *081 40 63 63.*

Gianni Versace
Via Toledo 157.
Tel *081 551 06 47.*

Knight
Piazza dei Martiri 52.
Tel *081 764 38 37.*

Livio De Simone
Via D Morelli 15.
Tel *081 764 38 27.*

Magazzini Marinella
Piazza Vittoria 287.
Tel *081 245 11 82.*

Mario Valentino
Via Calabritto 9/10.
Tel *081 764 42 62.*

Mastrolonardo
Via Nisco 6.
Tel *081 42 31 11.*

Max & Co.
Corso Umberto I 28.
Tel *081 552 62 23.*
One of many branches.

Max Mara
Corso Umberto I 134/136.
Tel *081 553 85 01.*

Maxi Ho
Via Luca Giordano 23.
Tel *081 578 04 39.*

Motivi
Via Toledo 157.
Tel *081 551 06 47.*

Mu.Mu Frequencies
Piazza Monteoliveto 10.
Tel *081 936 02 09.*

Prada
Via Calabritto 9.
Tel *081 764 13 23.*

Prénatal
Via Roma 332.
Tel *081 42 12 22.*
One of many branches.

Spatarella
Via Filangieri 23.
Tel *081 40 17 03.*

Tramontano
Via Chiaia 143.
Tel *081 41 48 37.*

Ventrella
Via C Poerio 11.
Tel *081 764 31 73.*

ART, ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DESIGN

Affaitati
Via Costantinopoli 18.
Tel *081 44 44 27.*

Agorà
Via Orazio 136/b.
Tel *081 714 33 33.*

L'Antiquario
Via Costantinopoli 34.
Tel *081 564 06 07.*

Archivio Fotografico Parisio
Largo Carolina 10.
Tel *081 764 51 22.*

Bowinkel
Piazza dei Martiri 24.
Tel *081 764 43 44.*
Via S Lucia.
Tel *081 764 07 39.*

Brandi
Via D Morelli 9/11.
Tel *081 764 38 82.*

Casella
Via C Poerio 92/e.
Tel *081 764 26 27.*

Colonnese
Via S Pietro a Maiella 32.
Tel *081 459 858.*

D'Amodio
Via D Morelli 6 bis.
Tel *081 764 38 72.*

E-M Arts
Via Calabritto 20.
Tel *081 763 37 37.*

Florida
Via D Morelli 13.
Tel *081 764 34 40.*

Galleria Navarra
Piazza dei Martiri 23.
Tel *081 764 35 95.*

IdeArredo
Via R Bracco 41/49.
Tel *081 551 09 92.*

Lia Rumma
Via V Gaetani 12.
Tel *081 764 36 19.*

Novelli
Piazza Amedeo 21/22.
Tel *081 41 53 50.*

Regina
Via Costantinopoli
51/103.
Tel *081 29 09 25.*

Studio Trisorio
Riviera di Chiaia 215.
Tel *081 41 43 06.*

HANDICRAFTS

Gli Artigiani del Libro
Calata Trinità Maggiore 4.
Tel *081 551 12 80.*

Il Cantuccio della Ceramica
Via B Croce 38 (inside).
Tel *081 552 58 57.*

Giuseppe Ferrigno
Via S Gregorio Armeno 8.
Tel *081 552 31 48.*

Lisa Weber
Via G Paladino 4.

Liuteria Calace
Piazza San Domenico
Maggiore 9.
Tel *081 551 59 83.*

Nel Regno di Pulcinella
Via San Domenico
Maggiore 9.
Tel *081 551 41 71.*

Ospedale delle Bambole
Via S Biagio dei Librai 81.
Tel *081 20 30 67.*

FOOD, WINE AND SPIRITS

La Botteghina
Via Orazio 106.
Tel *081 66 05 16.*

Drogheria Santachiara
Via B Croce 50.
Tel *081 551 64 44.*

Enoteca Belledonne
Vico Belledonne a
Chiaia 18.
Tel *081 40 31 62.*

Enoteca Dante
Piazza Dante 189.
Tel *081 549 96 89.*

Gastronomia L.U.I.S.E.
Piazza dei Martiri 68.
Tel *081 41 77 35.*

Gay Odin
Via Toledo 214.
Tel *081 40 00 63.*
One of many branches.

Scaturchio
Piazza San Domenico
Maggiore 19.
Tel *081 551 69 44.*

Shops and Markets along the Coast

Every town and village in the region, from the islands to the coast, offers typical local handicrafts such as ceramics or glassware, as well as foods and wines associated with the history and culture of each place. Wandering through the narrow streets in these lovely seaside spots, you will discover all kinds of customs.

FASHION AND ACCESSORIES

Besides shops with designer wear, there are still several old local fashion houses. You can find the top names in Italian and foreign fashion at places such as **Adario & Fiorentino**, who have a shop at Sant'Agata sui due Golfi, or **Loro Piana** in Ischia. **Capricci**, also in Ischia, sells designer lingerie and swimwear. The shopping street in Capri, Via Camerelle, boasts the elegant **Marcello Rubinacci** boutique, known for top-quality cashmere pullovers. Elegant apparel, mostly made of silk, and typical Capri shoes are among the specialities of **Laura Merola**. Two top jewellers in Capri are **La Campanina** and **Cartier**, both sited in Via Vittorio Emanuele, who stock precious stones in every colour as well as diamonds and coral necklaces of very fine quality.

Fashion styles in Positano are famous for their originality. Among the town's leading houses is **Maria Lampo**, who are well known for making their articles quickly (*lampo* meaning "in a flash"). Top designer wear as well as handmade patchwork clothing and quilts are sold at **Nadir's**, while **La Bottega di Brunella** and **La Tartana** are distinguished for their fine fabrics and original patterns. If you want the bikini of your dreams, go to **Susy** on Capri, where you can order swimwear made to measure. For locally designed linen clothes, head for **Capri Naturale** in Anacapri.

Sorrento, Positano and Capri are famous for their handmade sandals; to have a pair made especially for you, go to **Siniscalchi** in Sorrento, **Costanzo Avitabile** in Positano, the imaginative **Canfora** in Capri or Antonio Viva's shop at Anacapri, aptly called **L'Arte del Sandalo Caprese**. On the mainland, cloth shoes decorated in weird and wonderful ways can be found at **La Gabella** in Amalfi.

ART AND HANDICRAFTS

By exploring the craftsmen's shops in the towns and villages outside Naples you can really get to know the heart of a place, and discover its cultural and artistic traditions. The boats known as *gozzi* are built by the **Aprea Mare** company in Sorrento, and are world-famous. The ancient tradition of marquetry in the Sorrento peninsula is carried on by craftsmen such as **Salvatore Gargiulo**, **Peppe Rocco** and **Giliberto Attardi**.

Vietri sul Mare is famous for its decorated ceramics; the **Solimene** factory employs at least 40 craftsmen who, despite the large output of the place, make fine handmade products. The **Perrotti** brothers make splendid stained glass, and accept commissions. Other high-quality ceramics are produced by **Taki** in Ischia and **Artigiò** in Procida, while **La Bottega dell'Arte** in Capri – thanks to the well-known ceramicist Sergio Rubini – now has over 200 outlets in the United States alone. Again in Capri, **Carmelina** offers classic naive painting.

In Amalfi, visit the **Cartiera Amatruda** and **Cavaliere** mills, where fine quality paper is produced. As a souvenir of Capri there are the **Carthusia** perfumes, sold only on the island (you can also visit their laboratories at No. 2 Via Parco Augusto). On the island of Procida, **Maria Rosaria Intartaglia** makes pretty embroidered lingerie to order. Lastly, the **Emporio Scialò** at Ischia sells raffia dolls and Pulcinella puppets, all made by hand.

FOOD, WINE AND LIQUEURS

Many fine dairy products such as cheese come from the area around Naples. In Sorrento you can visit the **Apreda** dairy and buy fresh plaits of *fiordilatte*, a type of mozzarella made from cow's milk, in the nearby shop. The **Caseificio Isola di Capri** and **Gabriele** in Vico Equense are also excellent dairies. At Capri, **Sfizi di Pane** offers 15 different types of *tarallini* biscuits as well as various kinds of bread. For the sweet-toothed, Ischia's **Caffè Calise** has orange *sfogliatelle* and at Positano the **La Zagara** pastry shop has delicious fruit tarts called *crostate*. While in Amalfi, try the delightful lemon pastries at **Andrea Pansa**.

Some wine shops also sell local products such as jam, honey and spices: **Piemme** at Sorrento, **Ischia Sapori** on Ischia and **Gusti e Delizie** in Ravello. Good ranges of wine are on sale at **La Valle dei Mulini** in Amalfi, **I Sapori di Positano** in Positano and **Enoteca Casa D'Ambra** at Ischia. **Limoncello di Capri** is the most famous source of limoncello, or lemon-flavoured liqueur, and **I Giardini di Ravello** also stocks a good range.

MARKETS

There are numerous markets in the outlying areas. The most important in size and tradition is the second-hand market in Resina at Ercolano (Herculaneum), where you will find used clothes and accessories. It is half an hour from the central railway station in Naples: take the Circumvesuviana line and get off at Ercolano.

DIRECTORY

FASHION AND ACCESSORIES

Adario & Fiorentino
Via Nastro Azzurro 1–3 (Sant'Agata sui Due Golfi).
Tel *081 878 00 65. One of two shops.*

L'Arte del Sandalo Caprese
Via G Orlandi 75 (Anacapri).
Tel *081 837 35 83.*

La Bottega di Brunella
Via Pasitea 76 (Positano). ***Tel*** *089 87 52 28.*

La Campanina
Via V Emanuele 18 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 06 43.*

Canfora
Via Camerelle 3 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 04 87.*

Capricci
Via Roma 37 (Ischia Town).
Tel *081 98 20 63.*

Capri Naturale
Via Capodimonte 15 (Anacapri).
Tel *081 837 47 19.*

Cartier
Via V Emanuele 47 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 06 18.*

Costanzo Avitabile
Piazza A Vespucci 1–5 (Positano).
Tel *081 87 53 66.*

La Gabella
Via P Comite 37 (Amalfi).
Tel *330 67 54 03.*

Laura Merola
Via Fuorlovado 2 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 04 03.*

Loro Piana
Corso V Colonna 180 (Ischia).
Tel *081 99 12 21.*
One of two shops.

Marcello Rubinacci
Via Camerelle 9 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 72 95.*

Maria Lampo
Via Pasitea 12–16 (Positano).
Tel *089 87 50 21.*

Nadir's
Via Pasitea 44 (Positano).
Tel *089 87 59 75.*

Siniscalchi
Corso Italia 203 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 878 30 65.*
One of two shops.

Susy
Via Le Botteghe 61 (Capri).

La Tartana
Via della Tartana 5 (Positano).
Tel *089 87 56 45.*

ART AND HANDICRAFTS

Aprea Mare
Via Santa Lucia 15 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 807 28 18.*

Artigiò
Via V Emanuele 10 (Procida).
Tel *081 896 96 69.*

Giliberto Attardi
Via Padre R Giuliani 45–49 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 878 12 91.*

La Bottega dell'Arte
Via Catena 2–4 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 18 78.*

Carmelina
Via Roma (Capri).

Carthusia
Via Camerelle 10 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 36 68.*
One of two shops.

Cartiere Amatruda
Via delle Cartiere 94 (Amalfi).
Tel *089 87 13 15.*

Cartiera Cavaliere
Via M del Giudice 2. (Amalfi).

Ceramiche Artistiche Solimene
Via Madonna degli Angeli 7 (Vietri sul Mare).
Tel *089 21 02 43.*

Emporio Scialò
Corso Umberto I, 21 (Forio d'Ischia).
Tel *081 99 75 92.*

Maria Rosaria Intartaglia
Via Lubrano di Vavarìa 12 (Procida).
Tel *081 896 86 74.*

Peppe Rocco
Via San Nicola 12 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 878 48 74.*

Perrotti
Via Nazionale Costiera 32 (Vietri sul Mare).
Tel *089 76 15 76.*

Salvatore Gargiulo
Via Fuoro 33 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 878 24 20.*

Taki
Via Marina 20 (Forio d'Ischia).
Tel *081 98 91 49.*

FOOD, WINE AND LIQUEURS

Andrea Pansa
Piazza Duomo 40 (Amalfi).
Tel *089 87 10 65.*

Apreda
Via del Mare 20 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 878 13 34.*
One of two shops.

Caffè Calise
Via A Sogliuzzo 69 (Ischia Porto).
Tel *081 99 12 70.*

Caseificio Isola di Capri
Via Roma 38 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 68 75.*

Enoteca Casa D'Ambra
Via Porto 24 (Ischia Porto).
Tel *081 99 10 46.*

Gabriele
Corso Umberto I, 5–7 (Vico Equense).
Tel *081 879 87 44.*

I Giardinidi Ravello
Via Civiltà 19 (Ravello).
Tel *089 87 22 64.*

Gusti e Delizie
Via Roma 28–30 (Ravello).
Tel *089 85 77 16.*

Ischia Sapori
Via Gianturco 2 (Ischia Porto).
Tel *081 98 44 82.*

Limoncello di Capri
Via Roma 85 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 55 61.*

Piemme
Corso Italia 161 (Sorrento).
Tel *081 877 35 96.*

I Sapori di Positano
Via Mulini 6 (Positano).
Tel *089 81 11 16.*

Sfizi di Pane
Via delle Botteghe 15 (Capri).
Tel *081 837 01 06.*

La Valle dei Mulini
Via delle Cartiere 55 (Amalfi).
Tel *089 87 32 11.*

La Zagara
Via Mulini 8 (Positano).
Tel *089 87 59 64.*

ENTERTAINMENT

Naples knows how to entertain: demanding emperors, kings, residents and travellers have enjoyed its delights for over 2,000 years. Once a major European capital, Naples still revels in shows, games, banquets, and horse races, plus newer diversions like opera and football. Perhaps Italy's most energetic city, Naples buzzes with activity. The nightlife is dynamic, the cafés, nightspots and cultural venues are always open late, and just about every taste is catered for. Music and theatre performances take place throughout the year, bolstered by some important international festivals in summertime, mostly held in the holiday resorts. For film buffs there are two main multiplexes as well as some arthouse cinemas. During the week people usually go to the cinema or out to eat; at weekends the piazzas are bustling with life, as it is customary for Neapolitans to meet up to have a drink before going on to nearby nightspots. Clubbers get going after midnight, perhaps winding down at dawn with coffee and a hot brioche at an all-night bar.

Ballet dancer

Night-time illuminations in a city that is happy to party until dawn

INFORMATION AND BUYING TICKETS

Naples' daily newspaper *Il Mattino* has the most complete listings for the city, but the national newspapers also carry Naples listings in their local editions.

A monthly guide to events in Naples is published by the tourist office. Visit www.inaples.it to check it out online. Alternatively, pick up a copy of the magazine *Qui Napoli (see p218)*, which is available free from most tourist information offices and hotels.

Tickets for performances can generally be bought at the door on the day. They may be more difficult to obtain for operas at the San Carlo, popular shows at the Diana and Bellini, premieres and special events. The two main booking offices are **Concerteria** and **Box Office**.

THEATRE, OPERA AND DANCE

Naples is one of Italy's leading cities for theatre. It hosts international and national touring productions, as well as prestigious local companies. The main season is from October to May, though some theatres put on extra programmes and there are special events year-round.

Neapolitans are proud of their dialect, so don't be surprised if it features in some theatrical productions. **Teatro Sannazaro**, a 19th-century theatre staging traditional Neapolitan comedy, is the venue where Eleonora Duse, Eduardo Scarpetta and the De Filippo brothers starred. The **Mercadante**, home of Teatro Stabile di Napoli, sometimes stages plays by Eduardo De Filippo *(see p37)* in English.

Teatro Cilea, founded in the 1970s, focuses on traditional Neapolitan theatre. Italian classic drama and Neapolitan musicals are on at the **Bellini** and leading Italian companies and Neapolitan musicals at the **Diana**. **Teatro Trianon** bills itself as "the Theatre of Neapolitan Song". The **Augusteo** hosts musicals, concerts and visiting theatre companies, while the **Totò** puts on variety shows.

The **Sancarluccio** is a venue where new small companies stage performances in Italian or English. Fringe and experimental theatre are on offer at **Galleria Toledo** and **Nuovo Teatro Nuovo**.

Teatro San Carlo *(see p37* and *p53)* is one of Italy's top three opera houses. It also serves as the city's leading ballet venue and hosts an important symphony season. A premiere here is a great social occasion. The San Carlo stages performances designed to appeal to young people through its Programma Scuole.

An opera at the Teatro San Carlo

Performance at a city music venue

LIVE MUSIC

Naples is home to the prestigious San Pietro a Maiella Conservatoire, as well as the symphony season at the **Teatro San Carlo**.

The **Associazione Alessandro Scarlatti** boasts a critically acclaimed classical repertoire, while the **Cappella della Pietà de' Turchini** stages concerts of music by Baroque Neapolitan composers. Both **Teatro Diana** and **Teatro Bellini** sometimes have chamber music concerts.

Otto Jazz Club, the city's historic main jazz venue, is joined by **Around Midnight**. **Palapartenope** hosts large-scale shows, musicals, rock and pop concerts. Naples is also known for its spontaneous music, so watch out for street performers in the piazzas too.

NIGHTLIFE

La Movada is the Spanish term Neapolitans use to describe their moveable nightlife – snacks here, drinks there – in places that stay open until the small hours. *La Movada* shifts around, but favoured in the Vomero area Via Giotto, Via Ruoppolo, Via Chiaia and Via Piccinni. Piazza dei Martiri sees plenty of action. Piazza Bellini is lively, with cultural associations that host exhibitions and events.

Intra Moenia appeals to a lefty intellectual crowd with its recorded fusion and jazz. **Rising South**, located in the musical instrument district behind lively Piazza Dante, features live roots music on Wednesdays, lounge/jazz on Sundays and recorded music on other nights. **Chez Moi** has been around for years and is still fashionable. A more alternative crowd that is into dance music favours **Keste**.

Via Chiaia, an upmarket shopping area by day, attracts a smart evening set. Mixed use is in vogue. **Culti Spacafe** is chic: by day it is a spa; in the evening, trendies flock here for finger food and wine before the cinema. **Kaligola** is an accessories shop by day and a lounge by night. Piazza Santa Maria la Nova draws a younger crowd to chug beer at its stands and cafés.

Festival logo

Look out also for openings at contemporary art galleries clustered around **MADRE** (Museo D'Arte Contemporanea Donnaregina) and **PAN** (Palazzo delle Arti Napoli).

La Notte Bianca, (the White Night), is an endless night of Naples culture, which is generally held during an October weekend.

For dance music two clubs stand out: **Velvet Underground** and **Notting Hill**, both offering varied interactive programmes with theme evenings.

Phone numbers for venues often change, so don't rely on them. A good hotel concierge should be able to provide advice – or you can simply follow *La Movada* and see where it takes you.

CINEMA

Most foreign films are dubbed into Italian, but movies are also occasionally shown in the original language; newspaper listings will indicate *versione originale*. **Plaza Multisala** shows original version films on Tuesdays. Some foreign language institutes, such as the **Institut Français de Naples "Le Grenoble"**, also show films in their original language.

For around ten days in June, the Napoli Film Festival highlights international cinema.

Warner Village Metropolitan and **Filangieri Multisala** screen both mainstream and arthouse movies. **Modernissimo** and **Plaza Multisala** have mulitple screens and show childrens' films. **Teatro Augusteo** hosted the 10th Artecinema, an international festival of films about contemporary art.

Some cinemas show new films for half price on Wednesdays. Summertime brings outdoor screenings in squares and at historic sites. Outside Naples there are some drive-in cinemas *(see p212)*.

Fireworks, a popular tradition in Naples and the Campania region

Orchestra playing at the Festival Internazionale di Ravello

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT

Edenlandia is the main amusement park in Naples, with over 200 attractions, including the World of Fables, Walt Disney favourites, models of sets from Disney stories and theme merry-go-rounds. **Bowling Oltremare** has table tennis, football and virtual golf, as well as bowling. For computer-mad kids, Internet terminals are available at **Opus Informatica** and **Multimedia IC**; you could try to get them to look at the Naples website *(see p210)*.

Carousel at the Edenlandia funfair

SPECTATOR SPORTS

Stadio San Paolo *(see p42)* hosts *calcio* (football), the sporting event that most fires the passion of Neapolitans. Usually games are held on Sundays and tickets always sell out quickly. Newer to Naples is *basket*: its basketball team is Carpisa Napoli.

The **Ippodromo di Agnano** race track lies in a splendid natural location. Every April it hosts the famous Gran Premio trotting races.

Canoe polo teams, active since the late 1980s, compete in the Coppa Italia di Canoa Polo; check *Il Mattino* sports section for information. If you are lucky enough to come across a match, don't miss the chance to enjoy a unique experience.

Swimming, diving and, especially, water polo are extremely popular in Naples. All are practised at the **Piscina Scandone**, the city's public swimming pool.

Trotting races at Agnano

OUTSIDE NAPLES

Festivals of classical music in the Amalfi Coast region are often eagerly anticipated annual events. Because of their popularity, it is best to book tickets in advance. Concerts at the Estate Musicale Sorrentina, which are held in the cloister of the church of San Francesco in Sorrento, are often in demand. The **Festival Internazionale di Ravello** *(see p41)*, which runs from early July until mid September, includes chamber music, orchestral concerts, film, dance and art exhibitions.

Pompeii di Notte offers guided evening visits to the remains of Pompeii *(see pp146–9)* from May to October. One choice includes a light show, with music by Italian composer Ennio Morricone, and has proved popular with Neapolitans and tourists alike.

Settimana della Cultura, an annual week of cultural events held in April, offers visits to archaeological sites in Campania. Some of these sites are not generally open to the public. Others stage special events or entertainment: from art exhibitions to architectural or archival displays; and from film and theatre to sports.

Benevento, Santa Maria Capua Vetere and Caserta all have theatres staging plays, and Pozzuoli and Caserta have drive-in cinemas.

The Phlegraean Fields area has many nightspots, bars and discos. South toward Licola, and on the Sorrento peninsula, the beach bars convert to beach discos on summer evenings. In Capri, after a stroll around La Piazzetta you could try **Number Two** for a night of energetic dancing. On Ischia, dancers at **Valentino** party until well into the night. It is open year round, though in winter only at weekends.

Outdoor café nightlife, La Piazzetta, Capri

DIRECTORY

INFORMATION AND BUYING TICKETS

Box Office
Galleria Umberto I. **Map** 7 A2. ***Tel*** *081 551 91 88.* **www**.boxofficenapoli.it

Concerteria
Via M Schipa 23. **Map** 5 B2. ***Tel*** *081 761 12 21.*

THEATRE, OPERA AND DANCE

Galleria Toledo
Teatro Stabile D'Innovazione, Via Concezione a Montecalvario 34. ***Tel*** *081 42 58 24.*

Nuovo Teatro Nuovo
Via Montecalvario 16. **Map** 7 A1. ***Tel*** *081 425 59 58.*

Teatro Augusteo
Via Toledo 262 (Piazzetta Duca d'Aosta). **Map** 7 A1. ***Tel*** *081 41 42 43.* **www**.teatroaugusteo.com

Teatro Bellini
Via Conte di Ruvo 14. **Map** 3 B4. ***Tel*** *081 549 96 88.* **www**.teatrobellini.it

Teatro Cilea
Via San Domenico 1. **Map** 1 A5. ***Tel*** *081 19 57 96 77.*

Teatro Diana
Via Luca Giordano 64–72. **Map** 1 C5. ***Tel*** *081 556 75 27.* **www**.teatrodiana.it

Teatro Mercadante
Piazza Municipio 64. **Map** 7 B2. ***Tel*** *081 551 33 96.* **www**.teatrostabilenapoli.it

Teatro Palapartenope
Via Barbagallo 115 (Fuorigrotta). ***Tel*** *081 57 00 08.*

Teatro San Carlo
Via San Carlo 93/f. **Map** 7 A2. ***Tel*** *081 41 63 05.* **www**.teatrosancarlo.it Programma Scuole ***Tel*** *081 40 40 64.*

Teatro Sancarluccio
Via San Pasquale a Chiaia 39. **Map** 6 E2. ***Tel*** *081 40 50 00.*

Teatro Sannazaro
Via Chiaia 157. **Map** 7 A3. ***Tel*** *081 41 17 23.*

Teatro Totò
Via F Cavara 12/a. **Map** 4 D3. ***Tel*** *081 564 75 25.* **www**.teatrototo.com

Teatro Trianon
Piazza Calenda 9. **Map** 4 D5. ***Tel*** *081 225 82 85.*

LIVE MUSIC

Around Midnight
Via Bonito 32/a. **Map** 2 D4.

Associazione Alessandro Scarlatti
Piazza dei Martiri 58. **Map** 6 F2. ***Tel*** *081 40 60 11.*

Cappella della Pietà de' Turchini
Via Santa Caterina da Siena 38. **Map** 6 F1. ***Tel*** *081 40 23 95.* **www**.turchini.it

Otto Jazz Club
Piazzetta Cariati. **Map** 6 F1. ***Tel*** *081 551 74 53.*

Palapartenope
Via Barbagallo 15. ***Tel*** *081 762 82 16.*

Teatro Bellini
See listing under Theatre, Opera and Dance.

Teatro Diana
See listing under Theatre, Opera and Dance.

Teatro San Carlo
See listing under Theatre, Opera and Dance.

NIGHTLIFE

Chez Moi
Via Parco Margherita 13. **Map** 6 D1. ***Tel*** *081 40 75 26.*

Culti Spacafe
Via Carlo Poerio 47. **Map** 6 E2. ***Tel*** *081 76 44 619.*

Intra Moenia
Piazza Bellini 70. **Map** 3 B5. ***Tel*** *081 29 07 20.*

Kaligola
Via Capella Vecchia. ***Tel*** *081 65 82 796.*

Keste
Largo San Giovanni Maggiore 26–7. **Map** 7 B1. ***Tel*** *081 551 39 84.*

MADRE (Museo D'Arte Contemporanea Donnaregina)
Via L Settembrini 79. **Map** 3 C3. ***Tel*** *081 56 24 561.*

La Notte Bianca
Tel *081 796 6800.* **www**.nottebianca napoli.com

Notting Hill
Piazza Dante 88. **Map** 3 A5.

PAN (Palazzo delle Arti Napoli)
Via dei Mille 60. **Map** 6 E2. ***Tel*** *081 795 86 05.*

Rising South
Via San Sebastiano 19. **Map** 3 B5. ***Tel*** *339 794 6826.*

Velvet Underground
Via Cisterna dell'Olio. **Map** 3 A5.

CINEMA

Filangieri Multisala
Via Filangieri 43–7. **Map** 6 F2. ***Tel*** *081 251 24 08.*

Institut Français de Naples "Le Grenoble"
Via Crispi 86. **Map** 6 D2. ***Tel*** *081 66 96 65.*

Modernissimo
Via Cisterna dell'Olio 59. **Map** 3 A5. ***Tel*** *081 551 12 47.*

Napoli Film Festival
www.napolifilm festival.com

Plaza Multisala
Via Kerbaker 85. **Map** 2 D4. ***Tel*** *081 556 35 55.*

Warner Village Metropolitan
Via Chiaia 149. **Map** 7 A3. ***Tel*** *081 25 01 33.*

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT

Bowling Oltremare
Viale J F Kennedy. ***Tel*** *081 62 44 44.*

Edenlandia
Viale J F Kennedy. ***Tel*** *081 239 40 90.*

Multimedia IC
Via San Giovanni Maggiore Pignatelli. **Map** 3 B5. ***Tel*** *081 551 47 08.*

Opus Informatica
Piazza Cavour 146. **Map** 3 B3. ***Tel*** *081 29 88 77.*

SPECTATOR SPORTS

Ippodromo di Agnano
Via Ruggero Raffaele. ***Tel*** *081 735 72 33.*

Piscina Scandone
Viale Giochi del Mediterraneo. ***Tel*** *081 570 91 59.*

Stadio San Paolo
Via Claudio. ***Tel*** *081 239 56 23.*

OUTSIDE NAPLES

Festival Internazionale di Ravello
Information ***Tel*** *089 85 84 22.* Advance credit card booking ***Tel*** *199 10 99 10.* **www**.ravellofestival.com

Number Two
Via Camerelle 1 (Capri). ***Tel*** *081 837 70 78.*

Pompeii di Notte
Tel *081 81 64 05.* **www**.pompeiisites.org

Settimana della Cultura
www.beniculturali.it/settimanacultura

Valentino
Corso V Colonna (Ischia). ***Tel*** *081 99 26 53.*

SPECIALIST HOLIDAYS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Naples and the Amalfi Coast offer a variety of cultural and sporting activities as well as beautiful and arresting landscapes. You can learn to cook regional dishes and discover wines made from grapes unique to the area, some descended from those of Ancient Greece. Walks can be through small medieval towns, rolling hills, along dramatic cliff tops or over active volcanic terrain. Horse rides pass mountains, vineyards and ancient temples. Some of the world's most spectacular coastline beckons with its water sports and caves. Those interested in archaeology can join university projects at ancient sites. Alternatively, you can relax at thermal baths, the best of which are on the island of Ischia. Most guided activities are in Italian, unless noted otherwise.

The grape harvest at a local winery

CULINARY COURSES

Cookery courses are run close to Paestum *(see pp162–3)* by **Azienda Agrituristica Seliano**. The courses focus on cuisine derived from ancient Greek and Roman traditions and are held at Agriturismo Seliano *(see p184)*, a working farm that can provide room and board. The farm raises buffalo, which produce milk for the best mozzarella. Courses usually last three to five days, but can be flexible.

Il Principe *(see p199)*, a restaurant within walking distance of the ruins of Pompeii *(see pp146–9)*, offers cookery lessons in ancient or modern Neapolitan cuisine. The ancient Roman recipes were devised in collaboration with the Archaeological Service of Pompeii. *De Gustibus*, a recipe booklet fine tuned by the restaurant's award-winning chef, describes how the Romans prepared their food. Courses last from one to five days, but a short lesson after a meal is also possible.

Pastafest, with tastings and demonstrations, is a five-day fair held in October in Torre Annunziata *(see p141)*.

WINE COURSES AND TASTING

Vitignoitalia is an annual wine trade show and tasting experience that began in 2005. For three days in late spring participants visit wine makers, taste wines and enrol at sessions to learn more about single-varietal wines (those made from only one type of grape), most of which are from southern Italy.

Mastroberardino, a winery founded in 1878, has a joint project with the Archaeological Service of Pompeii to research the grapes and growing systems used in Pompeii at the time of the AD 79 eruption. It holds various wine tasting courses and tours of its cellar.

Feudi di San Gregorio is one of the region's larger wine makers and has a modern *cantina* (cellar) of architectural interest designed in 2002 by Hikaru Mori. It runs wine tasting and has recently added guest accommodation.

WALKING AND HORSE RIDING

Hiking through the glorious countryside has increased in popularity in recent years. Free maps with suggested routes are available at EPT offices *(see p219),* which also have details of guided tours. The Pozzuoli/Solfatara metro stop is recommended as a starting point for exploring Pozzuoli *(see pp136–7)*. You can walk to the Temple of Serapis and then on to the Solfatara *(seep137)*, with its volcanic phenomena such as fumaroles and bubbling mud.

Naples WWF runs the Cratere degli Astroni nature reserve on Vesuvius' crater. To get there take the Agnano exit on the *tangenziale* (bypass). Paths through the woods lead to stretches of water inhabited by herons and other birds. **Guide Alpine della Campania** leads guided tours in the park around Vesuvius. **Ente Parco del Vesuvio** has information on various self-guided routes to Mount Vesuvius.

Azienda Agrituristica Seliano in Paestum offers horse riding. It is also worth checking with tourist offices for equestrian centres and other *agriturismi* with horses.

Horse riding, an ideal way to appreciate the region's scenery

Treatment at one of the Amalfi Coast's spa resorts

SPA HOLIDAYS

The Amalfi Coast's thermal waters attracted the likes of the Roman emperor Tiberius. Unlike those in northern Italy, the region's spas attract few crowds and charge reasonable prices. Ischia has the best facilities. **Grand Hotel Punta Molino Terme** has a thermal pool and spa, as does **Hotel Grazia Terme**. Thermal waters are also to be found at Lacco Ameno, Casamicciola Terme, Telesia near Benevento and Villamaina near Avellino. Note that many spas close in winter.

WATER SPORTS AND EXCURSIONS BY BOAT

Many Neapolitans head to Capri or Ischia on the ferry *(see p226)* for the day. **Metro del Mare** connects Naples with coastal towns and the islands.

A glimpse of marine life and the features of the sea bed is an experience you should not miss. Scuba lessons and excursions are available at **Circolo Ilva Bagnoli**, **Teresa Lucibello** and (in English as well as Italian) at **Centro Immersione Massa Lubrense**. For diving at Capri and Ischia make enquiries at the **Capri Diving Club** and **Ischia Diving Center** respectively.

Naples' seafront clubs are reserved for members but your hotel may be able to sponsor you as a guest. Many marinas offer sailing. Weekly yacht rentals (2–5 cabins), with or without a skipper, are available year-round at **Eva Mare** in Salerno. *La canoa polo* (canoe polo) grew in popularity in Italy in the 1980s and **HyppoKampos Resort** in Castel Volturno organizes both lessons and rentals.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

The **Porta Stabia Research Project** explores the development of southern Pompeii in the area of the city's entertainment and theatre district. Recruitment of paying volunteers for the field school session begins in October.

SPELUNKING

Those who fancy having a go at cave exploring can experience it in the **Grotte dell'Angelo** (Angel Cave), a trek suitable for amateurs.

DIRECTORY

CULINARY COURSES

Azienda Agrituristica Seliano
Via Seliano, Paestum.
Tel *082 872 36 34*.

Pastafest
Tel *081 86 17 011*.

Il Principe
Piazza Bartolo Longo 8, Pompeii.
Tel *081 850 55 66*.

WINE COURSES AND TASTING

Feudi di San Gregorio
Via Cerza Grossa, Sorbo Serpico (Avellino).
Tel *082 598 66 11*.
www.feudi.com

Mastroberardino
Altripalda (Avellino).
Tel *082 561 41 11*.
www.mastroberardino.com

Vitignoitalia
Tel *081 410 70 43*.
www.vitignoitalia.it

WALKING AND HORSE RIDING

Azienda Agrituristica Seliano
See Culinary Courses.

Ente Parco del Vesuvio
Municipio di San Sebastiano al Vesuvio.
Tel *081 771 82 15*.

Guide Alpine della Campania
Piazzale di Quota 1000, Ercolano.
Tel *081 777 57 20*.

Naples WWF
Tel *081 726 65 11*.

SPA HOLIDAYS

Grand Hotel Punta Molino Terme
Lungomare Cristofero Colombo 23, Ischia.
Tel *081 99 15 44*.
www.puntamolino.it

Hotel Grazia Terme
Via Borbonica 2, Lacco Ameno, Ischia.
Tel *081 99 43 33*.
www.hotelgrazia.it

WATER SPORTS AND EXCURSIONS BY BOAT

Capri Diving Club
Località Punta Carena 8, Anacapri.
Tel *081 837 34 87*.

Centro Immersione Massa Lubrense
Marina del Massa Lubrense, Via Fontanelle 18/Via Cristofero Colombo, Massa Lubrense (Sorrento).
Tel *081 808 90 03*.

Circolo Ilva Bagnoli
Vico Pedigrotta 1, Bagnoli.
Tel *081 761 36 03*.

Eva Mare
Via Porto 12, Salerno.
Tel *089 258 30 67*.
www.evamare.it

HyppoKampos Resort
Via Fiumitello II, Castel Volturno. ***Tel*** *082 376 21 06* or *338 482 64 15*.

Ischia Diving Center
Via Jasolino 8, Ischia.
Tel *081 98 50 08*.

Metro del Mare
Tel *199 44 66 44*
(SMS *340 439 07 62* for timetable).
www.metrodelmare.com

Teresa Lucibello
Spiaggia Marina Grande, Positano.
Tel *089 87 50 32*.

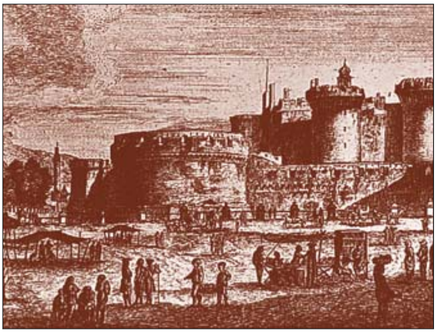
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

Porta Stabia Research Project
Apply through Stanford University Continuing Studies, USA. ***Tel*** *650 725 26 50*. **www**.stanford.edu/group/pompeii, or The University of Sydney, Australia. Mediterraneo Service. ***Tel*** *081 866 36 13*.

SPELUNKING

Grotte dell'Angelo
Petina or Polla exit from A3, then SS19 and follow signs to the cave.
www.grottedellangelo.sa.it

SURVIVAL GUIDE



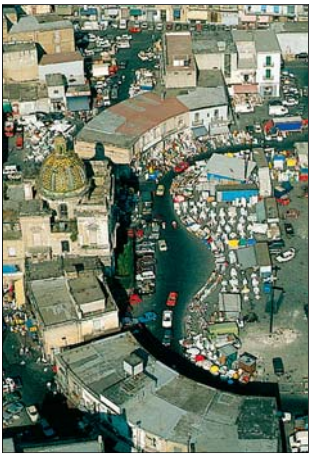
PRACTICAL INFORMATION 218–221
TRAVEL INFORMATION 222–227
NAPLES STREET FINDER 228–243

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Naples is a lively, if somewhat chaotic city which may seem bewildering to visitors. However, over the past few years the city has undergone something of a rebirth. Its rich historic and artistic wealth has been reassessed, with more monuments open at regular hours and reorganization of the major museums to make the most of their world-class collections. Improved facilities and new pedestrian areas have revived public spaces, and cultural and social activities, advertised in the tourist offices, abound.

Visitors will still find the city has its frustrating aspects, with crippling bureaucracy at banks and public offices, and it is wise to be on the lookout for petty crime, keeping money and valuables well out of view. However, only simple guidelines and some forward planning are needed to make the most of this fascinating city and its past.

The ENIT logo



Looking over Piazza Mercato, one of Naples's liveliest squares

TOURIST INFORMATION

You can begin to organize your own itineraries before you leave for Italy by making enquiries at the **ENIT** office (the Italian national tourist board) in your home country. Once you are in Italy, the network of local tourist offices, known as **EPT** (Ente Provinciale per il Turismo), can provide useful information concerning accommodation, guided tours and excursions in the surrounding area. These information offices can be found at key arrival points such as the airport and the main railway station in Naples, as well as in the city centre.

Outside Naples, the **Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno, Cura e Turismo**, which is organized by the regional administration, has offices in Naples and the main tourist resorts. They are reliable sources of information and will provide free maps and guide books. Smaller towns will also have an information office, called a *Pro Loco*, often based in the town hall.

INFORMATION FOR STUDENT TRAVELLERS

Students and young people under 26 can obtain air, rail and ferry discount tickets at the local Centro Turistico Studentesco (**CTS**). The membership card costs €22 and includes the ISIC international student identity card and the Italian *Carta Giovani*. This card offers discounts at theatres, bookshops and other businesses in Naples. CTS will also help with cheap car hire and courses for its members. Students from abroad can purchase the ISIC card or the *Carta Giovani* separately for €8 each. The ISIC card offers a 24-hour telephone helpline providing general advice and information.

The **Associazione Italiana Alberghi per la Gioventù** (Youth hostelling association) operates hostels for members of the YHA (Youth Hostel Association). If you are not already a member, the card can be purchased directly from the hostel for €13. There is one youth hostel in Naples, the Ostello Mergellina, which is conveniently located and open all year round. For information on hostels outside Naples, inquire at the youth hostel association office.

ENTERTAINMENT

The monthly magazine called *Qui Napoli*, published by the **Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno, Cura e Turismo** and available from most hotels and information offices, is a free guide to events in and around Naples. It lists opening hours for monuments and museums and each issue has an updated *Agenda* in both Italian and English with information on exhibitions, theatre, concerts and conferences. More detailed information on lectures, seminars, sports and entertainment can be found in the national magazines or in the relevant supplements of the daily newspapers.

Qui Napoli!
All'interno:
Inside:

***Qui Napoli*, a free tourist monthly for Naples and Campania**

◁ **Fishing boats at Marina Grande, Sorrento**

Modern Neapolitan skyscrapers, a striking contrast with the old city

MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS

Some streets and squares in the old centre have maps showing the position of major sights. There are also information panels corresponding to audio guides that are available in five languages. Museums are usually open in the morning and closed on Mondays. Entrance is free for under 18s or those over 60. Churches are generally free, though there may be a charge for areas like cloisters.

Visits to underground Naples are organized by **L.A.E.S.** and **Napoli Sotterranea** on Thursdays at 9pm, Saturdays at 10am and noon, and Sundays from 10am to noon. Archaeological sites are usually open every day until one hour before sunset.

COMUNE DI NAPOLI
LA NAPOLI GRECO-ROMANA
PIANTA

Display panel with local map and tourist information

Old-style street clock

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS

European Union (EU) residents and visitors from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan do not need a visa for stays of up to three months but must have one for a longer stay. Non-European Union citizens must carry a valid passport with them at all times, while for EU citizens an ID card will suffice.

Non-EU citizens can bring in either 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or 500 grams of tobacco, 1 litre of spirits, 2 litres of wine and 50 grams of perfume. Non- EU citizens can claim back sales tax (IVA) on purchases over €155. For help, call your embassy or consulate.

ITALIAN TIME

Italy is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time in winter and two hours ahead in the summer. The clocks go forward in March and back in September. That means that London is one hour behind Italian time and New York six hours behind; while Tokyo is eight hours ahead of Naples and Sydney is ten hours ahead.

ELECTRIC ADAPTORS

Electric current is 220 volts, with two-pin or three-pin round-pronged plugs.

DIRECTORY

TOURIST INFORMATION

Aziende Autonome di Soggiorno, Cura e Turismo

Naples
Palazzo Reale, Piazza Plebiscito.
Tel *081 252 57 11.*
Piazza del Gesù.
Tel *081 557 20 71.*
Via Marino Turchi 16.
Tel *081 240 09 11.*
www.inaples.it

Sorrento
Via De Maio 35.
Tel *081 807 40 33.*
www.sorrentotourism.com

ENIT

United Kingdom
1 Princes Street, London
WIR 8AY. ***Tel*** *020 7408 1254.*
www.italiantouristboard.co.uk

United States
630 Fifth Avenue, New York,
NY 10111. ***Tel*** *212 245 4822.*
www.italiantourism.com

EPT
Central Railway Station.
Tel *081 26 87 79.*
Mergellina Station.
Tel *081 761 21 02.*
Piazza Martiri 58.
Tel *081 410 72 11.*

L.A.E.S.
Tel *081 40 02 56.*

Napoli Sotterranea
Piazza San Gaetano 68.
Tel *081 29 69 44.*

INFORMATION FOR STUDENT TRAVELLERS

Associazione Italiana Alberghi per la Gioventù
Salita della Grotta 23.
Tel *081 761 23 46.*

Centro Turistico Studentesco (CTS)
Via Mezzocannone 25.
Tel *081 552 79 60.*

CONSULATES

South Africa
Corso Umberto I.
Tel *081 551 75 19.*

United Kingdom
Via dei Mille 40.
Tel *081 423 89 11.*

United States
Piazza della Repubblica 2.
Tel *081 583 81 11.*

Security and Public Services

While the countryside around Naples does not pose particular problems, petty crime is quite widespread in Naples itself. By taking a few simple precautions you will be able to protect yourself from pickpockets and purse snatchers: don't wear valuable jewellery or watches; handbags are easy targets, so hold onto them tightly and carry your money in your pockets. If possible, keep cameras and video cameras hidden from sight. It's best to be wary in Naples, but don't let apprehension ruin your trip.

LOOKING AFTER YOUR PROPERTY

It's best not to carry large sums of money on you while walking around town – leave it in your hotel safe. Always make photocopies of your vital documents like passports, or at least make a note of the number. Report any loss or theft to the police, while lost or stolen traveller's cheques and credit cards should also be immediately reported to the issuing bank. If you are travelling by car, always park in supervised car parks and do not leave items visible inside the vehicle. In crowded public areas or on public transport, be on your guard against pickpockets, as they are very agile, while purse snatchers on mopeds prefer to take jewels and handbags from strolling pedestrians. The station is best avoided at night, and it is not advisable for single women to go around alone after dark.

Italian pharmacy sign

A team of policemen

HEALTH

In the summer, if you go to the seaside, watch out for the no bathing signs *(divieto di balneazione)* on the beaches, as this means that the water is polluted. Tap water is drinkable in Naples, but many Italians usually prefer to drink bottled mineral water. As Neapolitan cuisine includes many seafood dishes, be careful not to eat closed shellfish and it is advisable to avoid raw seafood.

If you should need urgent medical assistance, call the **Pronto Soccorso** (casualty department) or the **Guardia Medica** at night and at weekends. All pharmacies will have a list of branches open at night and on public holidays *(farmacia di turno)* posted on their door. The **Farmacia Alma Salus** in Piazza Dante, in the centre of Naples, is open 24 hours a day.

Logo of the bank of Naples

CREDIT CARDS

Major credit cards such as VISA, Access/Mastercard, American Express and Diners Card are accepted by the majority of the larger businesses and restaurants. Smaller trattorias may only accept cash, so it is advisable to carry some cash with you.

CURRENCY

Twelve countries have replaced their traditional currencies, such as the lira, with the euro. Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain chose to join the new currency; the UK, Denmark and Sweden stayed out, with an option to review their situation. The euro was introduced on 1 January 1999, but only for banking purposes. Notes and coins came into circulation on 1 January 2002. All euro notes and coins can be used anywhere inside the participating member states.

You can exchange currency at an automatic cash dispenser at certain bank branches in Naples, but it's best to have some euros in cash with you when you arrive. Euro bank notes have seven denominations. The €5 note (grey in colour) is the smallest, followed by the €10 note (pink), €20 note (blue), €50 note (orange), €100 note (green), €200 note (yellow) and €500 note (purple). The euro has eight coin denominations: €1 and €2; 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 2 cents and 1 cent. The €2 and €1 coins are both silver and gold in colour. The 50-, 20- and 10-cent coins are gold. The 5-, 2- and 1-cent coins are bronze.

SPECIMEN
SPECIMEN
SPECIMEN
SPECIMEN
5
10
20
50

Euro notes

BANKING HOURS

Banks are open from Monday to Friday. Opening hours vary but generally run from 8:30am to 1:20pm and 2:45pm to 3:45pm. Queues may be very long, especially in the morning, when it is advisable to arrive early. Identification, such as a passport, is required for any transaction. Cash dispensers (Bancomat) display logos of the cards they accept.

Banca di Napoli
Via Toledo 177–178.
Tel *081 791 11 11.*

Banca di Roma
Via Verdi 31.
Tel *081 493 21 11.*

Banca Intesa
Via Nuova Marina 20.
Tel *081 550 71 11.*

An Italian post box

POSTAL SERVICES

Post offices in Naples are open Monday to Saturday from 8:30am to 1:20pm (noon on the last day of the month). The central Post Office in Piazza Matteotti is open from 8:15am to 7:20pm (8:15am–2pm on Sundays). Branch Post Offices are situated all over the city, in the railway stations and at Capodichino airport. The Italian postal service is by no means a model of efficiency, so for urgent communications, whether you are sending letters or parcels, it is advisable to use the *Postacelere* express service. This is a fast and reliable service for a fee. Throughout Italy, stamps can be bought at the tobacconist *(tabaccaio)* as well as in the post office itself. The postcode for Naples is 80100.

Posta Centrale
Piazza Matteotti.
Helpline ***Tel*** *80 31 60.*
Information ***Tel*** *081 428 95 85.*

Automatic cash dispenser

PUBLIC TELEPHONES

Public telephone boxes in streets and in bars generally accept coins, telephone cards (which can be bought from a *tabaccaio* or a bar) and, sometimes, credit cards. A number of bars use *telefono a scatti* which monitor the number of units used during the phone call and ask you to pay at the end. Offices run by Telecom Italia (the state telephone company) also operate with this system. You can also place reverse charge calls and pay by credit card with these phones.

For international directory enquiries, dial 176. For international operator assistance, dial 170. General information is given on 1400. With Country-direct service you can call an operator in another country, who will connect you to the number you want: dial 172, followed by the country code. With credit card phones you can have your calls charged to your home phone bill; dial 187 to arrange this service. The area code for Naples is 081. Note that hotel phone calls can be very expensive.

There are limited Internet cafés, but there are a few places on the side streets west of Via Toledo where you can make phone calls or use the Internet.

Telecom Italia Office
Via Depretis 4. ◯ *9:30am–1pm, 2–5:30pm daily.*
Tel *081 551 09 21.*

DIRECTORY

Ambulance
Tel *081 752 82 82.*
Tel *081 752 06 96.*

Automobile Club d'Italia
Accidents and breakdowns
Tel *116.*

Farmacia Alma Salus
Piazza Dante 71.
Tel *081 549 93 36.*

Farmacia Helpline
(Finds three nearest chemists.)
Tel *11 00.*

Fire
Tel *115.*

General Emergencies
Tel *113.*

Guardia Medica (centre)
Tel *081 595 41 11.*

Lost Property Offices
(trains or stations)
Centrale Railway Station
Tel *081 567 29 27.*

Missing Credit Cards
American Express
Tel *800 91 49 12.*
Diners Club
Tel *800 86 40 64.*
Eurocard, Access & VISA
Tel *800 81 90 14.*

Missing Traveller's Cheques
American Express
Tel *800 91 49 12.*
Thomas Cook/Travelex
Tel *800 87 20 50.*
VISA
Tel *800 78 03 37.*

Police
Tel *112.*

Police Headquarters
Via Medina 75.
Tel *081 794 11 11.*

Pronto Soccorso (Casualty)
Ospedale Cardarelli
Via Cardarelli 9.
Tel *081 747 11 11.*

Ospedale dei Pellegrini
Via Portamedina 41 (Pignasecca).
Tel *081 751 28 07.*
Tel *081 751 22 93.*

Ospedale San Paolo
Via Terracina 219.
Tel *081 570 97 61.*

Traffic Police
Tel *081 595 41 11.*

TRAVEL INFORMATION

An Alitalia airplane

In the wake of a campaign to improve transport services in Naples, plans are being made to restructure and develop existing flight, rail and ferry links. The airport, Capodichino, is close to the city and is used for domestic, European and charter flights, with the nearest intercontinental airport in Rome to the north. The fastest means of reaching Naples by land is to travel by train, since there are no direct long-distance coach connections with European cities, and cars are far from ideal because of parking and traffic problems in town. Naples also has a large maritime passenger terminal with ferry connections to the islands in the Bay of Naples. Buses, funiculars and two underground lines link all the main sites in the city of Naples itself.

The elegant Campi Flegrei railway station

ARRIVING BY AIR

Daily flights to Naples from London, Paris, Frankfurt and Munich are operated by **Alitalia**, the Italian state airline, as well as non-Italian carriers such as **Air France, British Airways** and **Lufthansa.** Numerous budget and charter airlines also offer flights to Naples. The airport authority's website (www.gesac.it) has a search facility that is useful for finding flights into Naples from foreign cities.

Capodichino airport is fairly small, even though it is the only international one in the region. Travellers from outside Europe will probably transfer to a connecting flight to Naples in Rome, although **Eurofly** operates direct flights from New York in summer.

Capodichino airport coach service

CLP offers direct coach connections from the airport to the centre of town (Piazza Municipio, on the corner of Via Medina); departures are hourly from 6:30am to 11:30pm (from the airport) and from 7am to midnight (from Piazza Municipio); tickets cost €2 and can be bought on board. The **Alibus** provides a similar service at a cost of €3.

If you go by taxi, make sure you go to the official rank and that the meter is on. There are now set tariffs for journeys such as the airport to the centre: these should be displayed. The trip lasts about 20 minutes and the fare will be around €25.

If you have organized a fly-drive deal, you will need to report to the car hire company desk in the airport on arrival. It is usually cheaper to book car hire in advance.

ARRIVING BY TRAIN

There are three main railway stations in Naples – **Napoli Centrale** (Piazza Garibaldi), **Mergellina** (on the seafront) and **Campi Flegrei** (at Fuorigrotta).

The main station in Piazza Garibaldi is also the main interchange for the city's transport systems. Access to the underground *(metropolitana)* and the Circumvesuviana railway (for trains to Pompei-Villa dei Misteri and the coast) is from inside the station. In the square in front you will find the main terminal for the city and suburban buses as well as buses for destinations in Southern Italy.

A programme for the development of high-speed trains called **TAV** *(Treni ad Alta Velocità)* is now under way; it will connect all the major stations. In the meantime, the fastest and most convenient way of travelling by train is the Eurostar (ES), for which you pay a supplement. There is a train every hour on the Naples-Rome line. For

The Mergellina railway station

Passenger ferry at the Naples seaport

journeys of less than 200 km (120 miles) you can purchase a discount ticket *(biglietto a fasce chilometriche)* at newsagents in all stations.

Toll booths on the motorway

ARRIVING BY CAR

Should you decide to travel into Naples by car, be prepared for highly stressful driving, heavy traffic and parking problems. A car may be convenient for visiting other sites in the region, but in Naples itself it is advisable to use the public transport system or walk.

The **Automobile Club d'Italia** (ACI) provides maps and a towing and repair service to its members as well as to members of affiliated foreign associations. Tolls are charged on the *autostrada* (motorway) and can be paid in cash or with a Viacard magnetic card, available at a *tabaccaio* (tobacconist's) or an ACI agency. Emergency telephones are located at intervals along the motorway.

Autostrada A2 exits into the Naples bypass road *(tangenziale)*, which takes you quickly to the centre or the outskirts. For the coastal resorts, follow signs for Autostrada A3, signposted Salerno. The state road 163 runs the length of the beautiful Amalfi coastline.

ARRIVING BY BOAT

The main maritime passenger terminal (Stazione Marittima), used by large and medium-sized ships, is the **Molo Angioino**, located opposite Piazza Municipio.

Ferries and hydrofoils for connections to the islands in the bay and the Sorrento peninsula depart from the nearby **Molo Beverello** and **Mergellina** *(see p119)* passenger terminals.

The **Tirrenia** ship line offers direct connections between Naples and Sardinia and Sicily. **Medmar** has services to Tunisia and **Siremar** operates the route from Naples to the Aeolian Islands off the coast of Sicily. **SNAV** and **AliLauro** run high-speed hydrofoil services for the Aeolian islands, Ponza and Ventotene. Some of these routes are only operated in the summer.

A SNAV express hydrofoil to the Aeolian Islands and Ponza

DIRECTORY

AIRLINE INFORMATION

Alitalia
Tel *06 22 22.*
Tel *081 751 14 94.*

British Airways
Tel *199 71 22 66.*

Eurofly
Tel *199 50 99 60.*

Lufthansa
Tel *199 40 00 44.*

Gesac (airport services)
Tel *081 789 62 59.*
Tel *848 88 87 77.*
www.gesac.it

CLP
Tel *081 251 41 57.*

TRAIN INFORMATION

Ferrovie dello Stato
Centrale Railway Station.
Information ***Tel*** *89 20 21.*
www.trenitalia.com

Stazione di Mergellina
Tel *081 68 06 35.*

Stazione di Campi Flegrei
Tel *081 239 54 02.*

FOR MOTORISTS

Automobile Club d'Italia
Piazzale Tecchio, 49/d.
Tel *081 62 28 16.*
Emergencies ***Tel*** *116.*

PASSENGER SHIP LINES

AliLauro
Tel *081 66 02 30.*

Medmar
Tel *081 551 33 52.*

Siremar
Tel *081 580 03 40.*

SNAV
Tel *081 428 55 55.*

Tirrenia
Tel *199 123 199.*

Consorzio Autonomo Porto di Napoli
Stazione Marittima,
Molo Angioino.
Tel *081 552 39 68.*

Getting Around Naples

The city transport system is being improved and expanded in stages, but it is still fairly unreliable and often rather slow. In fact, it will usually take you less time to travel around the central districts on foot rather than on a bus or tram. With the exception of the underground system *(metropolitana)*, public transport is only really recommended for longer distances. In the main squares in the centre there are display panels with a map of Naples which indicate the main bus, tram and metro stops.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

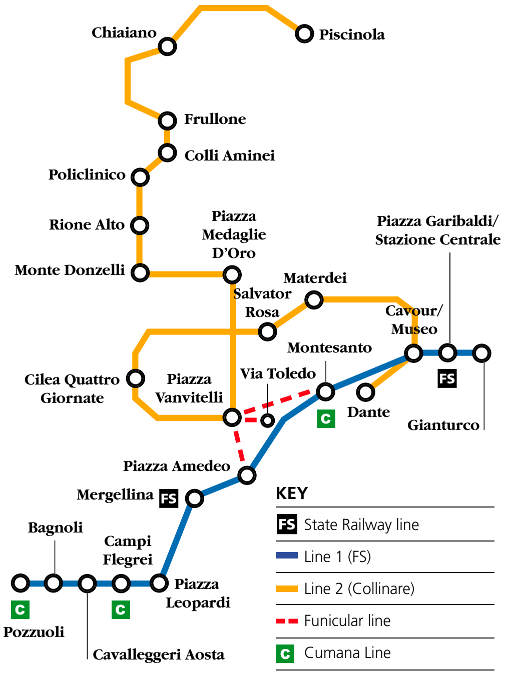
Naples has two underground lines *(metropolitana)*: one is part of the Ferrovie dello Stato (FS, or state railway), and the other is the hill metro *(collinare)*. The former uses normal train routes and is often subject to delays. It runs from 5:30am to 11pm, with departures every 10–20 minutes. It goes through the main areas in Naples. The hill metro links Vomero with the hospital and the Chiaiano and Secondigliano quarters. It runs from 6am to 11pm, with departures every 6–15 minutes.

FUNICULAR RAILWAYS

There are four funicular routes, three of them run by the Azienda Napoletana Mobilità (ANM) Naples city transport system. Funicolare Centrale, Funicolare di Montesanto and Funicolare di Chiaia connect the centre of the city with the Vomero district. The Mergellina funicular connects the seafront area (Via Mergellina) with Via Manzoni. The funiculars are reliable and fast and run from 7am to 10pm, though Piazza Fuga operates until 12:30am at weekends. Departures are every 10 minutes.

The funicular railway

THE STATE (FS) AND HILL METRO (COLLINARE) UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS (METROPOLITANA)


Chiaiano
Piscinola
Frullone
Colli Aminei
Policlinico
Rione Alto
Piazza Medaglie D'Oro
Piazza Garibaldi/ Stazione Centrale
Monte Donzelli
Materdei
Salvator Rosa
Cavour/ Museo
Montesanto
Cilea Quattro Giornate
Piazza Vanvitelli
Via Toledo
FS
C
Dante
Gianturco
Piazza Amedeo
Mergellina FS
Bagnoli
Campi Flegrei
Piazza Leopardi
C
C
Pozzuoli
Cavalleggeri Aosta
KEY
FS State Railway line
Line 1 (FS)
Line 2 (Collinare)
Funicular line
C Cumana Line

BUSES AND TRAMS

Bus and tram networks are run by the ANM. You need patience to travel by bus in Naples; even short journeys take time because of the heavy and famously chaotic traffic. Buses and trams are often crowded and have their share of pickpockets, so be alert, and keep valuables carefully tucked away. Four new bus lines (red lines R1, R2, R3, R4) improve the general standard of service; they depart every 5 to 10 minutes between 6am and midnight, while electric buses (E1, E2, E3) serve the old town and the Quartieri Spagnoli.

Citysightseeing Napoli runs a hop-on, hop-off service with three routes: two covering the main city sights and areas, and one along the Bay to Posillipo. The well-marked main stop is outside Castel Nuovo.

Citysightseeing Napoli
Tel *081 551 72 79.*
www.napoli.city-sightseeing.it

TICKETS AND PASSES

The "Uniconapoli" system of tickets operates in Naples for all local buses, trams, funiculars, the hill metro and the FS metro. A Uniconapoli ticket costs €1 and is valid for 90 minutes. A ticket costing €3 can be used all day. Uniconapoli tickets are sold in the stations, at newsstands and tobacconists. You must validate each ticket before departure by stamping it in

A taxi rank

a machine. When changing to another form of transport within your 90-minute journey, you must revalidate your ticket.

The Artecard and the Unico 3T are special three-day passes designed for tourists. If you are in Naples for a few weeks it is worth buying the monthly Uniconapoli pass.

TAXIS

If you take a taxi, make sure it is from an official rank. The meter should read €4 at the start of the ride, which is the local tax. The minimum fare is €3, double for out-of-town trips and rides from the airport to the centre cost an extra €2–3. There is an extra charge of €2 at weekends and public holidays; and €2 from 10pm to 7am; and 50 cents for each item of luggage.

TAXI
3296
NAPOLI

The Neapolitan taxi logo

Taxis now have set rates for key journeys – these should be displayed inside the cab. You can easily find taxis in the official ranks outside the train and metro stations, and in the main squares, or you can phone for one.

Cotana
Tel *081 570 70 70.*

Napoli
Tel *081 556 44 44.*

Partenope
Tel *081 556 02 02.*

WALKING

The pedestrian zones are a recent, much-needed development in a city with immense traffic problems. You can now walk along streets in the historic centre and admire the monuments in relative peace and quiet. To shop away from traffic, go to the pedestrian-only Via Chiaia, Via Toledo or Via Scarlatti (in Vomero). Every Sunday part of Via Partenope is closed to traffic, enabling you to admire Vesuvius and Castel dell'Ovo. However, be careful crossing the road elsewhere: drivers often ignore traffic lights and people waiting at zebra crossings, and fast-moving scooters appear from nowhere. Fortunately, Neapolitans have quick reflexes and usually manage to avoid accidents.

Traffic policeman

DIRECTORY

PARKING

Parcheggio di Interscambio
Via Benedetto Brin.
Tel *081 553 99 92.*

Grilli
Via G Ferraris 40.
Tel *081 26 43 44.*

Mergellina
Via Mergellina 112.
Tel *081 761 34 70.*

Santa Chiara
Pallonetto Santa Chiara 30.
Tel *081 580 25 28.*

Supergarage
Via Shelley 11.
Tel *081 551 31 04.*

Turistico
Via A De Gasperi 14.
Tel *081 552 54 42.*

PARKING

In 1998 designated parking areas were introduced to relieve congestion in Naples. They are marked with blue lines and cost a €1–2 per hour to use. Cheaper parking can be found at Brin and Lungomare. Brin's **Parcheggio di Interscambio** also offers electric cars for rent, enabling you to drive in areas normally closed to traffic and enjoy free parking in the city centre car parks.

SCOOTER AND MOPED HIRE

The brave may find that mopeds and scooters are the best method of negotiating the heavy Naples traffic. At least you can easily find parking space. They can be hired at some car-hire agencies:

Italrent
Via del Riposo 12.
Tel *081 751 31 67.*

Motorbike hire:
Bernini
Via Torrione San Martino 29.
Tel *081 556 71 12.*

A scooter, the most practical way of getting around Naples

Travelling Outside Naples

SEPSA coaches logo

Even if you are based in Naples it is not difficult to visit ancient sites such as the Phlegraean Fields, the archaeological sites at Pompeii and Herculaneum, the towns on the Amalfi coast (Amalfi, Positano and Ravello) and the enchanting islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida. Most places are accessible by local train or bus, and excursions are available from bigger hotels and local travel agents.

Interior of the Centrale station

A Circumvesuviana train

LOCAL TRAINS

The Circumvesuviana train service connects Naples with the towns around Mount Vesuvius (including ancient Pompeii) and those on the Sorrento peninsula. The main terminus is in Corso Garibaldi, with the next stop in Piazza Garibaldi (at underground level), where moving walkways connect the metro station to the **Circumvesuviana**. There are four routes: Naples-Sorrento, Naples-Pompei-Poggiomarino, Naples-Ottaviano-Sarno and Naples-Nola-Baiano. In addition there are three types of train: the *accelerato* (ACC), which stops at all stations, the *diretto* (DIR), stopping only at the main ones, and the *direttissimo* (DD), stopping at even fewer. Services run from 5am to 10pm (midnight in summer), with trains departing roughly every 20 minutes. You may want to avoid travelling late at night, though, because trains are infrequent and there are fewer people around. From 1 March to 1 November there is a seasonal service run by the Funivia di Monte Faito cableway, starting from Castellammare di Stabia station.

To reach the towns on the Phlegraean Fields and the coast you can take the **Ferrovia Cumana**, while the **Ferrovia Circumflegrea** serves the towns in the interior. The main station is in Piazza Montesanto and the service is fast and efficient. The Cumana service has departures every 10 minutes for Bagnoli and every 20 for Pozzuoli and runs from 5:21am to 9:21pm. The main stops on the Circumflegrea line are Montesanto, Soccavo, Quarto, Licola and Torregaveta; departures are every 20 minutes until 9:43pm. Six trains per day stop at Cuma, Lido Fusaro and Torregaveta.

HYDROFOILS AND FERRIES

SNAV logo

Various shipping lines offer frequent crossings from Naples to the islands in the bay. The Sorrento peninsula and some Amalfi coast towns can also be reached by boat. Ferries and hydrofoils depart from the Molo Beverello in Piazza Municipio, near the Stazione Marittima, and from Mergellina (hydrofoils only). From the port of Pozzuoli the crossing to Procida and Ischia is shorter and cheaper; you can also take your car on board, but check on available space beforehand. The **Caremar** line operates a ferry to Procida, Ischia and Capri which departs from the Molo Beverello and from Pozzuoli. **Metro del Mare** is a summer-only boat service operating from Naples along the coast and to the islands, with departures leaving from Beverello and Mergellina.

Mergellina is also the

A hydrofoil in the Bay of Naples

Coach for the Amalfi coast

departure point for the **SNAV** line's hydrofoils for Procida, Ischia (Casamicciola) and Capri. **AliLauro** offers a hydrofoil service to Ischia, Sorrento and Capri from the Molo Beverello and to Ischia, Capri and the Amalfi coast (Amalfi, Positano and Salerno) from Mergellina. Hydrofoils run by **Navigazione Libera del Golfo** go to all the islands from Mergellina and to Capri, Amalfi and Positano from the Molo Beverello. For daily departures check local newspaper *Il Mattino.*

TRAVELLING BY COACH

You can also reach towns and resorts in the region by coach. Local companies depart from the terminus in Piazza Garibaldi or from the airport at Capodichino. The bus company **CTP** serves the towns in the Vesuvius area and Caserta, with departures every 20 minutes on weekdays and every 40 minutes on Sundays and public holidays. The **SEPSA** company covers the towns in the Phlegraean Fields area (Baia and Bacoli), while the blue SITA coaches go to various towns and resorts on the Sorrento peninsula, the tourist sights on the Amalfi coast (Amalfi, Maiori, Minori, Positano, Ravello, and so on) and Salerno. The **SITA** terminus is at Nos. 3–7 Via Pisanelli (near Piazza Municipio). It operates its services from its city centre terminus and from Molo Immacolatella, with departures twice daily.

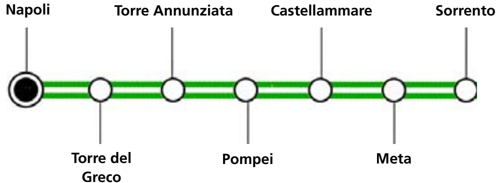
AVIS RENT A CAR AUTONOLEGGIO
Hertz
Europca

Three of the main car hire firms

CAR HIRE

In Italy car hire is quite expensive, and driving in Naples is highly stressful. If you are determined to drive, it is best to pre-book through an international agency or organize a fly-drive deal and use the vehicle only for visiting the tourist attractions outside the city. To rent a car you must be over 21 and have held a valid driver's licence for at least a year. Agencies are listed in the Yellow Pages *(Pagine Gialle)* under Autonoleggio.

CIRCUMVESUVIANA



The main stations on the Circumvesuviana line

DIRECTORY

LOCAL TRAINS

Circumvesuviana
Corso Garibaldi 387.
Tel *081 772 21 11.*
www.vesuviana.it

Ferrovia Cumana/Circumflegrea
Piazza Montesanto.
Tel *800 00 16 16.* **www**.sepsa.it

HYDROFOILS AND FERRIES

AliLauro
Molo Beverello.
Tel *081 66 02 30.*
www.alilauro.it

Caremar
Molo Beverello. ***Tel*** *081 551 38 82.*
Pozzuoli. ***Tel*** *081 526 27 11.*
www.caremar.it

Metro del Mare
Tel *199 44 66 44.*
www.metrodelmare.com

Navigazione Libera Del Golfo
Tel *081 552 72 09.*
www.navlib.it

SNAV
Tel *081 428 55 55.*

COACH COMPANIES

CTP
Via Sannio 19.
Tel *081 700 11 11.* **www**.ctpn.it

SEPSA
Via P Montesanto.
Tel *800 00 16 16.* **www**.sepsa.it

SITA
Via Pisanelli 3–7.
Tel *199 93 07 49.* **www**.sitabus.it

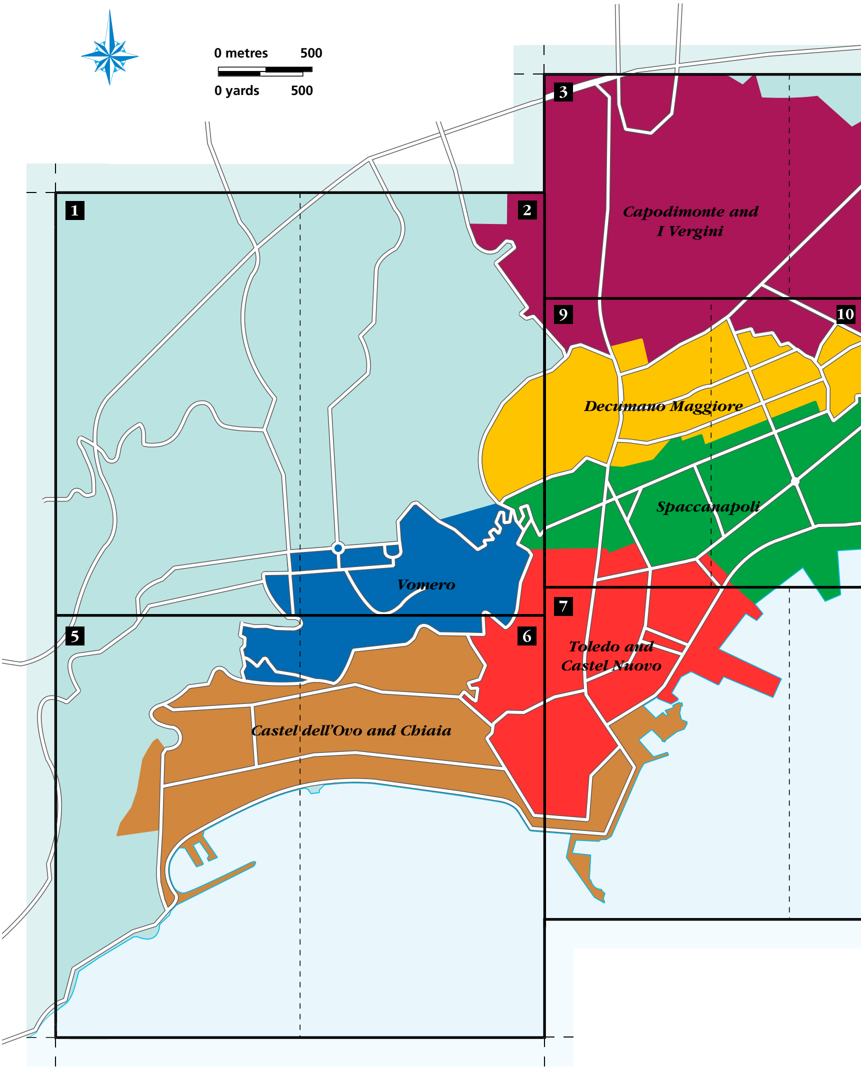
CAR HIRE

AVIS
Piazza Garibaldi 1
(Centrale Railway Station).
Tel *081 28 40 41.*
Via Partenope 32.
Tel *081 248 13 36.*
Capodichino Airport.
Tel *081 780 57 90.*

Hertz
Piazza Garibaldi 93
(Centrale Railway Station).
Tel *081 20 62 28.*
Capodichino Airport.
Tel *081 780 29 71.*

NAPLES STREET FINDER

The page grid superimposed on the *Area by Area* map below shows which parts of Naples are covered by this Street Finder. The map references given for the restaurants, hotels and sights in Naples refer to the maps in this section. Central Naples has been enlarged on map pages 9 and 10 to make it easier to read. Sights in this area will give both map references. A complete index of the street names and major sights in the city follows on pages 230–33. The key on the opposite page shows the scales of the maps and explains the symbols. All the main sights in the city are clearly indicated in pink so they are easy to find.

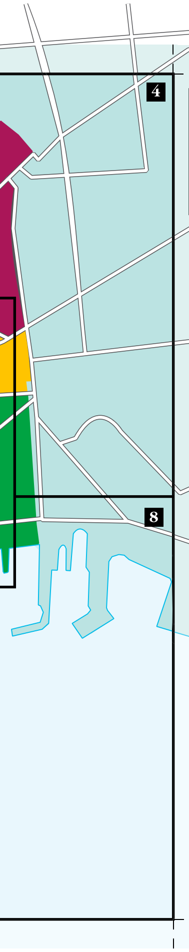

0 metres 500
0 yards 500
1
2
3
5
6
7
9
10
Capodimonte and I Vergini
Decumano Maggiore
Spaccanapoli
Vomero
Toledo and Castel Nuovo
Castel dell'Ovo and Chiaia

HOW TO USE THE MAPS

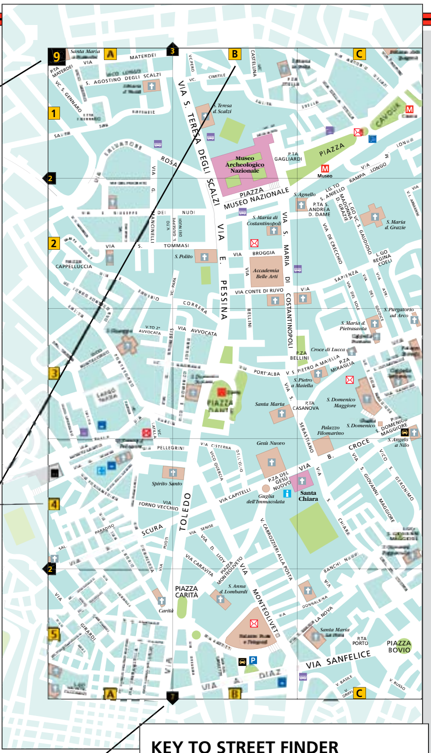
The first number corresponds to the Street Finder map.

Gesù Nuovo ❸

Piazza del Gesù Nuovo. **Map** 3 B5 (9 B4). ***Tel*** *081 44 05 11.* ○ *6:30am–12:45pm (1:30pm Sun), 4:15–7:30pm daily.*



The letters and numbers form the map coordinates. Letters are along the top, numbers are along the sides.


9
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
Piazza Museo Nazionale
Via S. Teresa degli Scalzi
Via E. Pessina
Via S. Maria di Costantinopoli
Piazza Cavour
Piazza Dante
Piazza Bellini
Accademia Belle Arti
Gesù Nuovo
Santa Chiara
Via Toledo
Piazza Carità
Via Monteoliveto
Via Sanfelice
Piazza Bovio
Via Diaz
Via Croce
Via Avvocata
S. Domenico Maggiore
Santa Marta

The map continues on page 7 of the Street Finder.

View of the centre of Naples

KEY TO STREET FINDER

- 🟪 Major sight
- 🟧 Place of interest
- ⬜ Railway station
- M Metro station
- 🚌 Bus stop
- ⛴ Ferry boarding point
- 🚡 Funicular station
- P Parking
- i Tourist information
- ✚ Hospital with casualty unit
- 🚓 Police station
- ✝ Church
- ✡ Synagogue
- ☒ Post office
- ═ Railway line
- ━ Funicular line

SCALE OF MAPS 1–8

0 metres 200

0 yards 200

1:11,100

SCALE OF MAPS 9–10

0 metres 125

0 yards 125

1:7,300

Street Finder Index

Map references in brackets refer to enlarged map section

A
Abate S (Via) **2 D4**
Acitillo (Vico) **1 B4, 1 C4** & **1 B5**
Acquaviva AM (Via) **4 F2** & **4 F3**
Acton F (Via) **7 A3, 7B2** & **7 B3**
Agresti F (Via) **4 E4**
Aia Tonda (Via) **6 F2**
Albino G (Via) **4 D2**
Alfano GB (Via) **3 B2**
Altamura S (Via) **1 C3**
Alvino E (Via) **2 D4**
Amato di Montecassino (Via) **2 F2**
Amedeo (Gradini) **6 D2**
Amedeo (Piazza) **6 D1**
Amedeo di Savoia Duca di Aosta (Corso) **3 A1** & **3 A2**
Amendola G (Piazza) **6 E2**
Ammirato Scipione (Piazza) **2 F2**
Amore N (Piazza) **4 D5 (10 E4)**
Anco Marzio (Via) **1 C4**
Angelini T (Via) **2 E4** & **2 E5**
Angelo Raffaele alle Due Porte (Cupa) **2 D2**
Annunziata (Via) **4 D4 (10 F3)**
Anticaglia (Via) **3 C4**
Antignano (Largo) **1 C4**
Antignano (Via) **1 C3**
Antinori AL (Via) **2 F2**
Appulo G (Via) **2 F2**
Aquila (Via) **4 F3**
Arangio RV (Via) **5 B2**
Arco Mirelli (Via) **5 C2**
Arco S Domenico alle Due Porte (Vico) **2 D1**
Arcoleo G (Via) **6 F3**
Arena della Sanità (Via) **3 B3**
Arena della Sanità (Vico) **3 B2**
Arenaccia (Via) **4 E1, 4 E2** & **4 E3**
Arenella (Piazzetta) **2 D2**
Arenella (Salita) **2 D3**
Argento G (Via) **4 E2**
Armanni L (Via) **3 B4**
Arte della Lana (Via) **3 C5**
Ascensione (Piazzetta) **6 D2**
Ascensione (Via) **6 D2**
Atri (Via) **3 B4 (9 C2)**
Avallone (Vico) **3 C3**
Avellino A Tarsia (Via) **2 D3**
Avellino A Tarsia (Vico) **2 D3**
Avvocata (Via) **3 A5**
Avvocata (Vicoletto I & II) **3 A5**
Azzi F (Via) **2 D4**

B
Baffi P (Via) **4 E3**
Bagnara (Vico) **3 A5**
Baldacchini S (Via) **7 C1**
Banchi Nuovi (Via) **7 B1 (9 C5)**
Barbaia (Largo) **5 B4**
Bari (Via) **4 F3**
Barre (Vico) **4 D5**
Basile G (Via) **7 B1**
Battisti C (Via) **7 A1**
Bausan G (Via) **6 D2**
Belledonne a Chiaia (Vico) **6 E2**
Bellini (Via) **3 B4**
Bellini E (Via) **4 E3**
Bellini V (Piazza) **3 B5**
Belvedere (Via) **1 B5**
Belvedere (Viale) **1 C5**
Belvedere (Vico) **1 B5** & **1 C5**
Beneventano Falcone (Via) **2 F2**
Beneventano R (Piazza) **5 C2**
Benevento (Via) **4 E3**
Berio (Vico) **7 A2**
Bernini GL (Via) **2 D4** & **2 D5**
Bertini Pacio (Via) **1 C3**
Bertoldi G (Via) **2 D4**
Betlemme (Salita) **6 E1**
Bianchi allo Spirito Santo (Piazzetta) **3 A5**
Bianchi allo Spirito Santo (Vico) **3 A5**
Bianchini Ludovico (Via) **4 D5**
Bisignano (Via) **6 E2**
Blanc GT (Via) **4 F3**
Blundo F (Via) **2 D3**
Bologna (Via) **4 E3** & **4 E4**
Bonito G (Via) **2 D4** & **2E4**
Borghese I (Via) **2 E3**
Borgo Marinaro **7 A5**
Borrelli GA (Via) **4 E3**
Botte (Vicolo) **4 D4**
Bovio G (Piazza) **7 B1**
Bracco R (Via) **7 A2**
Brancaccio (Rampe) **6 F1**
Brindisi (Via) **4 F3**
Broggia (Via) **3 B4**
Brombeis G (Via) **3 A5 (9 A3)**
Brun S (Via) **4 F5**
Burali d'Arezzo (Via) **4 D5**

C
Caccavello A (Via) **2 E5**
Cacciottoli (Gradini) **2 D4**
Cacciottoli (Salita) **2 E3**
Cacciottoli (Vico) **2 D4**
Cagnazzi LS (Via) **3 A2** & **3 B2**
Caiafa (Cupa) **5 B2**
Caiafa (Salita) **5 B2**
Caiazzo O (Via) **2 D3**
Cairoli B (Via) **4 E2** & **4 E3**
Calà Ulloa G (Via) **4 F1**
Calabritto (Via) **6 F2**
Calascione (Viale) **6 F2**
Calce a Materdei (Vico) **3 A3**
Caldieri L (Via) **1 B4**
Calenda V (Piazza) **4 D5**
Cammarano M (Via) **2 D4**
Campagnari (Vico) **4 D5**
Campanella T (Via) **5 B3**
Campania (Via) **4 F3**
Campanile ai SS Apostoli (Vico) **3 C3**
Campanile al Consiglio (Vico) **7A1**
Campiglione (Via) **6 D2**
Campo (Rampe del) **4 E1**
Canale ai Cristallini (Vico) **3 B2**
Canale (Vico) **2 F5**
Canalone all'Olivella (Vico) **2 F4**
Cancello di Ferro (Via) **1 C4**
Cangi (Vico dei) **3 A3**
Cangiani a S Maria Antesaecula (Vico) **3 B3**
Cangiani al Mercato (Vico) **4 D5**
Cantelmo A (Via) **4 E2**
Capaccio GC (Via) **4 F5**
Capasso B (Via) **3 C5**
Capasso N (Via) **4 F5**
Capece S (Via) **5 A4**
Capitelli D (Via) **3 A5** & **3 B5**
Capocci E (Via) **7 C1**
Capocci T (Via) **2 D3**
Capodimonte (Emiciclo) **3 A3**
Capodimonte (Gradini) **3 A1**
Capodimonte (Salita) **3 B1** & **3 B2**
Capodimonte (Tondo) **3 A1**
Capodimonte (Via) **3 A1** & **3 B1**
Capozzi Domenico (Via) **3 B4**
Cappella a Pontenuovo (Vico) **4 D3 (10 E1)**
Cappelluccia (Piazzetta) **3 A4**
Cappuccinelle (Vico) **3 A5**
Caprile V (Via) **1 E2**
Caprioli (Rampa) **6 F2**
Caracciolo B (Via) **2 E3**
Caracciolo Bartolomeo detto Carafa (Via) **2 F1** & **2 F2**
Caracciolo F (Via) **5 B4, 5 B3, 5 C3, 6 D3, 6 E3** & **6 F3**
Carafa G (Via) **4 F2**
Caravita T (Via) **7 A1**
Carbonara (Via) **4 D4**
Carbonara (Vico Rotto) **3 C3**
Carducci G (Via) **6 E2**
Carelli C (Via) **1 C4**
Cariati (Piazzetta) **6 F1**
Cariati (Salita) **6 F1**
Cariati (Vico) **2 F5** & **6 F1**
Carità (d'Acquisto S) (Piazza) **7 A1 (9 B5)**
Carlo III (Piazza) **4 D2, 4 E2** & **4E1**
Carlotta (Vico) **3 B2**
Carmine (Piazza) **4 E5**
Carmine (Via) **4 E5**
Carrascosa R (Via) **4 E1**
Carrette (Vico) **3 B2**
Carriera Grande (Via) **4 E4**
Carrozzieri a Monteoliveto (Via) **7 B1**
Caruso E (Via) **1 C1**
Caruso SS (Via) **2 D4**
Casale de Bustis M (Via) **2 D3**
Casanova (Fondaco) **4 E3**
Casanova (Piazzetta) **3 B5**
Casanova (Via) **4 E3**
Casanova (Vico I) **4 E3**
Casanova (Vico III) **4 E3**
Casciari al Pendino (Via) **4 D5**
Casciaro G (Via) **1 E2**
Case Puntellate (Via) **1 C4**
Castellina (Vico) **3 B3**
Castellino P (Via) **1 C1, 1 C2** & **1C3**
Castrucci (Vico) **3 B3**
Catalana (Rua) **7 B1**
Catullo (Via) **5 A4**
Cavaiole (Fondaco) **3 B4**
Cavaiole (Vico I & II) **3 B4**
Cavallerizza (Vico) **6 E2**
Cavallino B (Via) **2 D1**
Cavallotti F (Via) **4 E2**
Cavaniglia (Vico) **3 B2**
Cavara F (Via) **4 D3**
Cavolino F (Via) **4 E1**
Cavone (Gradini) **3 A4**
Cavone (Rampe) **3 A4 (9 A2)**
Cavone (Vicolo I, II, III) **3 A4**
Cavour (Piazza) **3 B3 (9 C1)**
Cedronio (Via) **6 F1**
Celano C (Via) **4 F5**
Celebrano F (Piazza) **2 D3**
Celentano B (Via) **3 A3**
Celso (Largo) **4 E5**
Centogradi (Vico) **3 B2**
Cerra (Rampa Della) **2 E3**
Cervantes De Saavedra M (Via) **7 A2**
Cesarea (Piazza) **2 F3**
Cesarea (Vico) **2 F3**
Cesario Console (Via) **7 A3**
Cesi B (Via) **1 C4**
Chiaia (Gradoni) **6 F1**
Chiaia (Riviera) **5 C2, 6 D2, 6 E2** & **6 F2**
Chiaia (Via) **6 F2** & **7 A3**
Chiatamone (Via) **6 F3** & **7 A4**
Chieti (Via) **4 F3**
Chioccarelli B (Via) **4 D5 (10 F3)**
Ciccone A (Via) **4 D5 (10 E4)**
Ciccone M (Via) **4 E5**
Cifariello F (Via) **2 D4**
Cilea F (Via) **1 B5** & **1 C5**
Cimarosa (Via) **1 C5** & **2 A5**
Cimbri (Via) **4 D5 (10 E3)**
Cimitile (Vico) **3 A3 (9 B1)**
Cimmino (Vico) **3 A4 (9 A2)**
Cinesi (Salita) **3 B2**
Cinesi (Vicoletto) **3 B2**
Cinquesanti (Vico) **3 C4 (10 D2)**
Cirillo D (Via) **3 C3 (10 E1)**
Cisterna dell'Olio (Via) **3 A5** & **3 B5 (9 B4)**
Colantonio (Via) **2 E5**
Collenuccio P (Via) **2 F1**
Colletta P (Via) **4 D5** & **4D4 (10 F2)**
Colombo C (Via) **7 B2** & **7 C2**
Colonna V (Via) **6 E1**
Colonne (Vico) **3 C3**
Comola Ricci (Viale Privato) **5 A1** & **5 A2**
Conca S (Via) **2 D3**
Conceria (Vico) **8 D1 (10 F4)**
Concordia (Piazzetta) **6 F1**
Concordia (Via) **6 F1**
Concordia (Vico) **2 F5** & **6 F1**
Confalone (Via) **2 E2**
Conforti R (Via) **4 E5**
Congregazione Sette Dolori (Vico) **2 F4**
Consolazione (Via) **3 B4 (10 D1)**
Conte di Mola (Vico) **7 A2**
Conte di Ruvo (Via) **3 B4 (9 B2)**
Corenzio B (Via) **1 C5**
Corigliano (Vico) **2 F2**
Correale (Traversa) **1 A4**
Correra FS (Via) **3 A4 (9 A2)**
Cortese C (Via) **7 C1 (10 D5)**
Cortese E (Via) **2 D3**
Cortese G (Via) **1 B4**
Cortese N (Via) **4 D5**
Cosenz E (Via) **4 E5**
Cosenza (Via) **4 F3**
Costa O (Via) **4 D4 (10 F2)**
Cotronei G (Via) **2 E4**
Cotugno D (Via) **2 F3**
Crispano (Vico) **4 D3** & **4E3**
Crispi F (Via) **5 C2, 6 D2** & **6 D1**
Cristallini (Via) **3 B2**
Cristallini (Vico) **3 B3**
Cristallini (Vicoletto & Vico I) **3 B2**
Croce a S Agostino (Vico) **4 D5 (10 E3)**
Croce ai Miracoli (Vico) **3 B3**
Croce B (Via) **3 B5 (9 C4)**
Croce Rossa (Via) **5 C2**
Crocelle (Via) **3 C3 (10 D3)**
Croci S Lucia al Monte (Via) **2 F5**
Crociferi (Piazzetta) **3 C3**
Cucca C (Via) **5 B2**
Cuma (Via) **7 A4**
Cuoco V (Via) **6 E2**

D
D'Acquisto S (Via) **2 E2**
D'Afflitto (Vico) **7 A2**
D'Alagno L (Via) **3 C5 (10 E3)**
D'Amelio Mariano (Via) **1 C3**
D'Antona A (Via) **1 B1** & **1 C1**
D'Aragona A (Via) **4 E4**
D'Auria GD (Via) **2 E4**
D'Avalos A (Via) **4 F2**
D'Avalos Ferrante F (Via) **4 E2**
D'Ayala Gomez R (Via) **1 B4**
D'Isernia A (Via) **5 B2** & **5 C2**
D'Orsi A (Via) **1 B2**
Da Morcone B (Via) **5 C2**
Da Penne L (Via) **5 C2**
Dalbono E (Via) **2 E4**
Dante A (Piazza) **3 A5 (9 B3)**
Dattero (Vico) **4 D4 (10 F2)**
De Benedictis B (Via) **4 F3**
De Blasiis G (Via) **3 C5 (10 E3)**
De Cesare C (Via) **7 A4**
De Ciccio M (Viale) **1 C5**
De Curtis A (Via) **3 B2**

De Deo E (Via) **2 F5** & **7 A2**
De Dominicis D (Via) **2 D3**
De Falco B (Via) **2 F1**
De Gasparis A (Via) **3 C3**
De Gasparis A (Vico) **3 C3**
De Gasperi A (Via) **7 C1** & **7 B2**
De Leva E (Piazza) **2 E2**
De Marco C (Via) **4 D1**
De Meo A (Via) **4 E1**
De Monte V (Via) **3 B3**
De Mura F (Via) **2 D4**
De Nicola E (Piazza) **4 D4 (10 F1)**
De Pace A (Via) **4 D5 (10 F3)**
De Petra G (Via) **6 E2**
De Sica V (Via) **3 B3**
Del Carretto F (Via) **7 A1 (9 B5)**
Del Giudice F (Via) **3 B4 (9 C2)**
Dell'Erba F (Via) **1 F2**
Della Gatta C (Via) **4 E2**
Delpino F (Via) **3 C2**
Depretis A (Via) **7 B2**
Di Camaino T (Via) **2 D3**
Di Capua B (Via) **5 C2**
Di Costanzo A (Via) **7 C1 (10 D5)**
Di Gravina D (Via) **2 F2**
Di Maio (Vico) **4 E5**
Di Massimo A (Via) **1 C4** & **1 C5**
Diamare (Via) **1 B1**
Diaz A (Via) **7 A1** & **7 B1 (9 B5)**
Diaz A (Viale Privato) **5 C1**
Duomo (Via) **3 C5 (10 D9)**

E

Echia (Salita) **7 A4**
Egiziaca a Forcella (Via) **4 D5 (10 F3)**
Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone (Via) **7 A3** & **7 A4**
Eritrea (Piazza) **5 B2**
Europa (Corso) **5 A1**

F

Facio B (Via) **2 F2**
Falcando U (Via) **2 F2**
Falcomata B (Via) **1 B4**
Falcone Aniello (Via) **1 C5, 5 B1** & **5 C1**
Falcone C (Via) **4 D5**
Falvo R (Via) **1 B5**
Fantasia a Loreto (Vico) **4 E5**
Fanzago C (Piazza) **2 D4**
Fate a Foria (Vico & Vico I) **3 C3**
Fazzini L (Via) **4 E4**
Fedro (Via) **5 A2**
Ferrara (Via) **4 F3**
Ferraris G (Via) **4 F5**
Ferrigni G (Via) **6 E2**
Ferrovia (Vico) **4 E4**
Fico al Purgatorio (Vico) **3 C5 (10 D3)**
Figurari (Vico) **3 C5 (10 D3)**
Filangieri G (Via) **6 F2**
Finale (Vico) **4 D3**
Fiore M (Via) **2 D3**
Fiorelli G (Via) **6 E2**
Fiorentine a Chiaia (Via Privata) **5 C2**
Fiorentini (Via dei) **7 B1**
Firenze (Via) **4 E4**
Foggia (Via) **4 F3**
Fonseca (Vico) **3 A3**
Fontana D (Via) **1 B1, 1 C1, 1 B2** & **2 D2**
Fontanelle (Calata) **3 A3**
Fontanelle (Piazza) **2 F1**
Fontanelle (Via) **2 E1, 2 F1** & **3 A3**
Fontanelle al Trivio (Via) **4 F1**
Forcella (Via) **4 D5 (10 F3)**
Foria (Via) **3 C3** & **4 D2 (10 D1)**
Forino (Vico) **4 D3**
Formale (Via) **7 A1 (9 A5)**
Fornari V (Via) **6 E2**
Fornelle (Vico I & II) **4 E1**
Fornelli N (Viale) **6 E1**
Forno Vecchio (Via) **3 A5 (9 A4)**
Foscolo U (Via) **6 F3**
Fossi a Pontenuovo (Vico) **4 D3**
Fra Gregorio Carafa (Via) **4 E2**
Fracanzano F (Via) **1 C5**
Franceschi E (Via) **1 B3**
Francese (Piazza) **7 B2**
Freud S (Via) **1 B1**
Fuga F (Piazza) **2 D5**

G

Gabella della Farina (Vico) **4 E5**
Gabriele (Via) **1 B2**
Gaetani V (Via) **6 F2**
Gagliardi (Piazzetta) **3 B4**
Gagliardi (Traversa) **3 B4 (9 B1)**
Gagliardi (Vico II) **3 B4**
Galdo N (Via) **10 F1**
Galeota F (Via) **4 D1**
Galuppi P (Vico) **7 A1 (9 A5)**
Garibaldi (Corso) **4 E2, 4 E3, 4 E4** & **4 E5**
Garibaldi (Piazza) **4 E4**
Gasparrini G (Via) **4 D3**
Gelso (Vico Lungo del) **7 A2** & **7 A1 (9 A5)**
Gemito V (Via) **1 C4**
Genova (Via) **4 C3**
Gerolamini (Piazza) **3 C4 (10 D2)**
Gerolamini (Vico) **3 C4 (10 D2)**
Gerolamini alle due Porte (Cupa dei) **1 C1** & **2 D1**
Gesù e Maria (Gradini) **2 F3**
Gesù e Maria (Piazza) **2 F3**
Gesù e Maria (Via) **2 F3**
Gesù Nuovo (Piazza) **3 B5 (9 B4)**
Giannone P (Piazza) **4 E2**
Giannone P (Via) **4 E2**
Giaquinto C (Via) **2 E4**
Giardinetto (Vico) **7 A2**
Gigante G (Via) **2 E2**
Giganti (Vico) **3 C4 (10 D2)**
Gioia F (Via & Vico) **7 B2**
Giordani F (Via) **5 B2**
Giordano L (Via) **1 C4** & **1 C5**
Giotto (Via) **1 C3**
Giovenale (Via) **5 A4**
Girardi F (Via) **2 F4**
Girardi S (Via) **7 A1 (9 A5)**
Giustiniani L (Via) **4 D3** & **4 E3**
Gradini (Salita) **2 F4**
Gramsci A (Viale) **5 B3**
Grande (Vico) **4 D5 (10 F3)**
Grande Archivio (Via) **3 C5 (10 E3)**
Graziella (Vico) **7 B1**
Griffi (Via dei) **7 B1**
Grotta (Salita della) **5 A3**
Grotta della Marra (Vico) **3 C4 (10 E1)**
Guadagno M (Via) **4 D1**
Guardia (Vico) **4 D3**
Gussone G (Via) **4 E1**

I

Iemma R (Via) **1 C1**
Ierace F (Via) **2 D3**
Imbriani MB (Via) **2 F2**
Imbriani PE (Via) **7 A2**
Imbriani V (Via) **6 E2**
Immacolata (Piazza dell') **2 D3**
Incarnati (Via degli) **4 E3**
Incoronata (Via) **7 B2**
Iommelli N (Via) **1 C3**
Irolli V (Via) **3 B2**
Ischitella (Vico) **6 E2**

J

Jannelli G (Via) **1 A1, 1 B2** & **1 B3**

K

Kagoshima (Via) **5 B1**
Kerbaker M (Via) **2 D4** & **2 D5**

L

La Vista L (Via) **4 F2**
Lacco (Discesa) **1 B4**
Lagana (Traversa Privata) **5 B1**
Lahalle C (Via) **4 E2** & **4 F2**
Lamaro (Parco) **5 B1**
Lammatari (Vico) **3 B3**
Landi (Piazzale) **3 A1**
Lanza V (Via) **4 D3**
Latilla (Vico) **3 A5 (9 A3)**
Lavanaio (Via) **4 E5**
Leonardo (Piazza) **2 E3**
Leone (Vico) **7 B1**
Leopardi G (Via) **4 E4**
Lepri a Pontenuovo (Piazzetta) **10 F1**
Lepri a Pontenuovo (Vico) **4 D3**
Lepri ai Ventaglieri (Vico) **2 F3**
Lettieri PA (Via) **4 D3** & **4 E3**
Libertà (Via) **4 E4**
Libroia R (Via) **2 D3**
Ligorio Pirro (Via) **2 E5 (10 D2)**
Limoncello (Vicoletto) **3 C4**
Lioy D (Via) **7 A1 (9 B4)**
Loffredi (Via) **3 C4 (10 E4)**
Loffredo Ferrante (Via) **4 F2**
Lomonaco F (Via) **6 E2**
Longo A (Via) **1 B5**
Longo M (Rampa) **3 B4 (9 C1)**
Longo M (Via) **3 B4**
Lopez (Supportico) **3 B3**
Lordi R (Via) **2 D5**
Loreto (Via) **4 E5**
Lucci A (Corso) **4 F5**
Lucilio (Via) **7 A4**

M

Maddalena (Via) **4 D4 (10 F2)**
Madonna delle Grazie (Largo) **3 B4 (9 C2)**
Maffei G (Vico) **3 C5**
Maglioli (Vico) **4 D5 (10 F4)**
Magnoni Flli (Via) **6 D2**
Maiorani (Vico) **3 C4** & **3 C5**
Malaterra G (Via) **2 F1** & **2 F2**
Malatesta (Viale II) **1 C5**
Malta (Corso) **4 F1** & **4 F2**
Mancinelli G (Via) **3 A4 (9 A2)**
Mancini (Piazzetta) **4 E4**
Mancini A (Via) **2 E5**
Mancini Oliva L (Via) **6 F1**
Mancini PS (Via) **4 E4**
Manlio F (Via) **4 F1**
Manna G (Via) **4 D5**
Marche (Via) **7 B1 (10 D5)**
Marco Aurelio (Via) **4 E1**
Maresca (Vico) **3 B2**
Maria Cristina di Savoia (Viale) **5 B1**
Marina (Via Nuova) **7 C1, 8 D1** & **8 E1 (10 D5)**
Marinella (Via) **8 E1** & **8 F1**
Marinelli (Piazzetta) **7 A1**
Marino & Cotronei (Via) **2 E1** & **2 D2**
Mario EA (Via) **1 B3**
Marotta G (Via) **7 C3 (10 D5)**
Marselli N (Via) **8 D1 (10 E4)**
Marsicano L (Via) **2 F2**
Martini S (Via) **1 B3** & **1 C3**
Martiri (Piazza Dei) **6 F2**
Martiri d'Otranto (Via) **4 E3**
Martiri d'Otranto (Vico) **4 E3**
Martucci G (Via) **6 D2**
Masaniello (Piazza) **8 D1 (10 F4)**
Mascagni P (Via) **1 B5**
Massari E (Via) **2 D2**
Mastellone (Vico) **3 A5**
Materazzo (Via Privata) **5 A2**
Materdei (Piazzetta) **9 A1**
Materdei (Via) **3 A3 (9 A1)**
Mattei G (Via) **4 D5 (10 F4)**
Mattonelle (Vico) **4 D3 (10 F1)**
Mazzella S (Via) **2 F1**
Mazzini G (Piazza) **2 F3**
Mazzocchi A (Via) **4 E2**
Mazzoccolo E (Via) **2 D2**
Medaglie d'Oro (Piazza delle) **2 D3**
Medici (Vico) **3 A3 (9 A1)**
Medina (Via) **7 B2**
Megaride (Via) **7 A3**
Melisurgo G (Via) **7 B2**
Melloni M (Via) **4 E1**
Menziger G (Via) **2 D3**
Mercadante S (Piazza) **5 B1**
Mercato (Piazza) **4 D5**
Mergellina (Traversa) **5 B3** & **5 B4**
Mergellina (Via) **5 B3**
Meridionale (Corso) **4 F4**
Merliani G (Via) **1 C4** & **1 C5**
Mezzocannone (Via) **3 B5** & **7 C1 (10 D4)**
Miano (Via) **3 A1**
Michelangelo (Viale) **2 D4**
Michetti FP (Via) **2 E5**
Migliaro V (Via) **1 C3**
Milano (Via) **4 E4**
Milano (Vico) **4 E4**
Mille (Via dei) **6 E2**
Minichini Abate (Via) **4 D1** & **4 E1**
Minucio F (Via) **5 A3**
Minutoli (Vico) **3 C2**
Miracoli (Canale) **3 B3**
Miracoli (Largo) **3 C3**
Miracoli (Piazza) **3 B3** & **3 C3**
Miracoli (Via) **3 C3**
Miracoli (Vico) **3 C2**
Miradois (Salita) **3 B2**
Miradois (Vico) **3 B2**
Miraglia B (Via) **4 E3**
Miraglia L (Piazza) **3 B5**
Miroballo al Pendino (Via) **3 C5**
Moiariello (Salita) **3 C1**
Molino (Vico) **4 E5**
Molo alle Due Porte (Vico) **2 D1**
Mondragone (Vico) **6 F1**
Montagnola (Salita) **3 C2**
Monte di Dio (Via) **6 F2**
Montecalvario (Largo) **9 A5**
Montecalvario (Vico Lungo) **7 A2 (9 A5)**
Montedonzelli (Via) **1 C2**
Montemiletto (Rampe) **2 F3**
Montemiletto (Vico) **2 F3**
Monteoliveto (Piazza) **7 A1 (9 B5)**
Monteoliveto (Via) **7 B1 (9 B5)**
Monteroduni (Vico) **6 F1**
Montesanto (Piazza) **3 A5**
Montesanto (Scala) **2 F4**
Montesanto (Via) **3 A5 (9 A4)**
Montesanto (Vico) **2 F4**
Montesanto (Vico I) **2 F4**
Montesanto (Vico II) **2 F4**
Montesilvano (Via) **3 B3**
Monti (Vico dei) **2 F3**
Morelli D (Via) **6 F2**
Morelli M (Via) **4 D2**
Morghen R (Via) **2 D5**
Morisani O (Via) **3 C2**
Mortelle (Vico) **6 F1**
Mosca V (Via) **2 D3**
Moscati G (Via) **4 E5**
Municipio (Piazza) **7 B2**
Museo Archeologico Nazionale (Piazza) **3 B4 (9 B2)**
Muzii F (Piazza) **2 D2**
Muzy Concezio (Via) **4 D4**

N

Naccherino M (Via) **1 B3**
Nardis de (Via) **1 B5**
Nardones (Via) **6 F1** & **7 A3**
Nazario Sauro (Via) **7 A4**
Nazionale (Piazza) **4 F3**
Nazionale (Via) **4 F3**
Netti F (Via) **1 B3**
Neve a Materdei (Vico) **3 A3**
Nevio (Via) **5 A4**
Nicotera G (Via) **6 F1** & **6 F2**
Nievo I (Via) **4 F3**
Nilo (Piazzetta) **3 B5 (10 E3)**
Nilo (Via) **3 B5 (10 E3)**
Ninni G (Via) **3 A5**
Niutta U (Via) **2 D3**
Nobile (Gradini) **6 D2**
Noce (Vico) **9 A5**
Noce a Fonseca (Vico) **3 A3**
Nocelle (Gradini) **2 F3**
Nocelle (Vico) **2 F2**
Nolana (Piazza) **4 E5**
Nolana (Via) **4 E5**
Notar G (Via) **4 F1**
Novara (Corso) **4 E3** & **4 E4**
Nunziatella (Largo) **6 F2**

O

Oberdan G (Via) **7 A1 (9 B5)**
Olivella (Piazzetta) **2 F4**
Omodeo A (Via) **1 B4**
Orazio (Via) **5 A3, 5 A4, 5 B3** & **5 B4**
Orilia G (Via) **3 C5 (10 D4)**
Orsi G (Via) **2 D3**
Orsini G (Via) **7 A4**
Ortensio (Via) **5 A3**
Otranto (Via) **4 F3**

P

Pace (Vico) **4 D4 (10 E2)**
Pacella ai Miracoli (Vico) **3 C2**
Pacella ai Miracoli (Vicoletto) **3 C2**
Pacuvio (Via) **5 A3**
Padova (Via) **4 F3**
Padre Ludovico da Casoria (Via) **4 F5**
Padre Rocco (Via) **4 F5 (9 C1)**
Pagano M (Piazza) **3 B3**
Pagano M (Via) **3 B3**
Paisiello G (Via) **1 C4**
Paladino G (Via) **3 C5**
Palepoli (Via) **7 A4**
Palermo (Via) **1 B1**
Palermo G (Via) **4 E4**
Palermo U (Via) **2 E2**
Palizzi F (Via) **6 D1** & **6 E1**
Pallonetto S Chiara (Via) **3 B5**
Pallonetto S Lucia (Via) **7 A3** & **7 A4**
Pallonetto S Lucia (Vico) **7 A4**
Palma (Vico) **3 B2**
Palmieri G (Via) **4 E1** & **4 F1**
Panettieri (Vico) **3 C4** & **3 C5 (10 E3)**
Papa (Vico) **3 A4**
Paradisiello (Vico) **3 C2**
Paradiso (Vico) **2 F4**
Paradiso (Salita) **7 A1 (9 A4)**
Paradiso alla Salute (Vico) **2 E2** & **2 F2**
Parco Carelli (Via) **5 A4**
Parco del Castello (Via) **7 B3**
Parco Grifeo (Rampa Privata) **6 D1**
Parco Margherita (Via del) **6 D1** & **6 E1**
Parco Virgiliano **5 A2**
Parma (Via) **4 F3**
Parrettari (Vico) **4 D5 (10 E5)**
Partenope (Via) **6 F3** & **7 A4**
Pasquale GA (Via) **4 D3**
Patini T (Via) **1 C3**
Pavese C (Via) **2 D4**
Pavia (Via) **4 F3**
Pecchia C (Via) **4 E2**
Pedamentina S Martino (Via) **2 F5**
Pedamentina S Martino (Vico) **2 F4**
Pellegrini (Via) **3 A5 (9 A4)**
Pellegrini (Vico) **3 A5 (9 A4)**
Pellegrino (Vico) **3 B4**
Pellegrino C (Via) **2 F2**
Pelliccia AA (Via) **2 F2**
Pepe G (Piazza) **4 E5**
Pepe G (Via) **4 F1**
Pergola all'Avvocata (Vico) **4 D3**
Pergole (Vico) **4 D3** & **4 E3**
Pergole (Vicoletto I) **4 D3**
Pergole (Vicoletto II) **4 D3**
Pergolesi G (Via) **5 C3**
Pero (Vico) **3 A3**
Perosi L (Via) **1 C2**
Persico F (Via) **4 F2**
Pessina E (Via) **3 A4 (9 B2)**
Petagna V (Via) **4 D2**
Petraio (Discesa) **2 E5**
Petraio (Gradini) **2 E5**
Petraio (Largo) **2 E5**
Petraio (Salita del) **6 F1**
Petraio (Vico del) **2 E5**
Petrarca F (Via) **5 A4**
Petrella E (Via) **1 B5**
Petrillo (Vico) **3 C4 (10 D1)**
Petrone (Vico) **2 E2**
Petronio (Via) **7 A4**
Pianell (Via) **4 F1**
Piave (Via) **5 A1**
Piazza Larga (Via) **4 E5**
Piazzi G (Gradini) **3 C2**
Piazzi G (Via) **3 C3**
Piazzolla (Via) **4 E1** & **4 F1**
Pica G (Via) **4 E4**
Piccinni N (Via) **1 C3**
Piedigrotta (Piazza) **5 B3**
Piedigrotta (Salita) **5 B3**
Piedigrotta (Via) **5 B3**
Piedigrotta (Vico) **5 B2**
Pier delle Vigne (Via) **4 D1** & **4 E1**
Pigna (Strada) **1 C3**
Pignasecca (Via) **7 A1**
Pignatelli Fabrizio (Via) **3 A5**
Pignatelli Francesco (Via) **4 F2 (9 A4)**
Pimentel Fonseca E (Via) **4 E3**
Pinto F (Via) **4 E1** & **4 E2**
Pirozzoli (Vico) **3 B2**
Pisa (Via) **4 F3**
Pisacane C (Via) **4 E3**
Pisanelli (Via) **3 B4**
Piscicelli G (Via) **6 D2**
Piscicelli M (Via) **1 C3**
Pitloo A (Via) **1 C4**
Pizzofalcone (Via Nuova) **7 A3**
Plebiscito (Piazza del) **7 A3**
Poderico L (Piazza) **4 E2**
Poerio A (Via) **4 D4** & **4 E4**
Poerio C (Via) **6 E2**
Poggio dei Mari (Via) **2 E3**
Poggioreale (Via Nuova) **4 F3**
Poggioreale (Via Vecchia) **4 F3**
Pola (Traversa) **2 D2**
Politi (Vico) **2 F5**
Politi (Vicoletto I) **2 F5**
Politi (Vicoletto II & III) **2 F5**
Polveriera (Vico) **4 F2**
Pontano (Via) **5 C1** & **5 C2**
Ponte di Casanova (Calata) **4 F3**
Ponte di Tappia (Via) **7 A2**
Pontecorvo (Salita) **3 A4** & **3 A5 (9 A3)**
Pontecorvo (Vico) **3 A5 (9 A3)**
Pontecorvo (Vico Lungo) **2 F3** & **3 A4 (9 A3)**
Pontenuovo (Salita) **4 D3**
Pontenuovo (Via) **4 D3**
Ponti Rossi (Via) **3 B1**
Porpora NA (Via) **2 D3**
Port'Alba (Via) **3 B5 (9 B3)**
Porta di Massa (Via) **7 C1**
Porta S Gennaro (Via) **3 C4**
Portacarrese a Montecalvario (Via) **2 F5** & **7 A2**
Portamedina (Via) **3 A5 (9 A4)**
Portanova (Piazza) **3 C5 (10 E4)**
Portanova (Via) **3 C5 (10 E4)**
Portapiccola Montecalvario (Vico I) **7 A1**
Porto (Piazzetta di) **7 B1**
Porzio C (Via) **4 D3** & **4 E2**
Porzio S (Vico) **4 D3**
Posillipo (Via) **5 A5**
Postica M (Via) **4 D4 (10 F2)**
Pratella A (Via) **2 E2**
Presutti E (Via) **2 D2**
Preti Mattia (Via) **1 C5**
Principe Umberto (Piazza) **4 E4**
Principessa Rosina Pignatelli (Via) **6 D2** & **6 E2**
Principi (Salita) **3 A2**
Priorato (Via) **3 A4 (9 A2)**
Profumo G (Via) **4 D1**
Profumo Giacomo (Traversa) **4 D1**
Puccini G (Via) **2 D5**
Puoti B (Via) **7 A1**
Purgatorio ad Arco (Vico) **3 B4**

Q

Quaranta (Via) **4 E5**
Quercia (Vico) **3 A5 (9 B4)**

R

Raffaello (Viale) **2 E4**
Ranieri A (Via) **4 D4 (10 F2)**
Recco G (Via) **1 C4**
Rega F (Via) **6 E1**
Regina Coeli (Largo) **3 B4**
Renovella (Via) **4 D5 (10 E4)**
Repubblica (Piazza della) **5 C2** & **5 C3**
Riario Sforza Sisto (Piazza) **3 C4 (10 E4)**
Ribera G (Via) **1 C4**
Ricci U (Via) **5 B1**
Riccia (Salita della) **3 B2**
Ricciardi G (Via) **4 E4** & **4 E5**
Rimini (Via) **4 F3**
Rione Sirignano (Via) **6 D2**
Ripa M (Via) **3 B2**
Ritiro Purità a Foria (Salita) **3 C2**
Rocco A (Via) **2 D2**
Rocco N (Via) **4 E2**
Rodinò G (Piazza) **6 F2**
Romanello (Via) **2 E3**
Rosa S (Via) **2 E3, 2 F3** & **3 A4 (9 A1)**
Rosariello alle Pigne (Vico I) **3 B3**
Rosariello alle Pigne (Vico II) **3 B3**
Rosario a Portamedina (Vico) **3 A5**
Rosario di Palazzo (Vico) **6 F1**
Rosaroll C (Via) **3 C3, 4 D3** & **4 E4 (10 F1)**
Rossini G (Via) **1 C4**
Rossomando F (Via) **1 C5**
Rota B (Via) **4 D5 (10 E4)**
Rovito S (Via) **4 E1**
Ruggiero De G (Via) **1 B4**
Ruoppolo GB (Via) **1 C3**
Russo AV (Via) **2 D2**
Russo V (Via) **7 B1**
Ruta E (Via) **2 F5**
Ruta M (Via) **1 B4**

S

S Agostino alla Zecca (Via) **4 D5 (10 E3)**
S Agostino degli Scalzi (Vico Lungo) **9 A1**
S Alessio (Vico) **4 E5**
S Alfonso & S Antonio a Tarsia (Piazzetta) **3 A5**
S Alfonso Maria de Liguori (Via) **4 E2**
S Andrea delle Dame (Piazzetta) **3 B4 (9 C2)**
S Aniello a Caponapoli (Larghetto) **3 B4 (9 C2)**
S Anna alle Paludi (Strettoia) **4 F5**
S Antonio (Via) **3 B1**
S Antonio a Monti (Via) **2 F4**
S Antonio a Posillipo (Rampe) **5 B3**
S Antonio Abate (Larghetto Detto) **4 D2**
S Antonio Abate (Via) **4 D2** & **4 D3**
S Antonio Abate (Vico I) **4 D2**
S Antonio Abate (Vico II) **4 D2**
S Antonio Abate (Vico Lungo) **4 D2**
S Antonio Abate (Vicoletto) **4 D2**
S Antonio ai Monti (Salita) **2 F4**
S Arcangelo a Baiano (Piazzetta) **4 D5**
S Arcangelo a Baiano (Via) **4 D5 (10 E3)**
S Attanasio (Via) **4 E2**
S Bartolomeo (Via) **7 B2**
S Biagio dei Librai (Via) **3 C5 (10 D3)**
S Brigida (Via) **7 A2**
S Candida (Via) **4 E4**
S Carlo (Via) **7 A2**
S Carlo all'Arena (Piazzetta) **3 C3**
S Carlo alle Mortelle (Piazzetta) **6 F1**
S Carlo alle Mortelle (Via) **6 F1**
S Caterina (Via) **6 F2**
S Caterina a Formiello (Vico) **4 D3 (10 F1)**
S Caterina da Siena (Via) **6 F1**
S Chiara (Via) **3 B5 (9 C4)**
S Cosmo Fuori Porta Nolana (Via) **4 E5** & **4 F5**
S Cristoforo all'Olivella (Via) **2 F4**
S Domenico (Via) **1 A5**
S Domenico Maggiore (Piazza) **3 B5 (9 C3)**
S Domenico Maggiore (Vico) **3 B5 (9 C3)**
S Domenico Soriano (Vico) **3 A5 (9 B3)**
S Eframo Vecchio (Piazza) **3 C1**
S Eframo Vecchio (Via) **4 E1**
S Eframo Vecchio (Vico) **4 D1**
S Elia (Salita) **3 C3**
S Eligio (Piazzetta) **4 D5 (10 F4)**
S Elmo (Vico) **4 D3 (10 E1)**
S Felice (Vico) **3 B3**
S Filippo (Via) **5 B2**
S Francesco (Calata) **1 B5** & **5 B1**
S Francesco de Geronimo (Via) **4 D2**
S Gaetano (Piazza) **3 C4 (10 D2)**
S Gaudioso (Vico) **3 B4**
S Gennaro a Materdei (Piazzetta) **3 A3**
S Gennaro a Materdei (Vico) **3 A3 (9 A1)**
S Gennaro ad Antignano (Via) **2 D4**
S Gennaro al Vomero (Via) **2 D4**
S Gennaro dei Poveri (Cavone) **3 A2**
S Gennaro dei Poveri (Penninata) **3 A2**
S Gennaro dei Poveri (Rampe) **3 A2**

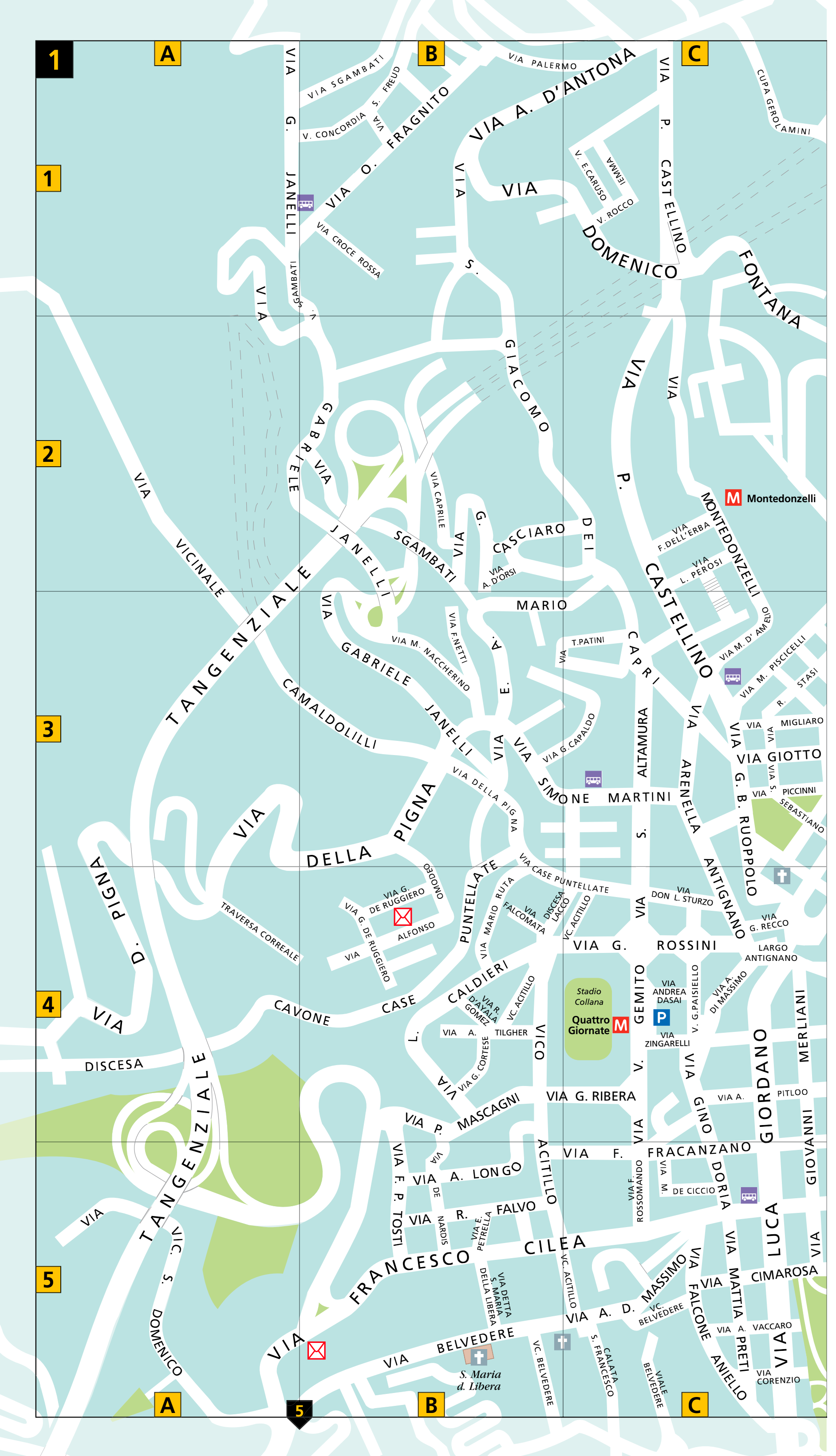
S Gennaro dei Poveri (Via) **3 A2**
S Gennaro dei Poveri (Vico) **3 A1** & **3 A2**
S Gennaro dei Poveri (Vicoletto) **3 A2**
S Geronimo (Vico) **3 B5**
S Giacomo (Via) **7 A2 (9 C4)**
S Giovanni (Vico) **4 E5**
S Giovanni Battista de la Salle (Via) **2 F1**
S Giovanni in Porta (Via) **3 C4 (10 D1)**
S Giovanni Maggiore (Largo) **7 B1**
S Giovanni Maggiore Pignatelli (Via) **3 B5 (9 C4)**
S Giuseppe Calasanzio (Via) **4 E4**
S Giuseppe dei Nudi (Via) **3 A4 (9 A2)**
S Giuseppe dei Nudi (Vicoletto) **3 A4**
S Giuseppe dei Ruffi (Piazzetta & Via) **3 C4**
S Gregorio Armeno (Via) **3 C5 (10 D3)**
S Guido (Vico) **6 D2**
S Liborio (Via) **7 A1 (9 A4)**
S Lorenzo da Brindisi (Via) **3 A4**
S Lucia (Via) **7 A4**
S Luisa di Marillac (Via) **5 C2**
S Mandato (Gradini) **2 F3**
S Mandato (Via) **2 F3**
S Marcellino (Piazza) **3 C5**
S Marcellino (Vico) **3 C5 (10 D4)**
S Marco (Calata) **7 B2**
S Margherita (Vico) **3 A4**
S Margherita A Fonseca (Via) **3 A3**
S Margherita a Fonseca (Vico) **3 A3** & **3 B3**
S Maria a Cancello (Via) **4 D4**
S Maria a Cappella Vecchia (Via & Vico) **6 F2**
S Maria a Lanzati (Vico) **3 C2**
S Maria ad Agnone (Vico) **4 D4 (10 E2)**
S Maria Antesaecula (Via) **3 B3**
S Maria Antesaecula (Vicoletto) **3 B3**
S Maria Apparente (Gradoni) **6 E1**
S Maria Apparente (Salita) **6 E1**
S Maria Apparente (Vico) **6 E1**
S Maria Avvocata (Via) **4 D3**
S Maria Avvocata (Vico) **4 D3**
S Maria Avvocata (Vico I & II) **4 D3**
S Maria Avvocata (Vicoletto I & II) **4 D3**
S Maria degli Angeli a Pizzofalcone (Piazza) **6 F2**
S Maria degli Angeli alle Croci (Vico) **3 C2**
S Maria del Pozzo (Vico) **3 B3**
S Maria del Riposo (Vico) **4 D2**
S Maria della Catena alle Fontanelle (Via) **2 F1**
S Maria della Fede (Piazza) **4 E3**
S Maria della Fede (Via) **4 E3**
S Maria della Libera (Via detta) **1 B5**
S Maria della Neve (Vico) **5 B2** & **5 C2**
S Maria della Purità (Vico) **3 A3**
S Maria delle Grazie a Loreto (Via) **4 E5**
S Maria di Costantinopoli (Via) **3 B4 (9 B2)**
S Maria in Portico (Via) **6 D2**
S Maria La Nova (Via) **7 B1 (9 C5)**
S Maria La Scala (Piazza) **4 D5 (10 F3)**
S Maria La Scala (Via) **4 D5**
S Maria Ognibene (Piazzetta & Traversa) **2 F5**
S Maria Vertecoeli (Vico) **3 C4 (10 E2)**
S Martino (Largo or Spianata) **2 F5**
S Matteo (Vico Lungo) **7 A1** & **7 A2**
S Mattia (Calata) **6 F1**
S Mattia (Via) **6 F1** & **7 A2**
S Monica (Via) **3 A4 (9 A2)**
S Nicandro (Gradini) **3 B3**
S Nicandro (Vico) **3 B3**
S Nicola a Nilo (Vico) **3 C5 (10 D3)**
S Nicola alle Fontanelle (Vico) **2 F1**
S Nicola dei Caserti (Via) **4 D4 (10 F2)**
S Paolo (Fondaco) **3 B4 (10 D2)**
S Pasquale a Chiaia (Via) **6 E1** & **6 E2**
S Pietro a Maiella (Via) **3 B5 (9 C3)**
S Raffaele (Salita) **2 F2** & **3 A3 (9 A1)**
S Salvatore (Via) **1 C3**
S Sebastiano (Via) **3 B5 (9 B3)**
S Sepolcro (Vico) **2 F5** & **7 A2**
S Severino (Via) **3 C5 (10 D3)**
S Severino (Vico) **3 C5**
S Severo a Capodimonte (Vico I) **3 B2**
S Severo a Capodimonte (Vico II & III) **3 B2**
S Sofia (Via) **4 D4 (10 E1)**
S Stefano (Piazzetta) **5 A1**
S Teresa a Chiaia (Via) **6 E2**
S Teresa degli Scalzi (Strettoia) **3 A3**
S Teresa degli Scalzi (Via) **3 A3** & **3 A4 (9 B1)**
S Teresella degli Spagnoli (Via) **6 F1**
S Tommaso d'Aquino (Via) **7 A2** & **7 B2**
S Vincenzo (Piazzetta & Via) **3 A2**
S Vincenzo (Vico) **3 A2**
S Vincenzo (Vicoletto) **3 A2**
Sacramento (Vico) **3 C2**
Sagrera G (Via) **2 D3**
Salaiolo (Via) **4 E5**
Salata all'Olivella (Vico) **2 F4**
Salata all'Olivella (Vicoletto) **2 F4**
Salerno (Piazza) **4 F3**
Sanchini A (Via) **2 D4**
Sanfelice G (Via) **7 B1 (9 C5)**
Sanfelice L (Via) **2 D5** & **2 E5**
Sangro (Via) **3 B5 (9 C3)**
Sanità (Discesa) **3 A3**
Sanità (Piazza) **3 A2**
Sanità (Via della) **3 A2** & **3 B3**
Sanità (Vico) **3 B2**
Sannazzaro (Piazza) **5 B3**
Sannazzaro (Via) **5 B3**
Sansevero (Via) **3 A2**
Sansevero (Piazza) **3 B2**
Santacroce (Traversa) **2 D2**
Santacroce (Via) **2 E3**
Sapienza (Via) **3 B4 (9 C2)**
Sapri (Via) **4 E3**
Satriano (Vico) **6 E2**
Savarese G (Via) **4 D5** & **4 E5 (10 F3)**
Savarese R (Via) **3 A3**
Scacchi A (Piazzetta) **3 C5**
Scala V (Via) **1 C3**
Scarlatti A (Via) **2 D5**
Schiappoli D (Via) **1 C3**
Schipa M (Via) **5 B2** & **5 C2**
Scoppettieri (Vico degli) **7 C1**
Scura P (Via) **7 A1 (9 A4)**
Sebeto (Via) **4 F5 (10 D5)**
Sedile di Porto (Via) **7 C1**
Seggio del Popolo (Via) **4 D5 (10 E3)**
Sempreviva (Vico) **4 E5**
Senise T (Via) **7 A1**
Serao M (Piazzetta) **7 A2**
Serapide (Via) **7 A4**
Serbatoio (Via) **2 E1** & **2 F1**
Serio L (Via) **4 F5**
Seripando (Via) **3 C3 (10 E1)**
Sermoneta (Largo) **5 A4**
Sermoneta (Via) **5 A4**
Serpe (Vico della) **4 D4**
Serra A (Vico) **5 C2**
Serra G (Via) **7 A3**
Settembrini L (Piazzetta) **3 C3 (10 D1)**
Settembrini L (Via) **3 C3 (10 D1)**
Sgambati (Via) **1 B1** & **1 B2**
Simonelli G (Via) **7 A1 (9 A5)**
Soccorso (Vico) **7 A1**
Solario A (Via) **2 D3**
Sole (Via del) **3 B4 (9 C2)**
Solimene (Via) **2 D5**
Solitaria (Via) **7 A3**
Solitaria (Vico) **7 A3**
Sopramuro (Via) **4 E5**
Sopramuro Ave Gratia Plena (Vico) **4 D4**
Sospiri (Vico) **6 E2**
Sottomonte (Vico) **2 F3**
Spadari (Via) **7 B2**
Spaventa S (Via) **4 E4**
Speranzella (Via) **7 A2 (9 A5)**
Spezzano (Vico) **3 A5**
Spicoli (Vico degli) **4 D5**
SS Apostoli (Gradini) **3 C3**
SS Apostoli (Via) **3 C4**
SS Cosma & Damiano (Calata) **7 B1 (9 C5)**
SS Filippo & Giacomo (Vico) **3 C5 (10 D3)**
SS Giovanni & Paolo (Via) **4 E1**
Stanzione M (Via) **2 D4**
Starace Eletto (Via) **3 C5 (10 E4)**
Stasi R (Via) **1 C3** & **2 D3**
Stazio (Via) **5 A3**
Stella (Gradini, Piazzetta, Salita, Traversa I) **3 B3**
Stella (Via) **3 A3** & **3 B3 (9 B2)**
Stella (Vicoletto) **3 B3**
Strettola a Chiaia (Vico) **5 C1**
Sturzo L Don (Via) **1 C4**
Suarez (Via) **2 E3**
Suor Orsola (Via) **6 F1**

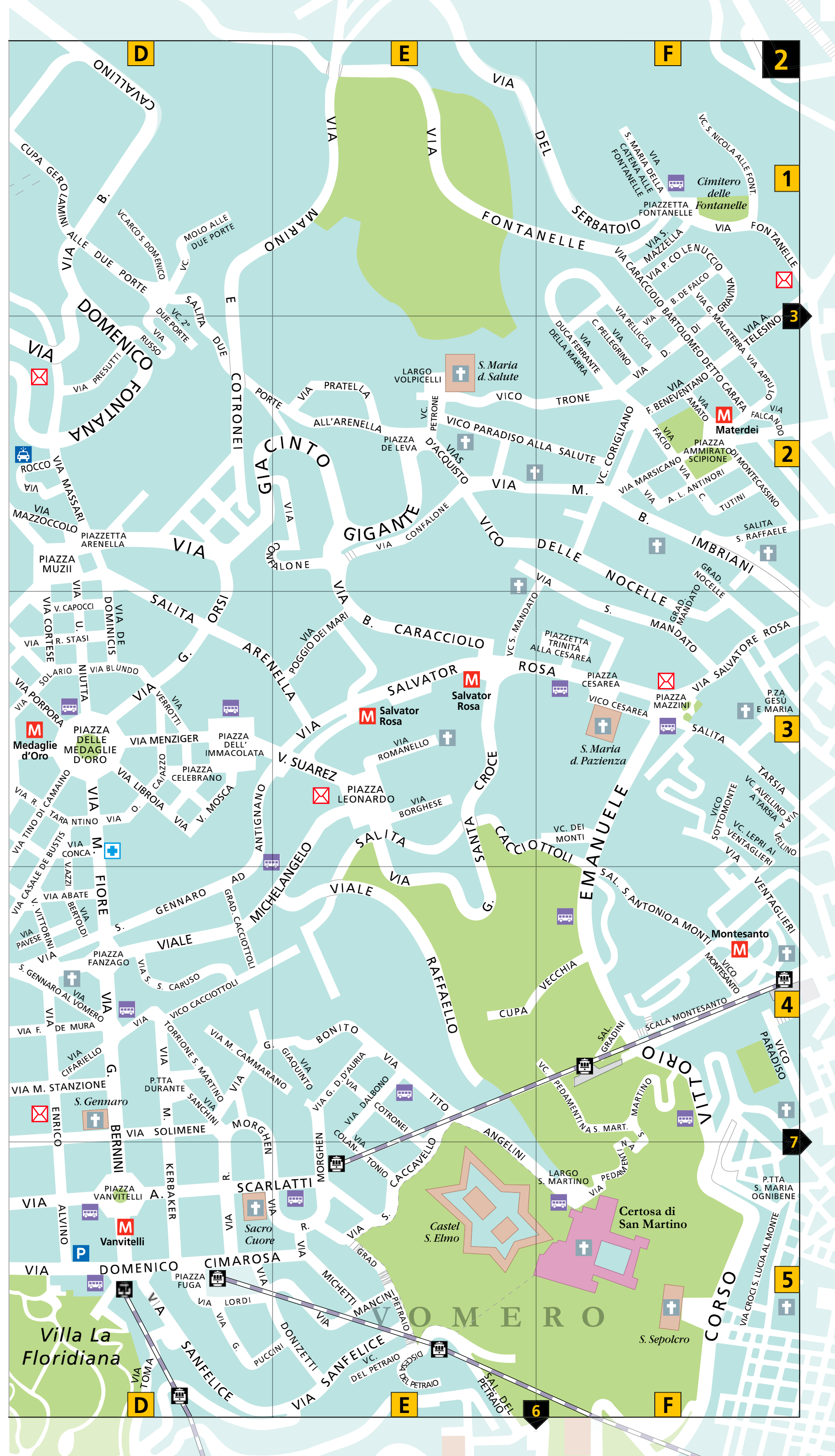
T
Tanucci B (Via) **4 E1**
Tappia G (Via) **4 F5**
Tarantino R (Via) **2 D3**
Tari A (Via) **7 C1 (10 D4)**
Tarsia (Largo) **3 A5 (9 A3)**
Tarsia (Salita) **2 F3** & **3 A5**
Tarsia (Via) **3 A5 (9 A3)**
Tarsia (Vico) **3 A5 (9 A3)**
Tasso (Salita) **5 B1**
Tasso (Via) **5 A1, 5 B1**
Tavernola (Vico) **3 C2**
Teatro Nuovo (Vico Lungo) **7 A1** & **7 A2 (9 A5)**
Teatro S Ferdinando (Piazza) **4 D3**
Teatro S Ferdinando (Via Nuova) **4 D3**
Telesino A (Via) **2 F2**
Tenore M (Via) **3 C2**
Tessitori (Vico) **3 C2**
Tilgher A (Via & Vicolo) **1 B4**
Timavo (Via) **5 A1**
Tinellari (Vico) **4 D4 (10 F1)**
Tofa (Vico) **7 A2**
Toledo (Via) **3 A5, 7 A1** & **7 B1 (9 A5)**
Toma G (Via) **2 D5** & **6 D1**
Tommaseo N (Via) **6 F3**
Tommasi S (Via) **3 A4**
Torino (Via) **4 E3** & **4 E4**
Torretta (Largo) **5 C2**
Torrione S Martino (Via) **2 D4**
Toscano A (Via) **4 F5**
Tosti FP (Via) **1 B5**
Traetta (Vico) **3 B3**
Tre Regine (Vico) **7 A1** & **7 A2**
Tribunali (Via) **3 C4** & **4 D4 (9 C3)**
Trieste e Trento (Piazza) **7 A3**
Trinchera P (Via) **4 D4 (10 E2)**
Trinità alla Cesarea (Piazzetta) **2 F3**
Trinità delle Monache (Vico) **2 F4**
Trivio **4 E2**
Troja C (Via) **7 C1 (10 E4)**
Tronari (Vico) **3 B2**
Trone (Vico) **2 E2** & **2 F2**
Trucco (Vico) **7 A1**
Tupputi Ottavio (Via) **4 D4**
Tutini C (Via) **2 F2**
Tutti I Santi (Vico) **4 D2** & **4 E2**

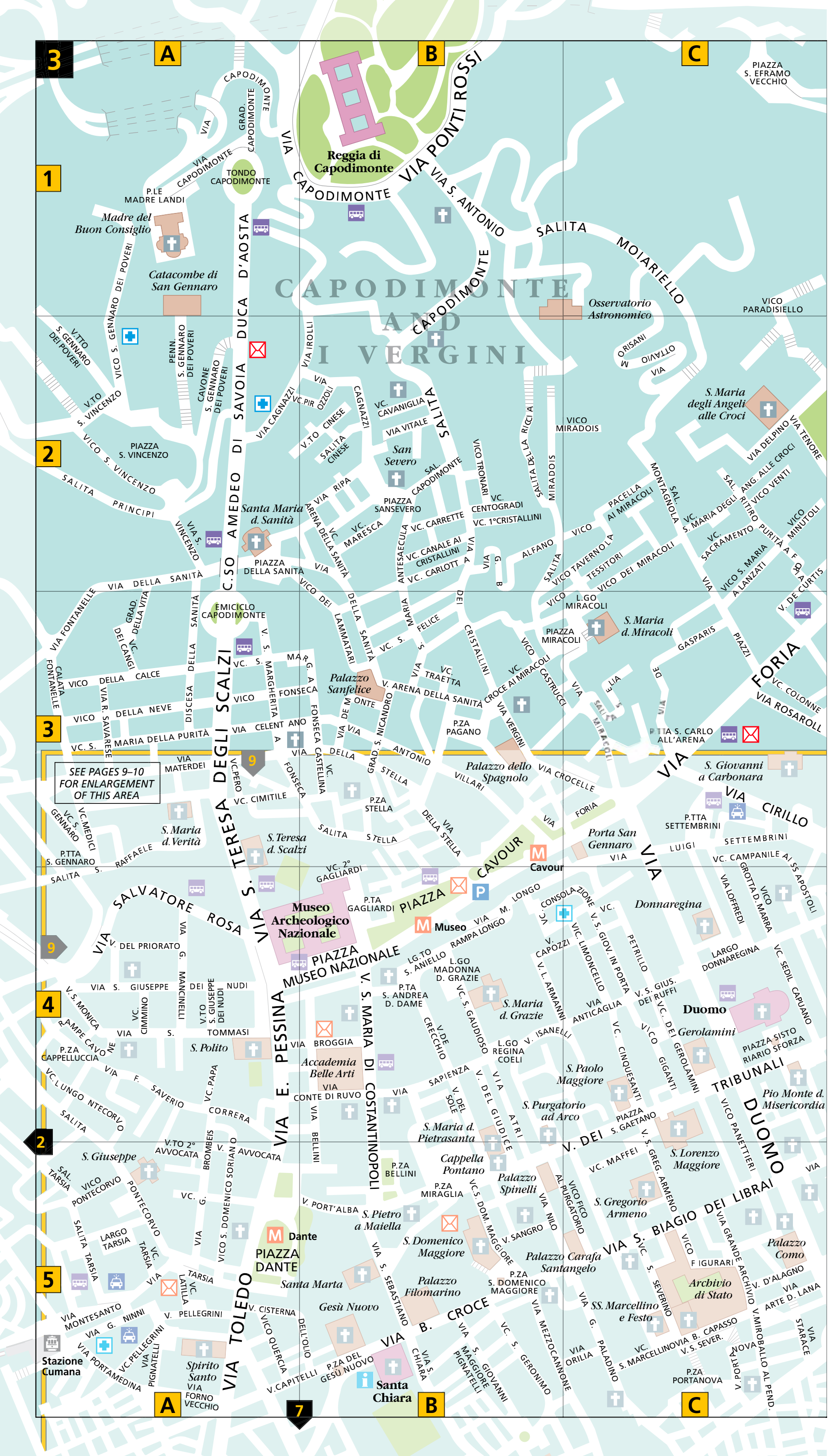
U
Umberto I (Corso) **4 D5, 4 E4** & **7 C1 (10 D5)**

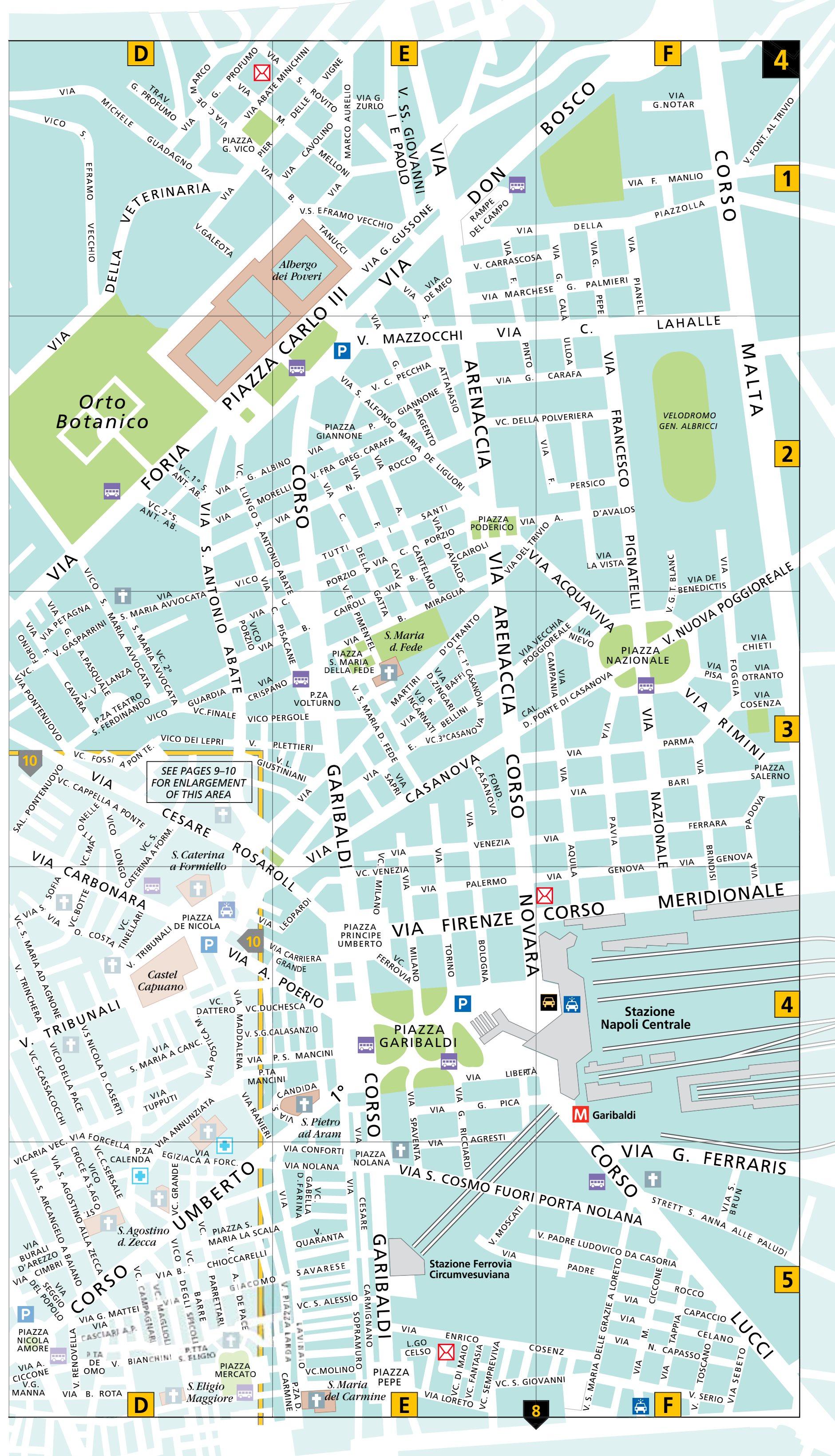
V
Vaccaro A (Via) **1 C5**
Vanvitelli (Galleria & Piazza) **2 D5**
Vasto a Chiaia (Largo) **6 E2**
Vasto a Chiaia (Vico) **6 E1**
Vecchia (Cupa) **2 E4**
Venezia (Via) **4 E3**
Venezia (Vico) **4 E4**
Ventaglieri (Salita & Via) **2 F3**
Venti (Vico) **3 C2**
Verdi G (Via) **7 A2**
Verdinois A (Via) **2 D3**
Vergini (Via) **3 B3**
Verrotti F (Via) **2 D3**
Vespucci A (Via) **8 E1** & **8 F1**
Veterinaria (Via) **4 D1**
Vetriera (Salita) **6 E1**
Vetriera (Vico) **6 E1**
Vicaria Vecchia (Via) **4 D5**
Vico G (Piazza) **4 D1**
Villari A (Via) **3 B3 (9 C1)**
Vita (Gradini) **3 A3**
Vitale GA (Via) **3 B2**
Vittoria (Piazza) **6 F2** & **6 F3**
Vittorini E (Via) **2 D4**
Vittorio Emanuele (Corso) **2 F3, 2F4, 2F5, 5 B2, 5B1, 5C1, 6 D1, 6 E1** & **6F1**
Vittorio Emanuele (Vico) **5 B2**
Vittorio Emanuele III (Via) **7 B2**
Volpicelli C (Largo) **2 E2**
Volturno (Piazza) **4 E3**

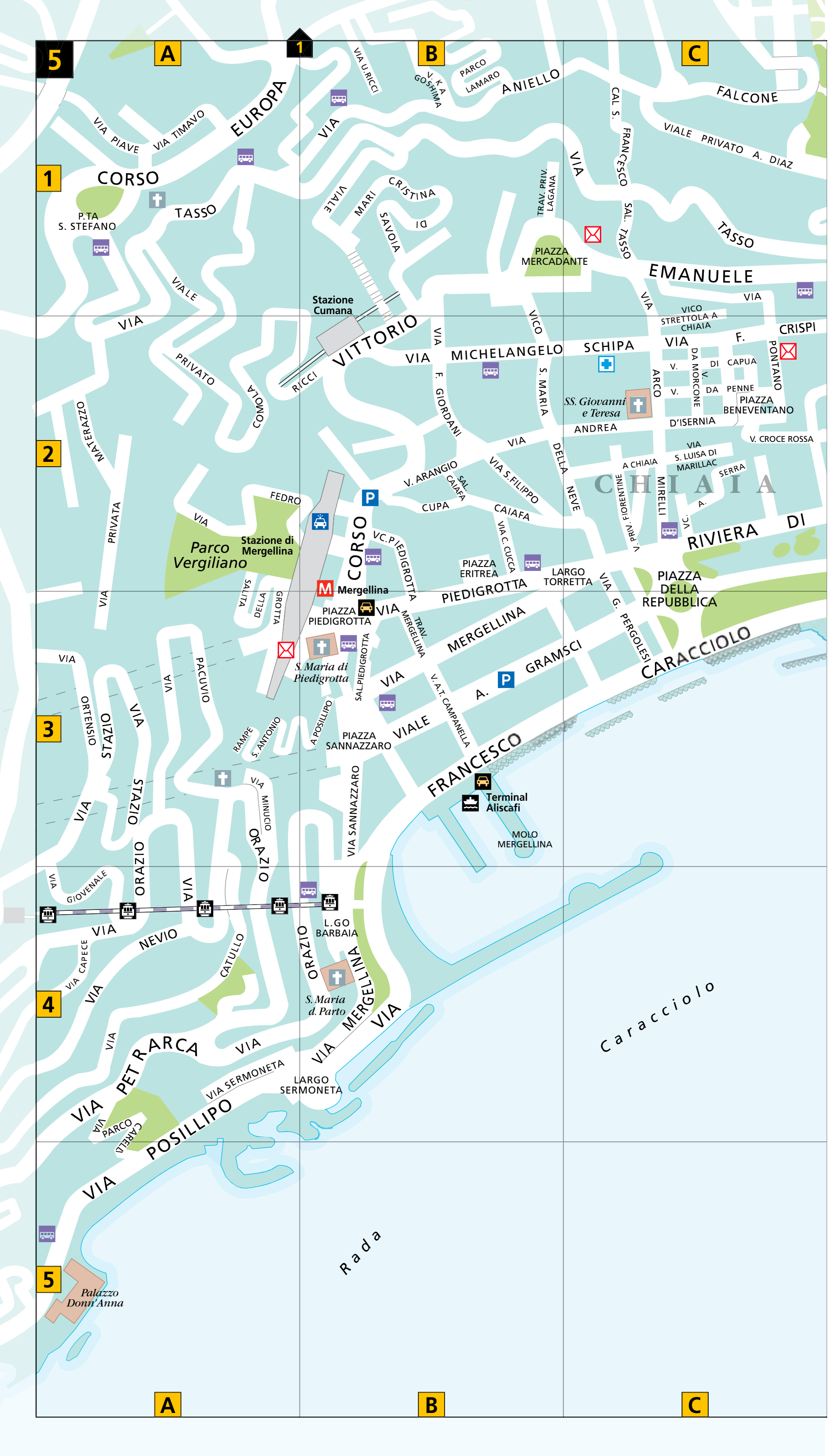
Z
Zingarelli NA (Via) **1 C4**
Zingari (Via degli) **4 E3**
Zite (Vico delle) **3 C4** & **4 D4**
Zurlo G (Via) **4 E1**
Zuroli (Vico) **3 C4** & **3C5**

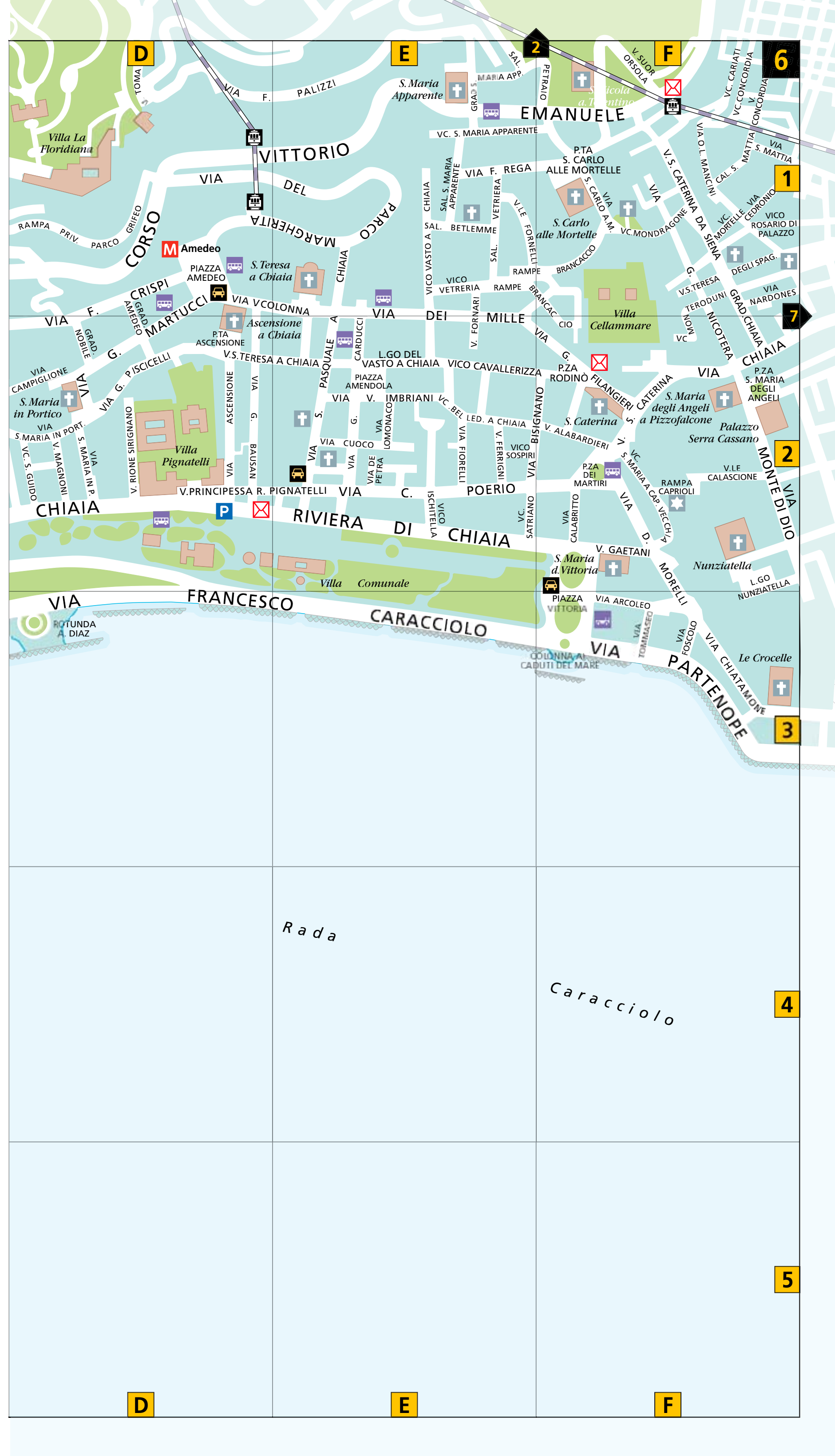

1
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
A
B
C
5
Via G. Janelli
Via Sgambati
Via S. Freud
V. Concordia
Via O. Fragnito
Via Palermo
Via A. D'Antona
Via P. Castellino
Cupa Gerolamini
V. E. Caruso
Iemma
V. Rocco
Via Domenico Fontana
Via Croce Rossa
Via S. Giacomo dei Capri
Via S. Gambati
Via Gabriele Janelli
Via Caprile
Via G. Sgambati
Via G. Casciaro
Via A. D'Orsi
Via Mario A. E.
Via Vicinale
Tangenziale
Via F. Dell'Erba
Via L. Perosi
Montedonzelli
Montedonzelli
Via M. D'Amelio
Via M. Piscicelli
R. Stasi
Via Migliaro
Via Giotto
Via F. Netti
Via M. Naccherino
Via T. Patini
Via Gabriele Janelli
Camaldolilli
Via G. Capaldo
Via Simone Martini
Via Altamura
Via Arenella
Via G. B. Ruoppolo
Via S. Sebastiano
Piccinni
Via della Pigna
Via Case Puntellate
Via D. Pigna
Traversa Correale
Via G. De Ruggiero
Alfonso
Via G. De Ruggiero
Via Mario Ruta
Via Falcomata
Discesa Lacco
Vc. Acitillo
Via Don L. Sturzo
Antignano
Via G. Recco
Largo Antignano
Via G. Rossini
Stadio Collana
Quattro Giornate
Via Andrea Dasai
V. G. Paisiello
Via A. di Massimo
Via Zingarelli
V. Gemito
Via Gino
Via Caldieri
Via R. D'Ayala Gomez
Vc. Acitillo
Via A. Tilgher
Vico Acitillo
Via L. Caldieri
Via Cavone Case
Via Discesa
Via G. Cortese
Via P. Mascagni
Via G. Ribera
Via A. Pitloo
Via Giordano
Via Merliani
Via Giovanni
Via F. P. Tosti
Via A. Longo
Via de Nardis
Via R. Falvo
Via E. Petrella
Via F. Fracanzano
Via F. Rossomando
Via M. De Ciccio
Doria
Via Luca
Via Francesco Cilea
Via Detta S. Maria della Libera
Vc. Acitillo
Via A. D. Massimo
Vc. Belvedere
Via Falcone
Via Mattia Preti
Via Cimarosa
Via A. Vaccaro
Via Aniello
Via Corenzio
Via Belvedere
S. Maria d. Libera
Vc. Belvedere
S. Francesco Calata
Viale Belvedere
Vic. S. Domenico
Via
Montedonzelli

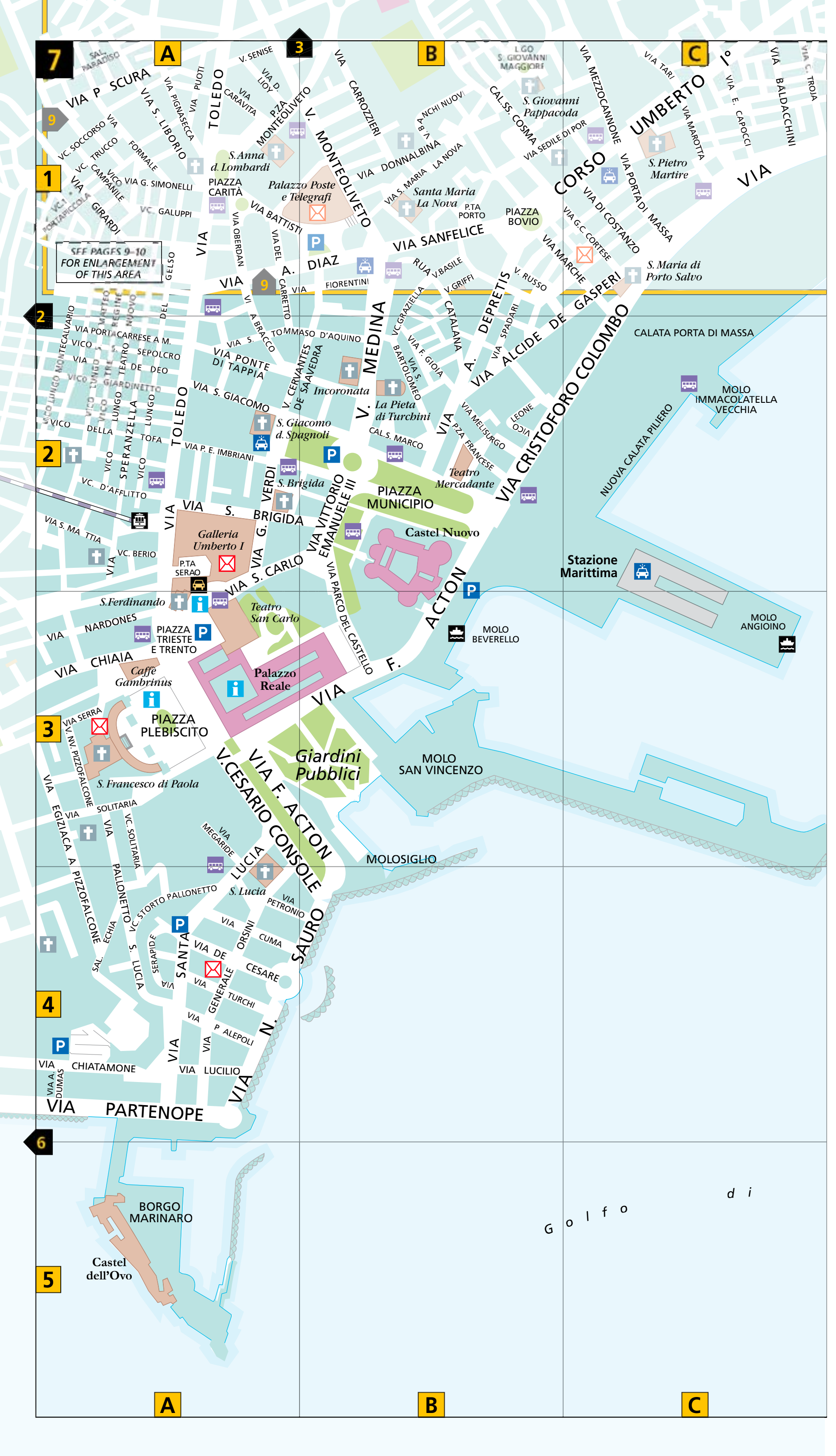

D
E
F
2
1
2
3
4
5
3
7
6
VIA CAVALLINO
CUPA GEROLAMINI
VIA B.
VIA ALLE DUE PORTE
VC. ARCO S. DOMENICO
MOLO ALLE DUE PORTE
VC.
VIA MARINO
VIA
VIA
VIA DEL SERBATOIO
FONTANELLE
S. MARIA DELLA CATENA ALLE FONTANELLE
VC. S. NICOLA ALLE FONT.
Cimitero delle Fontanelle
PIAZZETTA FONTANELLE
VIA FONTANELLE
VIA S. MAZZELLA
VIA P. CO LENUCCIO
VIA CARACCIOLO
B. DE FALCO
VIA G. GRAVINA
VIA A. TELESINO
SALITA
E
DUE
VC. 2° DUE PORTE
VIA RUSSO
VIA DOMENICO FONTANA
VIA PRESUTTI
DUCA FERRANTE DELLA MARRA
VIA C. PELLEGRINO
VIA PELLICCIA
VIA
VIA D.
BARTOLOMEO DI CARAFA DETTO
MALATERRA
VIA APPULO
VIA FALCANDO
LARGO VOLPICELLI
S. Maria d. Salute
VIA PRATELLA
VIA COTRONEI
PORTE
ALL'ARENELLA
VC. PETRONE
VICO TRONE
VICO PARADISO ALLA SALUTE
PIAZZA DE LEVA
VIA S. D'ACQUISTO
VIA F. BENEVENTANO
VIA AMATO
VIA FACIO
Materdei
PIAZZA AMMIRATO SCIPIONE
DI MONTECASSINO
VC. CORIGLIANO
VIA MARSICANO
VIA A. L. ANTINORI
C. TUTINI
VIA M. B. IMBRIANI
SALITA S. RAFFAELE
ROCCO
VIA MASSARI
VIA
VIA MAZZOCCOLO
VIA GIACINTO GIGANTE
VIA CONFALONE
CONFALONE
PIAZZETTA ARENELLA
PIAZZA MUZII
VIA
VICO DELLE NOCELLE
GRAD. NOCELLE
GRAD. MANDATO
VIA S. MANDATO
VC S. MANDATO
VIA
PIAZZETTA TRINITÀ ALLA CESAREA
VIA
VIA CORTESE
V. CAPOCCI
U. STASI
VIA R.
VIA DE DOMINICIS
SALITA
ORSI
G.
ARENELLA
VIA POGGIO DEI MARI
VIA B. CARACCIOLO
VIA SALVATOR ROSA
Salvator Rosa
Salvator Rosa
PIAZZA CESAREA
VICO CESAREA
PIAZZA MAZZINI
VIA SALVATORE ROSA
P.ZA GESÙ E MARIA
SOLARIO
VIA BLUNDO
NIUTTA
VIA PORPORA
VIA
VIA VERROTTI
VIA
Medaglie d'Oro
PIAZZA DELLE MEDAGLIE D'ORO
VIA MENZIGER
PIAZZA DELL'IMMACOLATA
V. SUAREZ
VIA ROMANELLO
S. Maria d. Pazienza
SALITA
TARSIA
VC. AVELLINO A TARSIA
VIA AVELLINO
VICO SOTTOMONTE
VC. LEPRI AI VENTAGLIERI
VIA VENTAGLIERI
CAIAZZO
PIAZZA CELEBRANO
VIA LIBROIA
VIA V. MOSCA
O.
VIA
VIA R. CAMAINO
VIA TINO DI
TARANTINO
VIA M. FIORE
VIA CONCA
V. CONCA
ANTIGNANO
PIAZZA LEONARDO
VIA BORGHESE
SALITA
CROCE
VIA SANTA
VIA CACCIOTTOLI
VC. DEI MONTI
VIA EMANUELE
VIA CASALE DE BUSTIS
V. AZZI
VIA ABATE
VIA BERTOLDI
V. VITTORINI
VIA PAVESE
S.
GENNARO
AD
GRAD. CACCIOTTOLI
MICHELANGELO
VIALE
VIA
VIA RAFFAELLO
G.
SAL. S. ANTONIO A MONTI
Montesanto
VICO MONTESANTO
VIALE
PIAZZA FANZAGO
VIA S. CARUSO
VIA S. GENNARO AL VOMERO
VIA
VIA F. DE MURA
VIA CIFARIELLO
VICO CACCIOTTOLI
VIA
CUPA VECCHIA
SAL. GRADINI
SCALA MONTESANTO
VICO PARADISO
VIA M. STANZIONE
G.
VIA TORRIONE S. MARTINO
VIA M. CAMMARANO
VIA
VIA G. GIAQUINTO
VIA BONITO
VIA G. D. D'AURIA
VIA DALBONO
VIA TITO
COTRONEI
VC. PEDAMENTINA S. MART.
MARTINO
VIA VITTORIO
S. Gennaro
P.TTA DURANTE
M. SANCHINI
VIA SOLIMENE
MORGHEN
VIA COLAN-
TONIO
CACCAVELLO
VIA ANGELINI
LARGO S. MARTINO
PEDAMENTINA
VIA ENRICO BERNINI
PIAZZA VANVITELLI
A.
KERBAKER
R.
VIA SCARLATTI
MORGHEN
VIA
S.
Castel S. Elmo
VIA
Certosa di San Martino
P.TTA S. MARIA OGNIBENE
VIA CROCE S. LUCIA AL MONTE
VIA
ALVINO
Vanvitelli
P
Sacro Cuore
R.
VIA GRAD.
VIA DOMENICO CIMAROSA
PIAZZA FUGA
VIA
VIA MICHETTI
VIA MANCINI
PETRAIO
VOMERO
S. Sepolcro
CORSO
VIA LORDI
VIA G.
VIA PUCCINI
VIA DONIZETTI
VIA SANFELICE
VC. DEL PETRAIO
DISCESA DEL PETRAIO
SAL. DEL PETRAIO
Villa La Floridiana
VIA TOMA
M

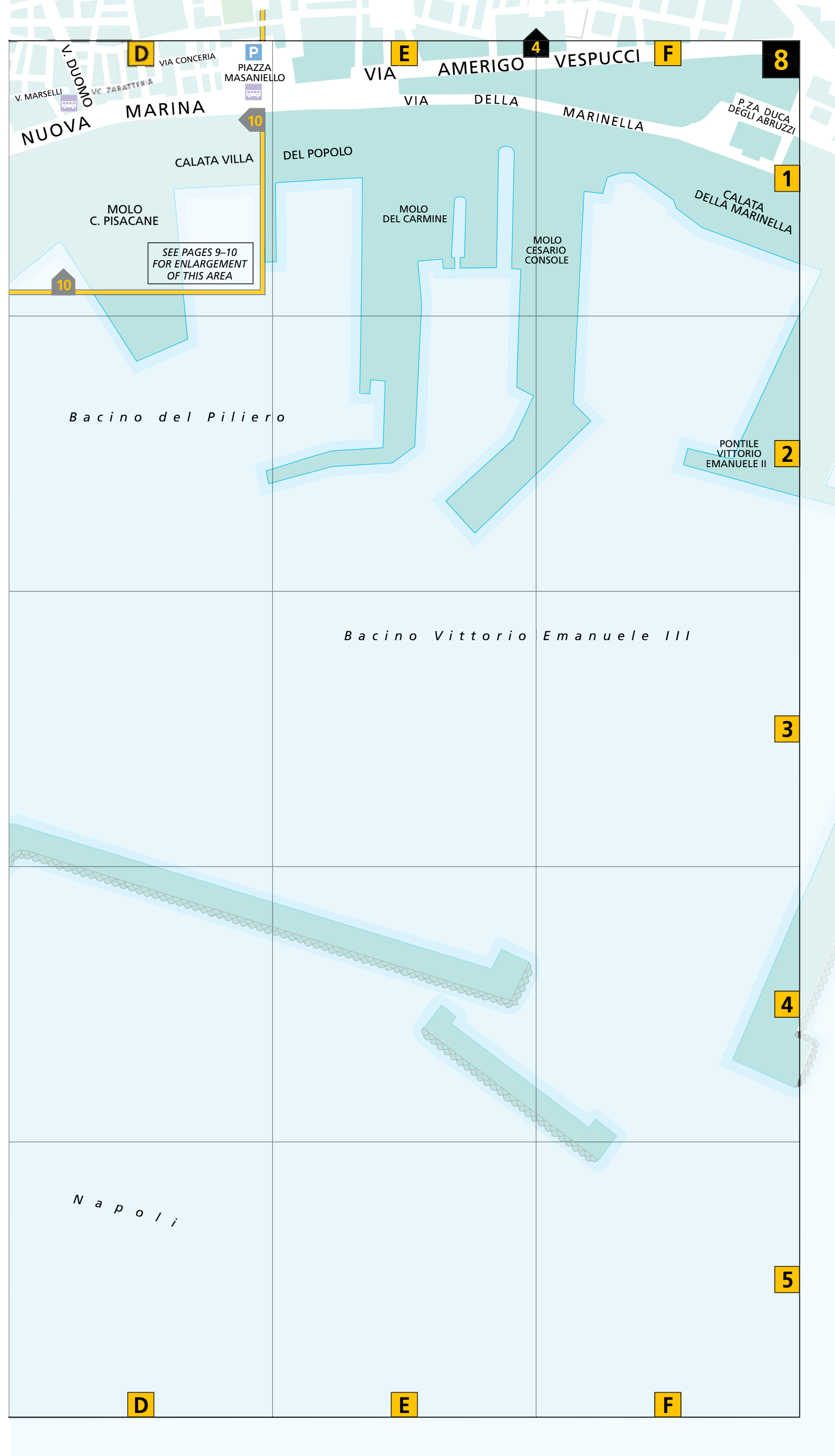

3
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Reggia di Capodimonte
VIA CAPODIMONTE
VIA PONTI ROSSI
VIA S. ANTONIO
SALITA MOIARIELLO
PIAZZA S. EFRAMO VECCHIO
CAPODIMONTE
GRAD. CAPODIMONTE
VIA CAPODIMONTE
TONDO CAPODIMONTE
P.LE MADRE LANDI
Madre del Buon Consiglio
Catacombe di San Gennaro
VIA S. GENNARO DEI POVERI
V.TTO S. GENNARO DEI POVERI
PENN. S. GENNARO DEI POVERI
CAVONE S. GENNARO DEI POVERI
VICO S.
V.TO S. VINCENZO
CAPODIMONTE AND I VERGINI
Osservatorio Astronomico
VICO PARADISIELLO
SALITA CAPODIMONTE
VIA ORISANI
VIA OTTAVIO
S. Maria degli Angeli alle Croci
VIA TENORE
VIA DELPINO
VIA IROLLI
VIA CAGNAZZI
VC.PIR OZZOLI
V.TO CINESE
SALITA CINESE
CAGNAZZI
VC. CAVANIGLIA
VIA VITALE
SALITA
San Severo
SAL. CAPODIMONTE
PIAZZA SANSEVERO
VICO TRONARI
SALITA DELLA RICCIA
VICO MIRADOIS
MIRADOIS
PIAZZA S. VINCENZO
VICO S. VINCENZO
SALITA PRINCIPI
VIA S. VINCENZO
CORSO AMEDEO DI SAVOIA DUCA D'AOSTA
Santa Maria d. Sanità
PIAZZA DELLA SANITÀ
VIA DELLA SANITÀ
VIA RIPA
VIA ARENA DELLA SANITÀ
VC. MARESCA
VC. CARRETTE
VC. CANALE AI CRISTALLINI
VC. CARLOTT A
ANTESAECULA
VIA
VC. CENTOGRADI
VC. 1°CRISTALLINI
VIA G. B.
ALFANO
VICO
SALITA
VICO TAVERNOLA
TESSITORI
VICO DEI MIRACOLI
PACELLA AI MIRACOLI
SAL. MONTAGNOLA
VC. S. MARIA DEGLI
ANG. ALLE CROCI
VICO VENTI
SAL. RITIRO
VC. SACRAMENTO
PURITA A F.
VICO MINUTOLI
VICO S. MARIA A LANZATI
VIA DE CURTIS
VIA FONTANELLE
GRAD. DELLA VITA
VC. DEI CANGI
SANITÀ
EMICICLO CAPODIMONTE
VIA S. MARGHERITA
VC. S.
MAR G. A
VICO DEI LAMMATARI
DELLA SANITÀ
VC. S. MARIA
FELICE
VIA DEI CRISTALLINI
VC. TRAETTA
VICO CROCE AI MIRACOLI
VIA VERGINI
VC. CASTRUCCI
VICO
L.GO MIRACOLI
PIAZZA MIRACOLI
S. Maria d. Miracoli
GASPARIS
PIAZZI
FORIA
VC. COLONNE
VIA ROSAROLL
VIA E. LIA
SALITA S. MIRACOLI
VIA
DE
CALATA FONTANELLE
VICO DELLA CALCE
VIA R. SAVARESE
VICO DELLA NEVE
DISCESA DELLA SANITÀ
VICO
VC. S. MARIA DELLA PURITÀ
VIA CELENTANO
FONSECA
Palazzo Sanfelice
VIA DE M ONTE
VIA S. NICANDRO
VIA ARENA DELLA SANITÀ
VIA FONSECA
VIA DEGLI SCALZI
VIA MATERDEI
P.ZA PAGANO
P.TTA S. CARLO ALL'ARENA
SEE PAGES 9–10 FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THIS AREA
9
VC.PERO
VC. CIMITILE
VIA FONSECA
VC. CASTELLINA
VIA DELLA STELLA
VIA S. ANTONIO
GRAD. S. STELLA
P.ZA STELLA
SALITA STELLA
VIA DELLA STELLA
Palazzo dello Spagnolo
VIA VILLARI
VIA CROCELLE
VIA
FORIA
VIA
S. Giovanni a Carbonara
VIA CIRILLO
P.TTA SETTEMBRINI
SETTEMBRINI
VIA LUIGI
VC.S. GENNARO
VC. MEDICI
S. Maria d. Verità
S. Teresa d. Scalzi
VIA S. TERESA
P.TTA S. GENNARO
SALITA S. RAFFAELE
VIA SALVATORE ROSA
VC. 2° GAGLIARDI
P.TA GAGLIARDI
PIAZZA CAVOUR
Cavour
Porta San Gennaro
VIA
VC. CAMPANILE AI SS APOSTOLI
GROTTA D. MARRA
VIA LOFFREDI
VICO
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
Museo
PIAZZA MUSEO NAZIONALE
VIA M. LONGO
RAMPA LONGO
VC. CONSOLAZIONE
VC. CAPOZZI
V. L. ARMANNI
VIC. LIMONCELLO
V. S. GIOV. IN PORTA
PETRILLO
Donnaregina
LARGO DONNAREGINA
VC. SEDIL CAPUANO
V. DEL PRIORATO
VIA G. MANCINELLI
VIA S. GIUSEPPE DEI NUDI
V.TO S. GIUSEPPE DEI NUDI
VC. CIMMINO
V.S. MONICA
RAMPE CAVONE
P.ZA CAPPELLUCCIA
VIA S. TOMMASI
S. Polito
L.GO MADONNA D. GRAZIE
LG.TO S. ANIELLO
P.TA S. ANDREA D. DAME
V. S. MARIA DI COSTANTINOPOLI
VIA BROGGIA
Accademia Belle Arti
VIA E. PESSINA
VIA CONTE DI RUVO
VIA BELLINI
VC. S. GAUDIOSO
V.DE CRECCHIO
S. Maria d. Grazie
VIA ANTICAGLIA
V. ISANELLI
L.GO REGINA COELI
VC. CINQUESANTI
VICO GIGANTI
VC. DEI GEROLAMINI
V. S. GIUS. DEI RUFFI
Duomo
Gerolamini
PIAZZA SISTO RIARIO SFORZA
TRIBUNALI
VIA DUOMO
Pio Monte d. Misericordia
VIA F. SAVERIO
VC. L UNGO NTECORVO
SALITA
VC. PAPA
CORRERA
VIA
SAPIENZA
V. DEL SOLE
V. DEL GIUDICE
VIA ATRI
S. Paolo Maggiore
S. Purgatorio ad Arco
PIAZZA S. GAETANO
V. S. GREG. ARMENO
VICO PANETTIERI
S. Lorenzo Maggiore
2
S. Giuseppe
SAL. TARSIA
VICO PONTECORVO
PONTECORVO
V.TO 2° AVVOCATA
BROMBEIS
V. AVVOCATA
VICO S. DOMENICO SORIANO
VC. G.
VIA
S. Maria d. Pietrasanta
Cappella Pontano
P.ZA BELLINI
Palazzo Spinelli
VIA NILO
AL PURGATORIO
VICO FICO
VC. MAFFEI
V. DEI
S. Gregorio Armeno
VIA S. BIAGIO DEI LIBRAI
VIA GRANDE ARCHIVIO
VIA
SALITA TARSIA
LARGO TARSIA
VC. TARSIA
P.ZA MIRAGLIA
V. PORT'ALBA
S. Pietro a Maiella
VC. S. DOM. MAGGIORE
V. SANGRO
Dante
PIAZZA DANTE
S. Domenico Maggiore
Palazzo Carafa Santangelo
VICO S. SEVERINO
F IGURARI
Archivio di Stato
Palazzo Como
V. D'ALAGNO
VIA ARTE D. LANA
VIA STARACE
TARSIA
VC. LATILLA
VIA
VIA S. SEBASTIANO
Santa Marta
Gesù Nuovo
Palazzo Filomarino
P.ZA S. DOMENICO MAGGIORE
VIA MEZZOCANNONE
VIA G. PALADINO
SS. Marcellino e Festo
VC. S. MARCELLINO
VIA B. CAPASSO
V. S. SEVER.
V.MIROBALLO AL PEND.
VIA MONTESANTO
VIA G. NINNI
V. PELLEGRINI
V. CISTERNA
VICO QUERCIA
DELL'OLIO
VIA TOLEDO
B. CROCE
VIA
VIA S. CHIARA
VIA S. GIOVANNI MAGGIORE PIGNATELLI
VC. S. GERONIMO
VIA ORILIA
P.ZA PORTANOVA
PORTA NOVA
Stazione Cumana
VIA PORTAMEDINA
VC.PELLEGRINI
VIA PIGNATELLI
Spirito Santo
VIA FORNO VECCHIO
V. CAPITELLI
P.ZA DEL GESÙ NUOVO
Santa Chiara
7

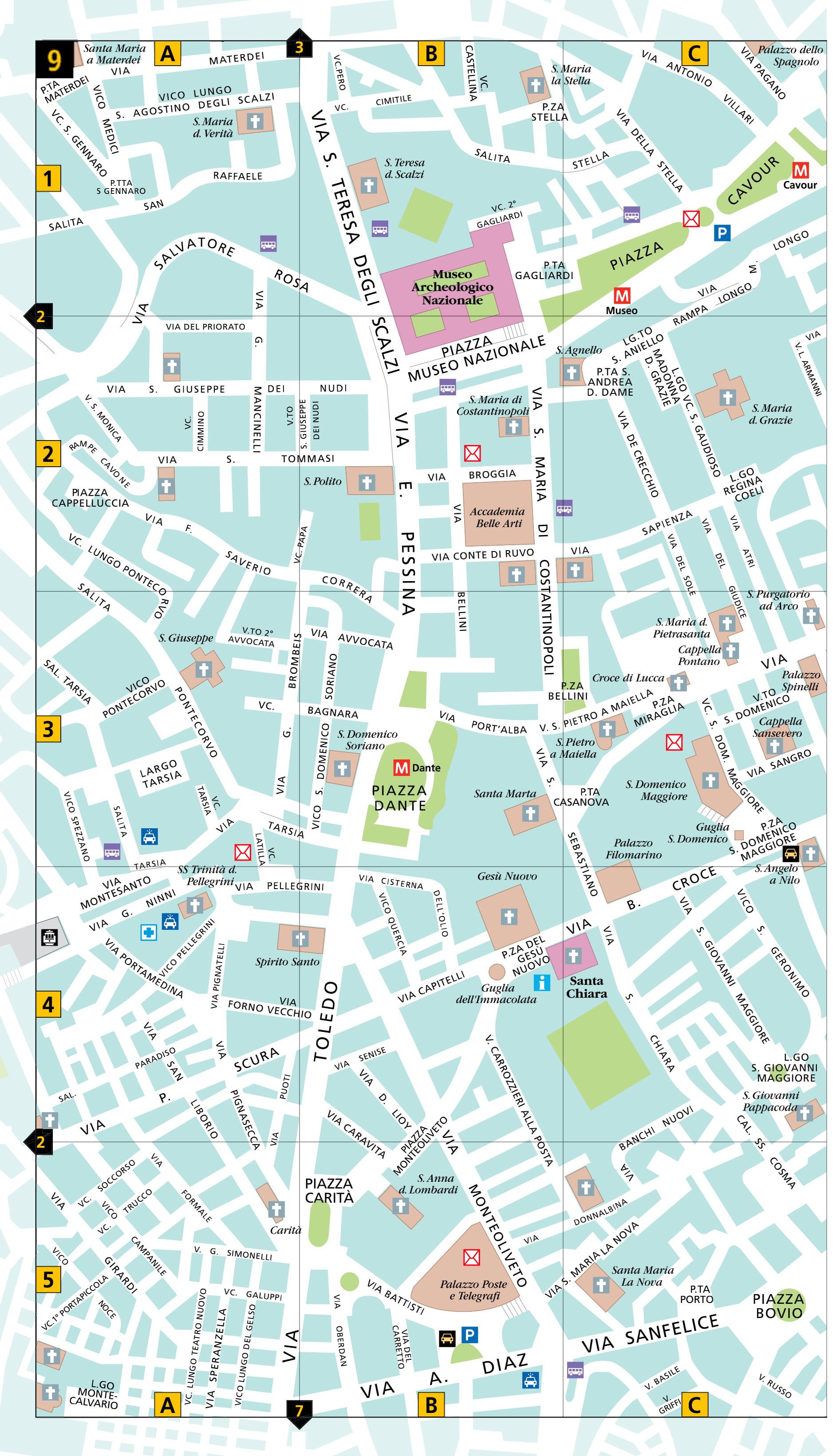

4
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
5
10
8
SEE PAGES 9–10 FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THIS AREA
Orto Botanico
Albergo dei Poveri
PIAZZA CARLO III
VIA FORIA
VIA DELLA VETERINARIA
VIA DON BOSCO
CORSO MALTA
VIA F. MANLIO
VIA G. NOTAR
V. FONT. AL TRIVIO
PIAZZOLLA
RAMPE DEL CAMPO
VIA DELLA
V. CARRASCOSA
VIA G. PALMIERI
VIA F. MARCHESE
VIA PIANELL
VIA G. PEPE
VIA CALA
VIA G. GUSSONE
VIA DE MEO
V.S. EFRAMO VECCHIO
VIA TANUCCI
VIA V.S. GIOVANNI E PAOLO
VIA G. ZURLO
VIA MARCO AURELIO
VIA MELLONI
VIA CAVOLINO
VIA DELLE VIGNE
VIA S. ROVITO
VIA ABATE MINICHINI
VIA PROFUMO
VIA DE MARCO
VIA C. DE G.
PIAZZA G. VICO
VIA PIER
VIA B.
VIA M.
TRAV. G. PROFUMO
VIA MICHELE GUADAGNO
VICO S. EFRAMO VECCHIO
V.GALEOTA
VIA
V. MAZZOCCHI
VIA C. LAHALLE
VIA PINTO
VIA ULLOA
VIA G. CARAFA
VIA FRANCESCO PIGNATELLI
VC. DELLA POLVERIERA
VIA F. PERSICO
VIA A. D'AVALOS
VIA LA VISTA
VELODROMO GEN. ALBRICCI
VIA G. T. BLANC
VIA DE BENEDICTIS
VIA ARENACCIA
VIA G. PECCHIA
V. C. PECCHIA
VIA S. ALFONSO MARIA DE LIGUORI
VIA GIANNONE
VIA ARGENTO
VIA ATTANASIO
PIAZZA GIANNONE
VIA FRA GREG. CARAFA
VIA N. ROCCO
VIA G. ALBINO
VIA MORELLI
CORSO
VIA LUNGO S. ANTONIO ABATE
VC. 1° S. ANT. AB.
VC. 2° S. ANT. AB.
VIA S. ANTONIO ABATE
VIA SANTI
VIA C. F. TUTTI
VIA DELLA PORZIO
VIA CAV.
VIA B. CANTELMO
VIA D'AVALOS
VIA C. CAIROLI
VIA PORZIO
PIAZZA PODERICO
VIA DEL TRIVIO
VIA ACQUAVIVA
VIA MIRAGLIA
VIA GATTA
VIA E. PIMENTEL
VIA CAIROLI
VIA B.
S. Maria d. Fede
PIAZZA S. MARIA DELLA FEDE
V. S. MARIA D. FEDE
VIA D'OTRANTO
VIA VECCHIA POGGIOREALE
VIA NIEVO
VIA CAMPANIA
PIAZZA NAZIONALE
V. NUOVA POGGIOREALE
VIA CHIETI
VIA PISA
VIA FOGGIA
VIA OTRANTO
VIA COSENZA
VIA RIMINI
VIA PARMA
VIA BARI
PIAZZA SALERNO
VIA FERRARA
VIA PADOVA
VIA BRINDISI
VIA GENOVA
VIA NAZIONALE
VIA PAVIA
VIA AQUILA
VIA VENEZIA
VIA PALERMO
VIA MILANO
VC. VENEZIA
CORSO ARENACCIA
VC. 1° CASANOVA
VIA BAFFI
VIA D. ZINGARI
V.D. INCARNATI
VIA P. BELLINI
VC. 3° CASANOVA
VIA CASANOVA
FOND. CASANOVA
VIA SAPRI
VIA MARTIRI
CAL. D. PONTE DI CASANOVA
CORSO GARIBALDI
VIA PETAGNA
VIA S. MARIA AVVOCATA
VIA G. GASPARRINI
A. PASQUALE
V. LANZA
VC. 2° AVVOCATA
CAVARA
VIA PONTENUOVO
VC. FORNO
PZA TEATRO S. FERDINANDO
VICO GUARDIA
VC. FINALE
VICO PORZIO
VIA PISACANE
VIA CRISPANO
P.ZA VOLTURNO
VICO PERGOLE
VICO DEI LEPRI
P. LETTIERI
V. L. GIUSTINIANI
VC. FOSSI A PONTE
VIA CESARE ROSAROLL
VC. CAPPELLA A PONTE
SAL. PONTENUOVO
VICO NELLE
VC. LONGO
VC. S. CATERINA A FORM.
S. Caterina a Formiello
VIA CARBONARA
VIA S. SOFIA
VC. BOTTE
VC. TINELLARI
O. COSTA
PIAZZA DE NICOLA
V. TRIBUNALI
Castel Capuano
VIA A. POERIO
VIA CARRIERA GRANDE
VIA LEOPARDI
PIAZZA PRINCIPE UMBERTO
VIA FIRENZE
CORSO NOVARA
CORSO MERIDIONALE
VC. FERROVIA
VIA MILANO
VIA TORINO
VIA BOLOGNA
Stazione Napoli Centrale
PIAZZA GARIBALDI
VIA LIBERTÀ
VIA G. PICA
VIA G. RICCIARDI
VIA SPAVENTA
VIA AGRESTI
Garibaldi
CORSO 1°
VIA G. FERRARIS
CORSO LUCCI
STRETT. S. ANNA ALLE PALUDI
VIA S. BRUN
VIA S. COSMO FUORI PORTA NOLANA
V. MOSCATI
V. PADRE LUDOVICO DA CASORIA
VIA PADRE ROCCO
VIA CICCONE
VIA S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE A LORETO
VIA TAPPIA
VIA CAPACCIO
VIA CELANO
N. CAPASSO
VIA TOSCANO
VIA SEBETO
V. SERIO
Stazione Ferrovia Circumvesuviana
VIA ENRICO COSENZ
L.GO CELSO
VC. DI MAIO
VC. FANTASIA
VC. SEMPREVIVA
VC. S. GIOVANNI
VIA LORETO
VC. DATTERO
VC. DUCHESCA
V. S.G. CALASANZIO
VIA MADDALENA
VIA P. S. MANCINI
P.TA MANCINI
CANDIDA
S. Pietro ad Aram
VIA RANIERI
VIA CONFORTI
VIA NOLANA
PIAZZA NOLANA
VIA D. FARINA
VC. GABELLA
VIA CESARE
CORSO GARIBALDI
V. QUARANTA
SAVARESE
VC. S. ALESSIO
CARMIGNANO
SOPRAMURO
VC. MOLINO
PIAZZA PEPE
S. Maria del Carmine
P.ZA D. CARMINE
VIA LAVINAIO
V. PIAZZA LARGA
VIA GIACOMO DE PACE
PIAZZA MERCATO
P.TTA S. ELIGIO
S. Eligio Maggiore
VIA TRIBUNALI
VS NICOLA D. CASERTI
VICO DELLA PACE
VC. SCASSACOCCHI
VIA TRINCHERA
VC. S. MARIA AD AGNONE
VIA S. MARIA A CANC.
VIA POSTICA M
VIA TUPPUTI
VIA ANNUNZIATA
VIA EGIZIACA A FORC.
VIA FORCELLA
VC. CALENDA
P.ZA CALENDA
VICARIA VEC.
VC. SERSALE
CROCE A S.AGO
VIA S. AGOSTINO ALLA ZECCA
VIA S. ARCANGELO A BAIANO
VC. GRANDE
CORSO UMBERTO
PIAZZA S. MARIA LA SCALA
V. CHIOCCARELLI
S. Agostino d. Zecca
VIA BURALI D'AREZZO
VIA CIMBRI
VIA DEL POPOLO
VIA SEGGIO
CORSO
VIA G. MATTEI
VIA CASCIARI A.P.
VC. CAMPAGNARI
VC. MAGLIULI
VICO DEGLI SPICOLI
VC. BARRE
PARRETTARI
VIA B.
P.TA DE OMO
V. BIANCHINI
PIAZZA NICOLA AMORE
VIA A. CICCONE
V.G. MANNA
V. RENOVELLA
VIA B. ROTA
P

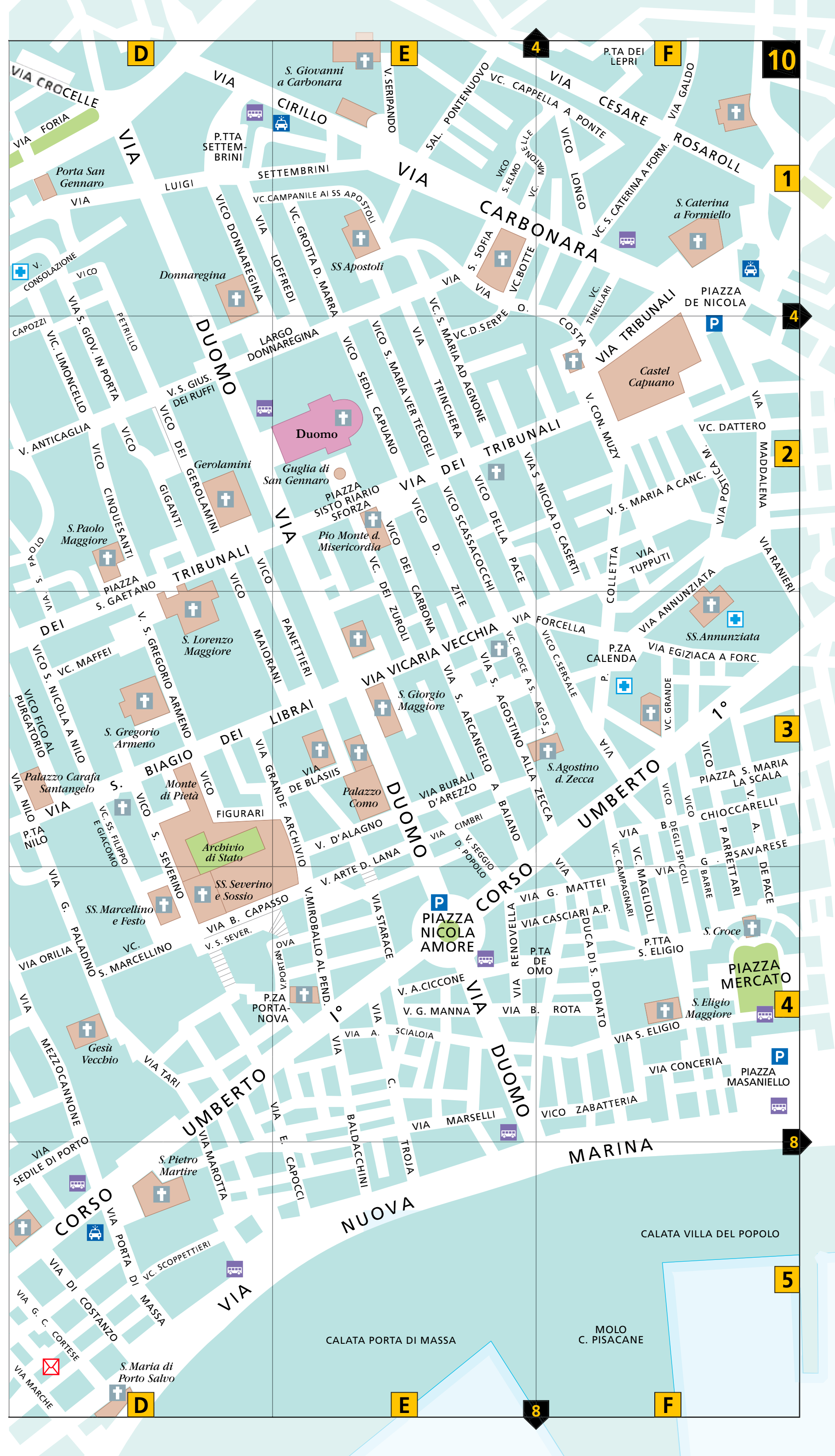

5
A
1
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
VIA PIAVE
VIA TIMAVO
EUROPA
CORSO
TASSO
P.TA S. STEFANO
VIA U.RICCI
VIA
V. K A GOSHIMA
PARCO LAMARO
ANIELLO
CAL S. FRANCESCO
FALCONE
VIALE PRIVATO A. DIAZ
VIALE
MARI
CRISTINA
DI
SAVOIA
TRAV. PRIV. LAGANA
VIA
SAL. TASSO
TASSO
PIAZZA MERCADANTE
EMANUELE
VIA
VIALE
Stazione Cumana
VIA
PRIVATO
COMOLA
RICCI
VITTORIO
VIA
VIA
MICHELANGELO
VICO
SCHIPA
VIA
VICO STRETTOLA A CHIAIA
VIA
F.
CRISPI
PONTANO
F. GIORDANI
S. MARIA
SS. Giovanni e Teresa
ARCO
V.
DA MORCONE
V.
DI
CAPUA
V.
DA
PENNE
PIAZZA BENEVENTANO
ANDREA
D'ISERNIA
V. CROCE ROSSA
MATERAZZO
PRIVATA
FEDRO
VIA
Parco Vergiliano
Stazione di Mergellina
VIA
V. ARANGIO
SAL. CAIAFA
CUPA
VIA S.FILIPPO
CAIAFA
DELLA
NEVE
A CHIAIA
VIA S. LUISA DI MARILLAC
SERRA
CHIAIA
MIRELLI
V. PRIV. FIORENTINE
VC. A.
RIVIERA
DI
CORSO
VC.PIEDIGROTTA
VIA C. CUCCA
PIAZZA ERITREA
LARGO TORRETTA
VIA G. PERGOLESI
PIAZZA DELLA REPUBBLICA
SALITA DELLA GROTTA
Mergellina
VIA
PIEDIGROTTA
PIAZZA PIEDIGROTTA
TRAV. MERGELLINA
MERGELLINA
GRAMSCI
CARACCIOLO
VIA
S.Maria di Piedigrotta
SAL.PIEDIGROTTA
VIA
A.
V.A.T. CAMPANELLA
VIA ORTENSIO
STAZIO
VIA STAZIO
VIA PACUVIO
RAMPE S. ANTONIO
A POSILLIPO
PIAZZA SANNAZZARO
VIALE
FRANCESCO
VIA
STAZIO
VIA MINUCIO
ORAZIO
VIA SANNAZZARO
Terminal Aliscafi
MOLO MERGELLINA
VIA GIOVENALE
ORAZIO
VIA
VIA
NEVIO
VIA CAPECE
CATULLO
ORAZIO
L.GO BARBAIA
S.Maria d. Parto
MERGELLINA
VIA
VIA
VIA
VIA
PETRARCA
VIA
VIA SERMONETA
LARGO SERMONETA
VIA
VIA PARCO CARELLI
POSILLIPO
VIA
Caracciolo
Rada
Palazzo Donn'Anna
A
B
C


D
E
F
6
1
2
3
4
5
7
2
Villa La Floridiana
TOMA
VIA F. PALIZZI
S. Maria Apparente
MARIA APP.
SAL.
GRAD S.
PETRAIO
V. SUOR ORSOLA
Edicola a. Trentino
VC. CARIATI
VC. CONCORDIA
V. CONCORDIA
CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE
VC. S. MARIA APPARENTE
VIA DEL PARCO MARGHERITA
SAL. S. MARIA APPARENTE
VIA F. REGA
P.TA S. CARLO ALLE MORTELLE
VIA O.L. MANCINI
CAL. S. MATTIA
VIA S. MATTIA
VIA CEDRONIO
VC. MORTELLE
VICO ROSARIO DI PALAZZO
RAMPA PRIV. PARCO GRIFEO
CHIAIA
SAL. BETLEMME
VETRIERA
V.LE FORNELLI
S. CARLO A.M.
VIA
S. Carlo alle Mortelle
VC. MONDRAGONE
V. S. CATERINA DA SIENA
Amedeo
PIAZZA AMEDEO
S. Teresa a Chiaia
CHIAIA
VICO VASTO A CHIAIA
SAL.
RAMPE
BRANCACCIO
G.
DEGLI SPAG.
VICO VETRERIA
RAMPE BRANCACCIO
V.S.TERESA
VIA NARDONES
CRISPI
GRAD. AMEDEO
MARTUCCI
VIA VCOLONNA
VIA DEI MILLE
V. FORNARI
VIA
CIO
Villa Cellammare
TERODUNI
NOW
VC
NICOTERA
GRAD. CHIAIA
VIA F.
GRAD. NOBILE
P.TA ASCENSIONE
Ascensione a Chiaia
PASQUALE
A
CARDUCCI
L.GO DEL VASTO A CHIAIA
VICO CAVALLERIZZA
G. FILANGIERI
P.ZA RODINÒ
VIA CHIAIA
P.ZA S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI
VIA CAMPIGLIONE
G. PISCICELLI
V.S.TERESA A CHIAIA
PIAZZA AMENDOLA
VIA V. IMBRIANI
VC. BEL LED. A CHIAIA
BISIGNANO
S. CATERINA
S. Maria degli Angeli a Pizzofalcone
S. Maria in Portico
VIA
VIA G.
ASCENSIONE
VIA G. BAUSAN
S.
G.
LOMONACO
S. Caterina
V. ALABARDIERI
Palazzo Serra Cassano
VIA S.MARIA IN PORT.
V. RIONE SIRIGNANO
Villa Pignatelli
VIA CUOCO
VIA
VIA DE PETRA
VIA FIORELLI
V. FERRIGNI
VICO SOSPIRI
V.
VC. S. MARIA A CAP. VECCHIA
P.ZA DEI MARTIRI
RAMPA CAPRIOLI
V.LE CALASCIONE
VIA MONTE DI DIO
VC. S. GUIDO
V. MAGNONI
VIA S. MARIA IN P.
V.PRINCIPESSA R. PIGNATELLI
VIA C. POERIO
VICO ISCHITELLA
VC. SATRIANO
VIA CALABRITTO
VIA
D. MORELLI
P
CHIAIA
RIVIERA DI CHIAIA
V. GAETANI
S. Maria d. Vittoria
Nunziatella
L.GO NUNZIATELLA
Villa Comunale
PIAZZA VITTORIA
VIA ARCOLEO
VIA FRANCESCO CARACCIOLO
ROTUNDA A. DIAZ
VIA TOMMASEO
VIA FOSCOLO
VIA CHIATAMONE
Le Crocelle
COLONNA AI CADUTI DEL MARE
VIA PARTENOPE
Rada
Caracciolo


7
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
3
9
2
6
SEE PAGES 9–10 FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THIS AREA
SAL. PARADISO
VIA P. SCURA
VIA S. LIBORIO
VIA PIGNASECCA
VIA PUOTI
TOLEDO
V. SENISE
VIA CARAVITA
VIA D. LIOY
PZA MONTEOLIVETO
V. MONTEOLIVETO
VIA CARROZZIERI
VIA B. V. NCHI NUOVI
LGO S. GIOVANNI MAGGIORE
CAL.SS. COSMA
VIA SEDILE DI PORTO
VIA MEZZOCANNONE
CORSO UMBERTO I°
VIA TARI
VIA MAROTTA
VIA E. CAPOCCI
VIA BALDACCHINI
VIA C. TROJA
VIA
VC. SOCCORSO
VIA TRUCCO
VC. CAMPANILE
VIA FORMALE
VICO VIA G. SIMONELLI
VIA GIRARDI
VC1 PORTAPICCOLA
VC. GALUPPI
S.Anna d. Lombardi
PIAZZA CARITÀ
Palazzo Poste e Telegrafi
VIA BATTISTI
VIA OBERDAN
VIA DEL
VIA DONNALBINA
VIA S. MARIA LA NOVA
Santa Maria La Nova
P.TA PORTO
PIAZZA BOVIO
S. Giovanni Pappacoda
S. Pietro Martire
VIA DI COSTANZO
VIA PORTA DI MASSA
VIA G.C. CORTESE
VIA MARCHE
S. Maria di Porto Salvo
VIA SANFELICE
RUA CATALANA
V.BASILE
V. GRIFFI
V. RUSSO
DEPRETIS
VIA SPADARI
VIA A. DIAZ
FIORENTINI
CARRETTO
GELSO
VIA DEL
VIA MONTECALVARIO
VICO
VIA PORT
CARRESE A M.
SEPOLCRO
DE DEO
TRE REGINE
NUOVO
MATTEO
LUNGO
TEATRO
GIARDINETTO
VICO LUNGO MONTECALVARIO
VICO DELLA TOFA
SPERANZELLA
VICO
VIA PONTE DI TAPPIA
VIA S. BRACCO
TOMMASO D'AQUINO
V. CERVANTES DE SAAVEDRA
V. MEDINA
VC.GRAZIELLA
VIA F. GIOIA
VIA S. BARTOLOMEO
VIA A. DE GASPERI
VIA ALCIDE DE GASPERI
CALATA PORTA DI MASSA
MOLO IMMACOLATELLA VECCHIA
NUOVA CALATA PILIERO
VIA CRISTOFORO COLOMBO
VICO LEONE
VIA MELISURGO
PZA FRANCESE
Teatro Mercadante
Incoronata
La Pieta di Turchini
CAL.S. MARCO
VIA S. GIACOMO
S. Giacomo d. Spagnoli
VIA P. E. IMBRIANI
VIA VERDI
S. Brigida
VIA VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PIAZZA MUNICIPIO
Castel Nuovo
VC. D'AFFLITTO
VIA S. MA TTIA
VIA S. BRIGIDA
VC. BERIO
Galleria Umberto I
P.TA SERAO
VIA G. VERDI
VIA S. CARLO
VIA PARCO DEL CASTELLO
VIA F. ACTON
Stazione Marittima
MOLO ANGIOINO
MOLO BEVERELLO
S.Ferdinando
Teatro San Carlo
VIA NARDONES
PIAZZA TRIESTE E TRENTO
VIA CHIAIA
Caffe Gambrinus
Palazzo Reale
PIAZZA PLEBISCITO
VIA SERRA
V. NV. PIZZOFALCONE
S. Francesco di Paola
Giardini Pubblici
MOLO SAN VINCENZO
V.CESARIO CONSOLE
VIA F. ACTON
VIA EGIZIACA A PIZZOFALCONE
VIA SOLITARIA
VC. SOLITARIA
VIA PALLONETTO
VIA MEGARIDE
VIA LUCIA
MOLOSIGLIO
S. Lucia
VIA PETRONIO
VC. STORTO PALLONETTO
VIA SANTA LUCIA
VIA ORSINI
VIA CUMA
VIA N. SAURO
SAL. ECHIA
VIA SERAPIDE
VIA DE CESARE
VIA GENERALE
TURCHI
VIA P. ALEPOLI
VIA LUCILIO
VIA CHIATAMONE
VIA A. DUMAS
VIA PARTENOPE
BORGO MARINARO
Castel dell'Ovo
Golfo di


8
D
E
F
4
1
2
3
4
5
10
10
V. DUOMO
VIA CONCERIA
PIAZZA MASANIELLO
V. MARSELLI
VC. ZARATTERIA
NUOVA MARINA
VIA AMERIGO VESPUCCI
VIA DELLA MARINELLA
P.ZA DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI
CALATA VILLA
DEL POPOLO
MOLO C. PISACANE
SEE PAGES 9–10 FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THIS AREA
MOLO DEL CARMINE
MOLO CESARIO CONSOLE
CALATA DELLA MARINELLA
Bacino del Piliero
PONTILE VITTORIO EMANUELE II
Bacino Vittorio Emanuele III
Napoli
D
E
F


A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
3
2
2
7
Santa Maria a Materdei
VIA MATERDEI
P.TA MATERDEI
VICO MEDICI
VC. S. GENNARO
VICO LUNGO S. AGOSTINO DEGLI SCALZI
S. Maria d. Verità
RAFFAELE
P.TTA S GENNARO
SAN
SALITA
SALVATORE ROSA
VIA
VIA DEL PRIORATO
G.
VIA S. GIUSEPPE DEI NUDI
V. S. MONICA
VC. CIMMINO
MANCINELLI
V.TO S. GIUSEPPE DEI NUDI
RAMPE CAVONE
VIA S. TOMMASI
PIAZZA CAPPELLUCCIA
S. Polito
VIA F. SAVERIO
VC. LUNGO PONTECORVO
VC. PAPA
CORRERA
SALITA
S. Giuseppe
V.TO 2° AVVOCATA
BROMBEIS
VIA AVVOCATA
SORIANO
SAL. TARSIA
VICO PONTECORVO
PONTECORVO
VC. BAGNARA
G.
S. Domenico Soriano
LARGO TARSIA
VIA
VICO S. DOMENICO
VICO SPEZZANO
SALITA TARSIA
VC. TARSIA
VIA TARSIA
TARSIA
VC. LATILLA
SS Trinità d. Pellegrini
VIA PELLEGRINI
VIA MONTESANTO
VIA G. NINNI
VICO PELLEGRINI
VIA PORTAMEDINA
VIA PIGNATELLI
Spirito Santo
VIA FORNO VECCHIO
VIA TOLEDO
VIA PARADISO
SAN
VIA SCURA
PUOTI
SAL.
VIA P. LIBORIO
PIGNASECCA
VIA
VIA
VC. SOCCORSO
VICO TRUCCO
VC. CAMPANILE
FORMALE
Carità
VICO GIRARDI
NOCE
VC. 1° PORTAPICCOLA
V. G. SIMONELLI
VC. GALUPPI
VIA SPERANZELLA
VC. LUNGO TEATRO NUOVO
VICO LUNGO DEL GELSO
L.GO MONTE-CALVARIO
PIAZZA CARITÀ
VIA
VC. PERO
VC. CIMITILE
VIA S. TERESA DEGLI SCALZI
VC. CASTELLINA
S. Maria la Stella
P.ZA STELLA
SALITA STELLA
S. Teresa d. Scalzi
VC. 2° GAGLIARDI
P.TA GAGLIARDI
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
PIAZZA MUSEO NAZIONALE
VIA E. PESSINA
S. Maria di Costantinopoli
VIA BROGGIA
VIA
Accademia Belle Arti
VIA CONTE DI RUVO
BELLINI
VIA S. MARIA DI COSTANTINOPOLI
VIA PORT'ALBA
Dante
PIAZZA DANTE
Santa Marta
VIA CISTERNA DELL'OLIO
VICO QUERCIA
Gesù Nuovo
P.ZA DEL GESÙ NUOVO
Guglia dell'Immacolata
VIA CAPITELLI
Santa Chiara
VIA SENISE
VIA D. LIOY
VIA CARAVITA
PIAZZA MONTEOLIVETO
VIA MONTEOLIVETO
V. CARROZZIERI ALLA POSTA
S. Anna d. Lombardi
Palazzo Poste e Telegrafi
VIA BATTISTI
VIA OBERDAN
VIA DEL CARRETTO
VIA A. DIAZ
VIA ANTONIO VILLARI
VIA PAGANO
Palazzo dello Spagnolo
VIA DELLA STELLA
CAVOUR
Cavour
PIAZZA
LONGO
M.
VIA LONGO
RAMPA
Museo
S. Agnello
LG.TO S. ANIELLO
P.TA S. ANDREA D. DAME
VC. MADONNA D. GRAZIE
L.GO
VC. S. GAUDIOSO
S. Maria d. Grazie
VIA L. ARMANNI
VIA DE CRECCHIO
L.GO REGINA COELI
SAPIENZA
VIA DEL SOLE
VIA DEL GIUDICE
VIA ATRI
S. Purgatorio ad Arco
S. Maria d. Pietrasanta
Cappella Pontano
VIA
Croce di Lucca
Palazzo Spinelli
P.ZA BELLINI
V. S. PIETRO A MAIELLA
P.ZA MIRAGLIA
V.TO S. DOMENICO
VC. S. DOM. MAGGIORE
Cappella Sansevero
S. Pietro a Maiella
VIA S. SEBASTIANO
VIA SANGRO
P.TA CASANOVA
S. Domenico Maggiore
Guglia S. Domenico
P.ZA S. DOMENICO MAGGIORE
Palazzo Filomarino
S. Angelo a Nilo
VIA B. CROCE
VIA S. GIOVANNI MAGGIORE
VICO S. GERONIMO
VIA S. CHIARA
L.GO S. GIOVANNI MAGGIORE
S. Giovanni Pappacoda
CAL. SS. COSMA
BANCHI NUOVI
VIA DONNALBINA
VIA S. MARIA LA NOVA
Santa Maria La Nova
P.TA PORTO
PIAZZA BOVIO
VIA SANFELICE
V. BASILE
V. GRIFFI
V. RUSSO



10
D
E
F
4
8
1
2
3
4
5
VIA CROCELLE
VIA FORIA
VIA LUIGI SETTEMBRINI
VIA CIRILLO
S. Giovanni a Carbonara
V. SERIPANDO
SAL. PONTENUOVO
VC. CAPPELLA A PONTE
VIA CESARE ROSAROLL
P.TA DEI LEPRI
VIA GALDO
P.TTA SETTEMBRINI
Porta San Gennaro
VIA CARBONARA
VICO S. ELMO
VC. MATTONELLE
VICO LONGO
VC. S. CATERINA A FORM.
S. Caterina a Formiello
VC. CAMPANILE AI SS APOSTOLI
VICO DONNAREGINA
VIA LOFFREDI
VC. GROTTA D. MARRA
SS Apostoli
S. SOFIA
VIA
VC. BOTTE
Donnaregina
V. CONSOLAZIONE
VICO
VIA S. GIOV. IN PORTA
PETRILLO
CAPOZZI
VIC. LIMONCELLO
DUOMO
LARGO DONNAREGINA
V. S. GIUS. DEI RUFFI
VICO SEDIL CAPUANO
VICO S. MARIA VER TECOELI
VIA TRINCHERA
VC. S. MARIA AD AGNONE
VC. D. SERPE
COSTA
VC. TINELLARI
VIA TRIBUNALI
PIAZZA DE NICOLA
Castel Capuano
V. CON. MUZY
VIA
VC. DATTERO
MADDALENA
V. ANTICAGLIA
VICO
VICO DEI GEROLAMINI
Gerolamini
Duomo
Guglia di San Gennaro
PIAZZA SISTO RIARIO SFORZA
VIA DEI TRIBUNALI
VIA S. NICOLA D. CASERTI
V. S. MARIA A CANC.
VIA POSTICA M.
VICO CINQUESANTI
GIGANTI
VIA
S. Paolo Maggiore
S. PAOLO
VIA S. GAETANO
PIAZZA S. GAETANO
TRIBUNALI
VICO
Pio Monte d. Misericordia
VICO DEI ZUROLI
VC. DEI CARBONA
VICO D. ZITE
VICO SCASSACOCCHI
VICO DELLA PACE
COLLETTA
VIA TUPPUTI
VIA RANIERI
DEI
S. Lorenzo Maggiore
V. S. GREGORIO ARMENO
MAIORANI
PANETTIERI
VIA VICARIA VECCHIA
VIA FORCELLA
VICO C. SERSALE
P.ZA CALENDA
VIA ANNUNZIATA
SS. Annunziata
VIA EGIZIACA A FORC.
VICO S. NICOLA A NILO
VC. MAFFEI
VICO FICO AL PURGATORIO
S. Gregorio Armeno
VIA DEI LIBRAI
VIA S. ARCANGELO A BAIANO
VIA S. AGOSTINO ALLA ZECCA
VC. CROCE A S. AGOS.
S. Giorgio Maggiore
VC. GRANDE
P.
Palazzo Carafa Santangelo
VIA S. BIAGIO DEI
Monte di Pietà
VIA NILO
VICO
VIA GRANDE ARCHIVIO
VIA DE BLASIIS
Palazzo Como
DUOMO
VIA BURALI D'AREZZO
S. Agostino d. Zecca
CORSO UMBERTO 1°
PIAZZA S. MARIA LA SCALA
VICO
V. CHIOCCARELLI
P.TA NILO
VC. SS. FILIPPO E GIACOMO
VICO S. SEVERINO
FIGURARI
Archivio di Stato
SS. Severino e Sossio
V. D'ALAGNO
V. ARTE D. LANA
VIA CIMBRI
V. SEGGIO D. POPOLO
VIA
VIA B. DEGLI SPICOLI
P. ARRETTARI
SAVARESE
DE PACE
G. BARRE
VIA G. PALADINO
SS. Marcellino e Festo
VC. S. MARCELLINO
VIA ORILIA
VIA B. CAPASSO
V. S. SEVER.
V. MIROBALLO AL PEND.
VIA STARACE
PIAZZA NICOLA AMORE
VIA G. MATTEI
VIA CASCIARI A.P.
RENOVELLA
DUCA DI S. DONATO
VC. CAMPAGNARI
VC. MAGLIOLI
S. Croce
P.TTA S. ELIGIO
PIAZZA MERCATO
VPORTA NOVA
P.ZA PORTA-NOVA
1°
VIA
V. A. CICCONE
V. G. MANNA
VIA DUOMO
P.TA DE OMO
VIA B. ROTA
S. Eligio Maggiore
VIA S. ELIGIO
VIA
VIA MEZZOCANNONE
Gesù Vecchio
VIA TARI
UMBERTO
VIA A. SCIALOIA
C. BALDACCHINI
VIA TROJA
VIA MARSELLI
VICO ZABATTERIA
VIA CONCERIA
PIAZZA MASANIELLO
VIA E. CAPOCCI
VIA MAROTTA
VIA SEDILE DI PORTO
S. Pietro Martire
MARINA
CORSO
NUOVA
VIA PORTA DI MASSA
VC. SCOPPETTIERI
VIA
VIA DI COSTANZO
VIA G. C. CORTESE
VIA MARCHE
S. Maria di Porto Salvo
CALATA PORTA DI MASSA
CALATA VILLA DEL POPOLO
MOLO C. PISACANE
P

General Index

Page numbers in **bold type** refer to main entries.

A

Abate, Felice 117
Accademia di Belle Arti **85**
Acquaviva family 164
Acton family 118
Adario & Fiorentino (Sant'Agata sui Due Golfi) 209
Adoration of the Magi (Pino) 71
Affaitati 207
Agorà 207
AIG Ostello Mercellina 177
Air travel **222**, 223
Albergo dei Poveri 91, **97**
Alexander the Great 86, 89
Alfonso I, King (Alfonso V of Aragon) 20, 21
  Arco di Trionfo 49, 54, 55
  Castel Nuovo 54
AliLauro 223, 227
Alitalia 223
All Saints' Day 43
All Souls' Day 42
Alvino, Enrico 85, 117, 118
Amalfi 11, 158, **159**
  hotels 181
  restaurants 196
  shopping 208–9
Amalfi coast 133, **158–61**
Ambulances 221
Amina Rubinacci 207
Amphitheatre (Pompeii) **149**
Anacapri 168, 173
  festivals 42
  shopping 209
Andrea Pansa (Amalfi) 209
Anfiteatro Grande (Pozzuoli) 136
Angevin dynasty 17, 20–21, 66
Antea (Parmigianino) 100
Anthropology Museum 72
Antica Gastronomia Ferrieri 203
L'Antiquario 207
Antique shops **205**, 207
Antoninus Pius, Emperor 165
Aosta, Dukes of 98
Aprea Mare (Sorrento) 209
Apreda (Sorrento) 209
Aquarium
  Stazione Zoologica 11, 114, **117**
Aragonese dynasty 17
Archaeological Museum *see* Museo Archeologico Nazionale
Archaeological Park (Cumae) 138, 139
Archaeological projects **215**
Architecture **34–5**
Archivio di Stato **70**
  Street-by-Street map 63
Archivio Fotografico Parisio 207
Arco di Trionfo 54, **55**, 81
  Street-by-Street map 49
Aristophanes 89
Arnolfo di Cambio 39
Around Midnight 213
Art shops **205**, 207
L'Arte del Sandalo Caprese (Anacapri) 209
Gli Artigiani del Libro 207
Artigiò (Procida) 209
Artists in Naples **36**
Arts in Naples **37**
Ascione Coralli 207
Associazione Albergatori Napoletani 177
Associazione Alessandro Scarlatti 213
Associazione Italiana Alberghi per la Gioventù 219
Atienza, Tommaso 94
Augustariccio, Bishop 159
Augustulus, Romulus, Emperor 19
Augustus, Emperor 137, 168
Augustus (pastry shop) 203
Automobile Club d'Italia 221, 223
Autumn in Naples 42
Averno, Lake 139
AVIS 227
Azienda Agrituristica Seliano (Paestum) 215
Aziende Autonome di Soggiorno, Cura e Turismo 219

B

Baboccio da Piperno, Antonio 72, 82
Bacoli **137–8**
Bagno Elena (Posillipo) 129
Bagno Ideal (Posillipo) 129
Bagno Marechiaro (Posillipo) 129
Bagno della Regina Giovanna (Sorrento) 155
Bagno Rocce Verdi (Posillipo) 129
Bagno Sirena (Posillipo) 129
Bagnoli **136**
Baia **137–8**
  hotels 181
  restaurants 196
Banca Intesa 221
Banca di Napoli 221
Banca di Roma 221
Banks 221
Bar Nilo 203
Bar dell'Ovo 203
Bar Prencipe 203
Bar Roma 203
Barbaro 207
Barons' Conspiracy (1485) 21, 54
Bars 188, **202**
Bassolino, Antonio 29
Beinaschi, Giovan Battista 58, 121
  Paradise 93
Belisarius 19
Bellavia 203
Bellini, Giovanni
  Transfiguration 100
Bellini, Vincenzo 78
Benedetto da Majano 64
Benedict, St 70
Bergman, Ingrid 95
Berkeley, George 170
Bernini, Pietro 57, 69, 116
Bernini (motorbike hire) 225
Bertini, Giovanni 66
Bertini, Pacio 66
Bianchi, Pietro 48, 52
Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III 50, 51
Bilancione 203
Bleu Village 177
Blind Beggar with Cataracts (Sanmartino) 111
Blue Grotto (Capri) 168, 169
Boats
  excursions **215**
  travelling to Naples 223
  Vela longa regatta 40, 41
Boccaccio, Giovanni 36, 80, 118
"Body of Naples" **69**
Bonaparte, Joseph 25, 96
Bonifacio, Andrea 71
Borgo Marinaro 31
  Street-by-Street map 115
Borremans, Guglielmo 84
Boscoreale 88, 89
Botanical Gardens (Orto Botanico) 91, 96
La Bottega dell'Arte (Capri) 209
La Bottega di Brunella (Positano) 209
La Botteghina 207
Bottigliero, Matteo 65
Boubée 48
Bourbon dynasty 17, **24–5**
Bovio, Giovanni 52
Bowinkel 207
Bowling Oltremare 213
Box Office 213
Bramante, Donato 96
Brancaccio, Cardinal Rinaldo 62, 69
Brandi 207
British Airways 223
Bruni, Sergio 37
Brutus 128
Bulgari 207
Burdichon, Jean
  Triptych 111
Buses 224
Byzantine empire 20

C

Caesar, Julius 128
Café do Brasil 203
Cafés **202–3**
Caffè Arabo 203
Caffè Calise (Ischia Porto) 209
Caffè dell'Epoca 203
Caffè Gambrinus 11, 27, **52**, 203
  Street-by-Street map 48
Caffè Mexico 203
La Caffetteria 203
Caffetteria Bernini 203
Caiazzo, Francesco Cicino da 78
Cala di Trentaremi 128
Calì, Antonio 52
Camomilla 207
Campanella, Tommaso 107
Campanile della Pietrasanta 20, 78
La Campanina (Capri) 209
Camping 177
Campogaio 177
Canale, Nicolò Tagliacozzi 122–3
Canfora (Capri) 209
Canottieri Napoli
  Street-by-Street map 49
Canova, Antonio
  statue of Charles III 52
Il Cantuccio della Ceramica 207
Capo Posillipo **126**
Capodimonte and I Vergini 88, **91–101**
  area map 91
  Royal Palace 25, **98–101**

Capodimonte and I Vergini (cont.)
  Street-by-Street map 92–3
Cappella *see* Chapels
Capri 32, 133, 156, **168–9**
  entertainment 213
  hotels 182–3
  map 168–9
  restaurants 196–7
  shopping 208–9
  Walking on the Islands 173
  wines 191
Capri Diving Club 215
Capri Naturale (Anacapri) 209
Capricci (Ischia) 209
Caprile, Vincenzo 55
Caracciolo, Battistello 64, 69, 100
Caracciolo, Ser Gianni 96
Carafa, Anna 126
Carafa, Diomede 63, 69
Carafa, Ettore 24
Carafa, Giovanni, Duke of Noja 25
Caravaggio 10
  Flagellation of Christ 91, 100
  Seven Acts of Mercy 81
Caremar 227
Carmelina (Capri) 209
Carnival 43
Carracci, Annibale
  Pietà 98, 100
Carraturo 203
Carretto Dira, Donna Costanza del, Princess of Melfi 58
Cars
  driving to Naples 223
  hiring 227
  parking 225
  security 220
Carthusia (Capri) 209
Cartier (Capri) 209
Cartiera Cavaliere (Amalfi) 209
Cartiere Amatruda (Amalfi) 209
Caruso, Enrico 37
Casamicciola Terme (Ischia) 171
Casanova 154
Caseificio Isola di Capri (Capri) 209
Casella 207
Caserma Garibaldi 34
Caserta 24, 135, **164–7**
  restaurants 197
  Royal Palace of Caserta **166–7**
Caserta Vecchia 164–5
Casino Vanvitelliano del Fusaro (Baia) 137
Caso Agostino 207
Cassa Armonica 114, 117
Cassius 128
Castel Capuano 21, 22, 54, 76, **81**
Castel Nuovo 21, **54–5**, 56
  Street-by-Street map 49
  see also Toledo and Castel Nuovo
Castel dell'Ovo and Chiaia **112–19**
  area map 112–13
  Castel dell'Ovo 11, 31, 32, 54, 113, **116**
  light meals and snacks 203
  Lungomare: Street-by-Street map 114–15
  A 45-Minute Walk through Chiaia **121**
Castel Sant'Elmo 103, **106–7**
  Street-by-Street map 105
Castellammare di Stabia **152**
Castello Aragonese (Ischia) 134, 171
Catacombs
  San Gaudioso **95**
  San Gennaro **97**
  San Severo **94**
Cataldo Lemon Orchard (Sorrento) 154
Cathedral of San Michele (Caserta Vecchia) 164–5
Cathedrals *see* Duomo
Catherine of Austria 80
Cava de' Tirreni **161**
Cavagna, Giovan Battista 63
Cavallini, Pietro 10, 68
Caves **79**
  Cimitero delle Fontanelle **95**
  Grotta Azzurra (Capri) 168, 169
  Grotta dello Smeraldo 159
  spelunking **215**
Celano, Carlo 80
Celestine V, Pope 78
Cento Camerelle (Bacoli) 138
Centro Direzionale 29
Centro Immersione Massa Lubrense 215
Centro Turistico Studentesco (CTS) 219
Ceramiche Artistiche Solimene (Vietri sul Mare) 209
Ceramics *see* Porcelain
Certosa di San Giacomo (Capri) 169
Certosa di San Martino (Naples) 23, 81, 103, 104, **108–11**
  Street-by-Street map 105
Certosa of San Martino (Vomero) 122–3
Cetara 160, **161**
  hotels 183
  restaurants 197
Chalet Ciro (Mergellina) 10, 203
Chapels
  Cappella Firrao 79
  Cappella della Madonna dell'Idria 80
  Cappella Minutolo 82
  Cappella Palatina (Castel Nuovo) 54
  Cappella Palatina (Palazzo Reale) 51
  Cappella Pappacoda **72**
  Cappella della Pietà de' Turchini 213
  Cappella Pontano 76, **78**
  Cappella di San Gennaro 25, 82, 83
  Cappella Sansevero 63, **68**
  Cappella di Santa Monica 96
  Cappella del Tesoro di San Gennaro 96
  Caracciolo del Sole 96
  Caracciolo di Vico 96
Charles, Duke of Calabria 67, 108
Charles I, King 21
  Castel Nuovo 54
  Castel Sant'Elmo 106
  Certosa di San Martino 108
  Duomo 82
  San Domenico Maggiore 62, 68
  San Lorenzo Maggiore 80
  Santa Maria la Nova 64
  Teatro San Carlo 53
Charles II, King 49, 84
Charles III, King 17, 24
  Albergo dei Poveri 97
  Capodimonte 98
  Caserta 164, 165
  Naples Royal Arms Factory 101
  Osservatorio Astronomico 97
  Piazza Dante 85
  Royal Palace of Caserta 166
  Royal Porcelain Factory 101
  San Pasquale 114
  statue of 52, 110
  Torre Annunziata 141
Charles V, King of Spain 56, 107
Chez Moi 213
Chiaia *see* Castel dell'Ovo and Chiaia
Chiatamone 38
Chiesa dell'Ascensione a Chiaia 118
Children's entertainment **212**, 213
Chiquito's 203
Cholera epidemics 26, 53, 95
Christmas 43
Christmas cribs 39, 43, 111
Churches 10, 219
  Certosa di San Martino 110
  Chiesa dell'Ascensione a Chiaia 118
  Gerolamini 77
  Gesù Nuovo 10, 62, **64–5**
  Maria Santissima del Carmine 95
  Montecalvario 56–7
  Nunziatella **59**, 121
  Padri della Missione 93
  Pio Monte della Misericordia 10
  Sant'Angelo a Nilo 62, **69**
  Sant'Anna dei Lombardi **64**
  Santissima Annunziata **72–3**, 121
  Santi Apostoli 52, 93, **96**
  Sant'Arcangelo a Morfisa 68
  Sant'Aspreno al Porto 57
  Santa Brigida **56**, 122
  San Carlo all'Arena 93
  Santa Caterina a Formiello **84**
  Santa Chiara 10, 20, 26, 61, 62, **66–7**
  San Domenico Maggiore 10, 62, **68**
  Sant'Eligio Maggiore **73**
  San Ferdinando 48, **53**
  San Francesco di Paola 48, **52**
  San Giacomo degli Spagnoli **56**, 122
  San Giorgio Maggiore 19, **70**, 94
  San Giovanni a Carbonara 20, 93, **96**
  San Giuseppe a Chiaia 35
  San Giuseppe dei Ruffi 85
  San Gregorio Armeno 23, 77, **80**
  San Lorenzo Maggiore 19, 35, 75, 77, **80**
  Santa Lucia **116**
  Santi Marcellino e Festo **71**
  Santa Maria degli Angeli **58**, 121
  Santa Maria degli Angeli alle Croci **96**
  Santa Maria delle Anime del Purgatorio ad Arco 76, **79**
  Santa Maria del Carmine 41, **73**
  Santa Maria della Concezione 57
  Santa Maria di Donnaregina Nuova **84**
  Santa Maria di Donnaregina Vecchia 21, **84**
  Santa Maria Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone **58**

Churches (cont.)
  Santa Maria del Faro (Posillipo) **127**
  Santa Maria Incoronata **56**
  Santa Maria La Nova **64**
  Santa Maria Maggiore della Pietrasanta 76, **78–9**
  Santa Maria della Mercede 121
  Santa Maria di Montesanto 123
  Santa Maria del Parto **119**
  Santa Maria di Piedigrotta **118**
  Santa Maria in Portico 114, **118**
  Santa Maria della Sanità 92, **95**
  Santa Maria Succurre Miseris 93
  Santa Maria dei Vergini 92
  Santa Marta **65**
  San Michele Arcangelo 123
  San Nicolà alla Carità 123
  San Nicola a Nilo 63, 69
  San Paolo Maggiore 18, 76, **79**
  San Pasquale 114
  San Pietro a Maiella 75, 76, **78**
  Santa Restituta 82
  Santi Severino e Sossio **71**
  San Severo 92
  Santa Stefania 82
  Santa Teresa a Chiaia 121
  SS Trinità dei Pellegrini 123
  see also Monasteries
Cibo 203
Cimarosa, Domenico 56
Cimitero delle Fontanelle **95**
Cinema **37**, **211**, 213
Circolo Ilva Bagnoli (Bagnoli) 215
Circumvesuviana railway 227
Citara (Ischia) 170
Città della Scienza (Bagnoli) 136
City baths (Herculaneum) 144
Climate 40–43
Clothes shops **204–5**, 207, **208**, 209
CLP (coach service) 223
Coach travel 227
Cocceius 119
Coin 205
Colonnese 207
Concerteria 213
Conforto, Giovanni 96
Consorzio Autonomo Porto di Napoli 223
Consulates 219
Cooper, James Fenimore 36
Coral **141**
Cordova, Gonzalo Fernández de 22
Corenzio, Belisario 64, 69, 73, 118
Corradini, Antonio
  Modesty 68
Corradino, Duke of Swabia 73
Correggio 100
Corricella 133
Corso Umberto I 26, 27, 57, 61, **72**
Cortona, Pietro da 81
Costanzo Avitabile (Positano) 209
Cottreau, Alfredo 127
Craft shops **206**, 207, **208**, 209
Credit cards 220
  in hotels 177
  missing 221
  in restaurants 189
  in shops 204
La Crêperie 203
Crime 220
Croce, Benedetto 26, 39, 62, 65
Croff 205
Crucifixion (Masaccio) 99
CTP 227
Cuciniello, Michele 111
Culinary courses **214**, 215
Culti Spacafe 213
Cumae **138–9**
  hotels 183
  map 138–9
Curia, Francesco 64
Currency 220
Customs and immigration 219

D

Da Salvatore (Ravello) 11
D'Abro, Aslan 127
D'Acquisto, Salvo 122
D'Amodio 207
Danaë (Titian) 99, 100
Dance **210**, 213
D'Angri, Prince 127
Daniele 104, 203
D'Annunzio, Gabriele 48
Dante Alighieri 85
Darius III, King of Persia 86, 89
De Filippo, Eduardo 28, 37, 39, 57, 107, 157
De Fusco, Renato 52
De Matteis, Paolo 53, 58, 80, 106
De Mura, Francesco 59, 121
De Sica, Vittorio 38
Decumano Maggiore **75–89**
  area map 75
  Duomo **82–3**
  Museo Archeologico Nazionale **86–9**
  Via dei Tribunali: Street-by-Street map 76–7
D'Elboeuf, Prince 140
D'Elia, Alessio 123
Della Robbia family 64
Department stores **205**
D'Errico, Teodoro 64
Di Giacomo, Salvatore 127
Di Sangro family 63
Diana on a Deer (Miller) 101
Dickens, Charles 36
Diefenbach Museum (Capri) 169
Dohrn, Anton 117
Donatello 62, 69
Donizetti, Gaetano 37, 53
Dosio, Giovanni Antonio 81, 108, 109
Douglas, Norman 168
Drogheria Santachiara 207
Dumas, Alexandre 147, 168
Duomo (Naples) 10, 75, **82–3**
  Street-by-Street map 77
Duomo (Ravello) 160
Duomo (Sorrento) 154
Duomo di Sant'Andrea (Amalfi) 159
Duty-free allowances 219

E

E-M Arts 207
Earthquakes 23, 29, 82
Easter 40
Ecce Homo (Giovanni da Nola) 67
Eddy Monetti 207
Edenlandia 213
Electric adaptors 219
Elettroforno 203
Emergencies 221
Emporio Armani 207
Emporio Scialò (Forio d'Ischia) 209
ENIT (Ente Nazionale per il Turismo) 219
Enoteca Belledonne 207
Enoteca Casa D'Ambra (Ischia Porto) 209
Enoteca Dante 207
Ente Parco del Vesuvio 215
Entertainment **210–13**
  children **212**, 213
  cinema **211**, 213
  information and buying tickets **210**, 213
  music **211**, 213
  nightlife **211**, 213
  outside Naples **212**, 213
  theatre, opera and dance **210**, 213
  tourist information 218
Epiphany 43
EPT 219
Ercolano *see* Herculaneum
The Eruption of Vesuvius (Hackert) 22
Estate Musicale Sorrentina 41
Estate a Napoli 41
Eurocamping dei Pini 177
Eurofly 223
Eva Mare (Salerno) 215

F

Faculty of Business Administration 34
Falcone, Andrea 81
"Falso Movimento" 37
Fanzago, Cosimo
  Certosa di San Martino 108, 109, 110
  Chiesa dell'Ascensione a Chiaia 118
  Fountain of Neptune 57
  Gesù Nuovo 65
  Gesù Vecchio 72
  Guglia di San Domenico 68
  Guglia di San Gennaro 81
  Palazzo Donn'Anna (Posillipo) 126
  San Giorgio Maggiore 70
  Santa Maria degli Angeli alle Croci 96
  Santa Maria delle Anime del Purgatorio ad Arco 79
  Santa Maria Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone 58
  Santa Maria Maggiore della Pietrasanta 76, 78
  Santa Maria in Portico 118
  Sebeto fountain 116
I Faraglioni (Capri) 169
Farmacia Alma Salus 221
Farmacia Helpline 221
Farnese, Elizabeth 98
Farnese Collection 98, 100
Fascism 26–7
Fashion shops **204–5**, 207, **208**, 209
Feast of San Giuseppe 40
Ferdinand I, King 38
  San Ferdinando 53

Ferdinand I, King (cont.)
  San Francesco di Paola 52
  statue of 52
  Villa La Floridiana 106
Ferdinand II, King 70, 116, 142
Ferdinand IV, King 24, 25, 89
  Baia 137
  Caserta 164
  Museo Archeologico Nazionale 86
  Nunziatella 121
  Osservatorio Astronomico 97
  Palazzo Reale 50
  portrait of 101
  Royal Porcelain Factory 101
  San Leucio 165
  Villa Comunale 117
  Villa Favorita (Portici) 140
Ferdinand IV at Capodimonte (Joli) 98
Fergola 25
Ferragosto 43
Ferries 223, **226–7**
Ferrigno, Giuseppe 207
Ferrovia Cumania/Circumflegrea 227
Ferrovie dello Stato 223
Festival Internazionale di Ravello 41, 213
Festivals **40–43**
Feudi di San Gregorio (Avellino) 215
Fields, Gracie 168
Fiera Antiquaria Napoletana 206
Fiera della Casa 41
Filangieri, Prince Gaetano 59, 63, 70
Filangieri Multisala 213
Film *see* Cinema
Fiorelli, Giuseppe 89
Fire services 221
Flagellation of Christ (Caravaggio) 91, 100
Florida 207
Le Focacce Moccia 203
Fontana, Domenico 22, 50
Food and drink
  culinary courses **214**, 215
  The Flavours of Naples and the Amalfi Coast **190–91**
  light meals and snacks **202–3**
  pizza and pasta 39, 42
  shops **206**, 207, **208**, 209
  see also Restaurants
Foro Carolino 85
Forum (Pompeii) 146, **148**
Fountains
  Fontana della Selleria 70
  Fountain of Diana (Caserta) 167
  Fountain of Neptune 57
  Immacolatella 116
  Sebeto 116
Frederick II, Emperor 20, 21, 141
Frederick of Aragon 119
Friggitoria Florenzano 123
Friggitoria Pizzeria Giuliano 203
Frisio, Duke of 127
Fuga, Ferdinando
  Albergo dei Poveri 97
  Gerolamini 77, 81
  Palazzo degli Studi 24
  Santa Chiara 67
  Torre Annunziata 141
  Via Chiaia 58
  Villa Favorita (Portici) 140
Fuga, Leopold 140
Fumo, Nicola 58
Fungo di Lacco Ameno (Ischia) 170
Funicular railways 224
  Vesuvius 26, 143
  Vomero 104, **107**
Fuorigrotta quarter 27

G

La Gabella (Amalfi) 209
Gabriele (Vico Equense) 209
Gagini, Domenico 55
Gaiola 32, 128
Galassia Gutenberg 43
Galleria Navarra 207
Galleria Principe di Napoli 35
Galleria Scarlatti 205
Galleria Toledo 213
Galleria Umberto I 47, **53**, 122
  Street-by-Street map 48
Galleria Vanvitelli 205
Gardens *see* Parks and gardens
Garibaldi, Giuseppe 24, 25
Garzi, Luigi 84
Gasse brothers 97
Gastronomia L.U.I.S.E. 207
Gaudioso, Bishop Settimio Celio 95
Gay Odin 53, 207
Gemito, Vincenzo 111
  Head of a Peasant Woman 105
Gennaro, San
  bust of 82
  Duomo 82
  Guglia di San Gennaro 77, **81**
  miracle of his blood 40, 42, 66, **83**
  Porta San Gennaro 94
  San Gennaro Catacombs 97
  statue of 23
Genovese, Gaetano 50, 166
Genovesi, Antonio 24
Gentileschi, Artemisia
  Judith and Holofernes 100–101
Genuino, Giuseppe 65
Gerolamini **80–81**
  Street-by-Street map 77
Gesac (airport services) 223
Gesù Nuovo 10, **64–5**
  Street-by-Street map 62
Gesù Vecchio **72**, 86
Giannone, Pietro 23
I Giardini di Ravello (Ravello) 209
Giardini La Mortella (Ischia) 171
Gigante, Gaetano 118
Gigante, Giacinto 25, 97, 101
  Panorama of Naples Viewed from the Conocchia 111
Giliberto Attardi (Sorrento) 209
Gioffredo, Mario 117
Giordano, Luca 106
  Certosa di San Martino 110
  Chiesa dell'Ascensione a Chiaia 118
  Gerolamini 81
  Museo di Capodimonte 100
  Santa Brigida 56, 122
  San Gregorio Armeno 80
  Santa Teresa a Chiaia 121
Giotto 21, 36, 54, 56, 66
Giotto, school of 68, 73, 80, 84
Giovanni da Nola 64, 122
Giovanni da Nola (cont.)
  Ecce Homo 67
Giuliano da Maiano 81
Giuseppone a Mare (Posillipo) 126
Glykon of Athens 87
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von 36, 38, 133, 154
Goethe in the Country (Tischbein) 36
Good Friday 40
Gran Bar Riviera 203
Gran Caffè Aragonese 203
Gran Caffè Cimmino 121, 203
Gran Caffè Verdi 203
Gran Premio della Lotteria di Agnano 40
Grand Hotel Punta Molino Terme (Ischia) 215
Grand Tour 36, 133, 168
Grande Cascata waterfall (Caserta) 167
Grasso, Bartolomeo 127
Great Gymnasium (Pompeii) **149**
Greco-Roman Naples **18–19**
Gregorovius 133
Gregory, St 80
Grimaldi, Francesco 58, 79, 96, 121
Grimthorpe, Lord 160
Grotta Azzurra (Capri) 168, 169
Grotta dello Smeraldo 159
Grotte dell'Angelo 215
Guardia Medica 221
Guglia dell'Immacolata 10, **65**
  Street-by-Street map 62
Guglia di San Domenico 68, 81
Guglia di San Gennaro 22, **81**
  Street-by-Street map 77
Guglielminelli, Arcangelo 69, 118
Guide Alpine della Campania (Ercolano) 215
Gusti e Delizie (Ravello) 209
Guzman, Ramiro 126

H

Hackert, Jakob-Philipp 25, 101, 127
  The Eruption of Vesuvius 22
Hadrian, Emperor 165
Hamilton, Sir William 36, 154, 167
Handicraft shops **206**, 207, **208**, 209
Head of a Peasant Woman (Gemito) 105
Health care 220
Henry VI Hohenstaufen 21
Herculaneum 11, **144–5**
  destruction by Vesuvius 19, 142, 144
  excavations 24
  Museo Archeologico Nazionale 86, 88, 89
  restaurants 198
  Villa dei Papiri 89
Hertz 227
Hildebrandt, Adolf von 117
Hipparchus 88
Hiring
  cars 227
  scooters and mopeds 225
History **17–29**
Holidays, public 43
Homer 32, 158
Horse riding **214**, 215

Hospitals 221
Hostels 177
Hotel Continental 35
Hotel Grazia Terme (Ischia) 215
Hotel Royal 34
Hotels **176–87**
  booking and paying 177
  budget accommodation 177
  facilities 176
  Naples 178–81
  Pompeii and the Amalfi coast 181–7
  prices and grading 176
  where to look 176
Houses (Roman)
  Herculaneum **144–5**
  Pompeii **150–51**
Hydrofoils 223, **226–7**
HyppoKampos Resort (Castel Volturno) 215

I

Ibsen, Henrik 171
Ice cream parlours **202**, 203
IdeArredo 207
Ieranto 158
ILVA di Bagnoli (Italsider) 26–7, 127, 136
Immacolata 43
Immacolatella fountain 116
Immigration 219
Imparato, Girolamo 64
Imperatore 203
Inghirlandata 40
Inquisition 22, 54
Institut Français de Naples "Le Grenoble" 213
Institute for the Porcelain and Ceramics Industry 101
Interior design shops **205–6**
Intra Moenia 203, 213
Ippodromo di Agnano 40, 213
Isca 157
Ischia 32, 128, 133, **170–71**
  entertainment 213
  festivals 41
  hotels 183–4
  map 170–71
  restaurants 198
  shopping 208–9
  Walking on the Islands 173
  wines 191
Ischia Diving Center 215
Ischia Ponte 171
Ischia Sapori (Ischia Porto) 209
Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici 59
Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni 122
Italian Institute of Historical Studies 65
Italrent 225

J

Jesuits 59, 64, 65, 72
Joan I of Anjou 56
Joan II, Queen 20, 21, 96, 126
Joli, Antonio 55
  Ferdinand IV at Capodimonte 98
  The Temples of Paestum 163
Judith and Holofernes (Gentileschi) 100–101

K

Kaligola 213
Keste 213
Knight 207
Köpisch, August 168
Krupp family 169

L

Labour Day 43
Lacco Ameno (Ischia) 170
Lacrima Christi wine 142
Ladislas of Durazzo 20, 96
L.A.E.S. 219
Lama, Giovan Bernardo 159
Lamartine, Alphonse de 36, 170
  Graziella 36
  Gulf of Baia 36
Lanfranco, Giovanni 65, 83, 96
Laperuta, Leopoldo 52
Largo di Palazzo *see* Piazza del Plebiscito
Laura Merola (Capri) 209
Laurana, Francesco 54, 55
Laurino, dukes of 79
Lauro, Achille 28, 125
Lazzari, Dionisio 51
Lello da Orvieto 82
Lemons 154
Leonardo da Pistoia 119
Leopardi, Giacomo 36, 57, 119, 141
Li Galli Archipelago 157, 158
Lia Rumma 207
Liberation Day 43
Limoncello 191
Limoncello di Capri 209
Lisa Weber 207
Liuteria Calace 207
Livio De Simone 207
Loren, Sophia 37
Loro Piana (Ischia) 209
Lost property offices 221
Il Lotto (lottery) 39, 71
Louis of Toulouse, St (Louis of Anjou) 20, 21
Lucrino, Lake 139
Lucullus 116
Lufthansa 223
Lungomare 10–11, 34, **116**
  Street-by-Street map 114–15
Lysippus 87

M

Macchia, Prince of 23
McDonald's 203
Macellum (Pompeii) 146
Madonna dell'Arco 40
Madonna Bruna 41, 73
Madonna del Carmine 41
Madonna di Piedigrotta 42
MADRE (Museo D'Arte Contemporanea Donnaregina) 213
Magazzini Marinella 207
Maggio dei Monumenti 40
Maiori **161**
  hotels 184
  restaurants 198
Malaparte, Curzio 28, 36, 169
Malvito, Tommaso 83, 96
Maps
  Capodimonte and I Vergini 91, 92–3
  Capri 168–9
  Castel dell'Ovo and Chiaia 112–13
  Central Naples 14–15
  Cumae 138–9
  Decumano Maggiore 75
  Europe 13
  A 45-Minute Walk through Chiaia 121
  Herculaneum 144–5
  Ischia 170–71
  Lungomare 114–15
  Naples and the Amalfi Coast 12–13
  Neapolis 34
  A 90-Minute Walk through Montesanto 122–3
  Paestum 162–3
  Pompeii 146–7, 151
  Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast 134–5
  Posillipo 125
  Procida 172–3
  Sorrento 155
  Sorrento Coast 156–7
  Sorrento peninsula tour 152
  Spaccanapoli 61, 62–3
  Street Finder 228–43
  Toledo and Castel Nuovo 47, 48–9
  underground railway 224
  Via dei Tribunali 76–7
  Vomero 103, 104–5
Maradona, Diego Armando 28
Marcello Rubinacci (Capri) 209
Marechiaro (Posillipo) **127**, 128, 129
Marées, Hans von 117
Margherita di Durazzo 65
Maria Amalia, Queen 99, 101, 140
Maria Anna, Princess 127
Maria Carolina, Queen 50, 106, 167
Maria Lampo (Positano) 209
Maria Rosaria Intartaglia (Procida) 209
Maria Santissima del Carmine 95
Marie of Hungary 84
Marina del Cantone 156, 158
Marina di Lobra 153
Marina di Massa Lubrense 156
Marina di Praia 159
Marina di Puolo (Sorrento) 155
Marina Grande (Capri) 168
Marina Grande (Sorrento) 155
Marinella Beach (Posillipo) 129
Mario Valentino 207
Markets **206**, **208**, 209
Martone, Mario 37
Mary of Valois 67
Masaccio, Tommaso 100
  Crucifixion 99
Masaniello 22
  uprising 17, 23, 54, 65, 73
Maschio Angioino *see* Castel Nuovo
Massa, Donato 67
Massa, Giuseppe 67
Massa Lubrense 152, **153**, 156
  hotels 184
  restaurants 198–9
Mastroberardino (Avellino) 215
Mastrolonardo 207
Maupassant, Guy de 52
Max & Co. 207
Max Mara 207
Maxi Ho 207
Mazzoni, Guido 64

- Medical treatment 220
- Medici, Cosimo de' 88
- Medici, Lorenzo de' 69
- Medmar 223
- Medrano, Giovanni Antonio 53, 98
- Menander 150
- Mengs, Anton Raphael 101
- Mercatino della Pignasecca 206
- Mercatino della Torretta 206
- Mercato di Antignano 206
- Mercato del Casale di Posillipo 206
- Mercato dei Fiori 206
- Mercato del Ponte di Casanova 206
- Mercato di Porta Nolana 206
- Mercato di Resina (Ercolano) 11
- Mercato di Sant'Antonio 206
- Mergellina 10, 32, 113, 114, **119**
- Metro del Mare 215, 227
- Metropolitana (underground railway) 224
  - Station Art project 29
- Michelangelo 98, 100, 101
- Michelozzi, Michelozzo 62, 69
- Migliaccio, Lucia 53, 106, 117
- Miglio d'Oro 140
- Milizia, Francesco 58
- Miller, Jacob
  - *Diana on a Deer* 101
- Mineralogy Museum 72
- Minori **161**
- Mirage 177
- Miroballo family 96
- Miseno 137
- Moccia 203
- Modernissimo 213
- *Modesty* (Corradini) 68
- Molo Beverello
  - Street-by-Street map 49
- Monasteries
  - Certosa di San Martino **108–11**
  - Gerolamini **80–81**
  - Sant'Antonio a Port'Alba 78
- Mondo, Domenico
  - *The Triumph of the Bourbon Arms* 166
- Money 220
- *Montagna di Sale* (Paladino) 29
- Montani, Tommaso 81
- Montano d'Arezzo 82
- Monte Epomeo (Ischia) 32, 170, 173
- Monte Faito 152
- Monte Grillo 139
- Monte Nuovo 139
- Monte di Pietà **69**
  - Street-by-Street map 63
- Monte Solaro (Capri) 169, 173
- Monte Somma 142, 143
- Montecassino, School of 165
- Montesanto
  - A 90-Minute Walk through Montesanto **122–3**
- Montorsoli, Giovan Angelo 119
- Monumento ai Martiri Napoletani 117
- Mopeds, hiring 225
- Morante, Elsa 172
- Morelli, Domenico 25, 59
- Moscati, San Giuseppe 65
- Moscati, Marquis Nicola 94
- Mostra d'Oltremare 27, 43
- Motivi 207
- Motorcycles, hiring 225
- Motorways 223
- Mount Vesuvius *see* Vesuvius
- Multimedia IC 213
- Mu.Mu Frequencies 207
- Munthe, Axel 168
- Murat, Joachim 25, 52, 72, 125
- Murolo, Roberto 37, 52
- Museums 219
  - Anthropology Museum 72
  - Città della Scienza (Bagnoli) 136
  - Diefenbach Museum (Capri) 169
  - Galleria Umberto I 122
  - Mineralogy Museum 72
  - Museo Archeologico dei Campi Flegrei (Baia) 137–8
  - Museo Archeologico Nazionale 75, **86–9**, 91, 97, 100, 144
  - Museo Archeologico di Villa Arbusto (Ischia) 170, 171
  - Museo Artistico Industriale **59**
  - Museo delle Carrozze **118**
  - Museo della Carta (Amalfi) 159
  - Museo della Ceramica (Vietri) 161
  - Museo Civico (Castel Nuovo) 54, **55**
  - Museo Civico Filangieri 63, **70**
  - Museo Correale di Terranova (Sorrento) 154
  - Museo Diego Aragona Pignatelli Cortes **118**
  - Museo della Floridiana 104
  - Museo Nazionale di Capodimonte 28, **98–101**
  - Museo Nazionale della Ceramica Duca di Martina 104, **106**
  - Museo Nazionale di San Martino 105
  - Museo dell'Opera (Santa Chiara) 66, 67
  - Museo di Palazzo Reale 50
  - Museo di San Martino 104, **108–11**
  - Museo del Tesoro di San Gennaro 83
  - Museobottega della Tarsia Lignea (Sorrento) 155
  - Museum of Palaeontology 71
  - Palazzo dei Arti Napoli 121
  - Zoology Museum 72
- Music 42, **211**, 213
  - Neapolitan songs 37
  - opera **37**, **210**, 213
- Mussolini, Benito 27

N

- Naccherino, Michelangelo 57, 69, 116
- Nadir's (Positano) 209
- Naples, Bay of 12, **32–3**, 125, 127, 128
- Naples-Portici Railway 25
- Naples Royal Arms Factory 101
- Naples WWF 215
- Napoleon I, Emperor 25, 87
- Napoli Film Festival 213
- Napoli, Napoli 203
- *Napoli Porte Aperte* 40
- *Napoli Sotterranea* 79, 219
- Navigazione Libera del Golfo 227
- Neapolis 17, 18, 34, 59, 119
- Neapolitan Republic 25
- Nel Regno di Pulcinella 207
- Nerano **158**
- Nero, Emperor 85
- New Year 43
- Niccolini, Antonio 53, 104, 106, 117
- Niccolò di Bartolomeo da Foggia 160
- Night Life **211**, 213
- Nisida 127, 128
- Nocelle 159
- Normans 17
- La Notte Bianca 213
- Notting Hill 213
- Novelli 207
- Nube d'Argento 177
- Number Two (Capri) 213
- Nunziatella **59**, 121
- Nuovo Teatro Nuovo 213
- Nuvolo, Fra Giuseppe 73, 95

O

- Oderisi, Roberto 56
- Opening hours
  - banks 221
  - museums and monuments 219
  - restaurants 189
  - shops 204
- Opera **37**, **210**, 213
- Oplontis excavations (Torre Annunziata) 141
- Opus Informatica 213
- Ordoñez, Bartolomeo 71
- Orsini, Felice Maria 118
- Orto Botanico (Botanical Gardens) 91, **96**
- Ospedale delle Bambole 207
  - Street-by-Street map 63
- Ospedale degli Incurabili 85
- Ospedale Pelligrini 123
- Osservatorio Astronomico **97**
- Otto Jazz Club 213
- Outdoor activities **214–15**

P

- Padri della Missione Church 93
- Paestum 133, **162–3**
  - hotels 184
  - map 162–3
  - restaurants 199
- Pagano, Francesco 65
- Paladino, Mimmo
  - *Montagna di Sale* 29
- Palaeopolis 59
- Palapartenope 213
- Palazzo dei Arti Napoli 121
- Palazzo Brancaccio 69
- Palazzo Calabritto 117
  - Street-by-Street map 115
- Palazzo Carafa Santangelo **69**
  - Street-by-Street map 63
- Palazzo Carafa della Spina 65
- Palazzo Cellamare 58, 121
- Palazzo Conca 78
- Palazzo Corigliano 68
- Palazzo Donn'Anna (Posillipo) **126**
- Palazzo Filomarino **65**
  - Street-by-Street map 62
- Palazzo Firrao 78
- Palazzo Gravina 64
- Palazzo Mannajuolo 117
- Palazzo Marigliano 70
- Palazzo Mastelloni 122, 123
- Palazzo Penna 64

Palazzo Petrucci 68, 69
Palazzo Portanna 117
Palazzo delle Poste e dei Telegrafi **57**, 122
Palazzo Reale 11, 22, 33, 47, **50–51**, 88
  Street-by-Street map 49
Palazzo San Giacomo 56, 120, 122
Palazzo Sanfelice 79, **94**
  Street-by-Street map 92
Palazzo Sangro di Sansevero 68
Palazzo Sanseverino 62
Palazzo Serra di Cassano **58–9**, 79, 121
Palazzo dello Spagnolo 79, **94**
  Street-by-Street map 92
Palazzo Spinelli di Laurino **79**
  Street-by-Street map 76
Palazzo Spinelli di Tarsia 123
Palazzo degli Spiriti (Posillipo) 129
Palazzo degli Studi 24, 100
Palazzo Trabucco 122
Palizzi, Filippo 25, 59
PAN (Palazzo delle Arti Napoli) 213
Panorama of Naples Viewed from the Conocchia (Gigante) 111
Pappacoda, Artusio 72
Paquius Proculus and His Wife 17
Paradise (Beinaschi) 93
Parco Archeologico di Baia 137
Parking 225
Parks and gardens
  Capodimonte **98**
  Caserta Royal Palace 167
  Giardini La Mortella (Ischia) 171
  Orto Botanico 91, **96**
  Palazzo Reale 51
  Parco di Posillipo **127**, 128
  Parco Virgiliano 113, **119**
  Villa Comunale 117
  Villa Comunale (Sorrento) 154
  Villa La Floridiana 106
Parmigianino
  Antea 100
Parthenope (city) 18, **59**
Parthenope (siren) 17, 19
Parthenopean Republic 73, 105
Passports 219
Pasta 39
Pastafest 215
Pastry shops **202**, 203
Pavoncelli, Count 127
Pazzariello 38
Pedamentina **107**
Pedlars 38
Peppe Rocco (Sorrento) 209
Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista 48
Perrotti (Vietri sul Mare) 209
Petrarch 21, 36
Pharmacies 220
Philip III, King of Spain 49
Philip of Bourbon 67
Phlegraean Fields 125, 127, 128, 133,134
Phlegraean Lakes **139**
La Piazza 203
Piazza Bellini 10, 19, **78**, 123
  Street-by-Street map 76
Piazza della Borsa 57
Piazza Dante 75, **85**, 123
Piazza del Gesù Nuovo 61
Piazza Giovanni Bovio **57**
Piazza dei Martiri **117**
  Street-by-Street map 115
Piazza Matteotti 122
Piazza Mercato 23, 25, **73**
Piazza Municipio 56
Piazza del Plebiscito 29, 48, 52, 58
Piazza San Domenico Maggiore **68**
  Street-by-Street map 62
Piazza San Gaetano 79
Piazza Santa Maria degli Angeli 58
Piazza Tasso (Sorrento) 154
"Piazzetta" (Piazza Umberto I) 169
Picchiatti, Francesco Antonio 81
Pickpockets 220
Piemme (Sorrento) 209
Pietà (Carracci) 98, 100
Pignatelli Cortes, Prince Diego Aragona 118
Pino, Marco
  Adoration of the Magi 71
Pintauro 53, 203
Pio Monte della Misericordia 10, **81**
  Street-by-Street map 77
Pipino da Barletta 78
Piscina Mirabilis (Bacoli) 138
Piscina Scandone 213
Pitloo, Anton 36, 101
Pizza 39
  Pizza Fest 42
  pizzerias 189
Pizzofalcone 47, 58, 59
Plague epidemics 23, 73, 82
Planelli, Antonio 165
Plaza Multisala 213
Pliny the Elder 36, 142
Pliny the Younger 36, 142
Police 221
Pompeii 11, 133, **146–51**
  destruction by Vesuvius 18, 142, 146
  hotels 184
  houses 18–19, **150–51**
  map 146–7
  model of 89
  Museo Archeologico Nazionale 86, 87, 88
  plan 151
  restaurants 199
  Temple of Isis 89
  Visitors' Checklist 147
Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast **131–73**
  Amalfi Coast **158–61**
  Capri **168–9**
  Caserta **164–7**
  Cumae **138–9**
  days out 11
  entertainments **212**, 213
  The Flavours of Naples and the Amalfi Coast **190–91**
  Herculaneum **144–5**
  hotels 181–7
  Ischia **170–71**
  map 134–5
  Mount Vesuvius **142–3**
  Paestum **162–3**
  Phlegraean Fields **136–8**
  Pompeii **146–51**
  Portici and the Vesuvian Hills **140–41**
  Procida **172–3**
  restaurants 192–5
Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast (cont.)
  shops and markets **208–9**
  Sorrento Peninsula **152–7**
  travel **226–7**
Pompeii di Notte 213
Pontano, Giovanni 76, 78
Ponte di Chiaia 58
Ponti della Valle (Caserta) 165
Poor Clares 84
Porcelain
  Museo Nazionale della Ceramica Duca di Martina 104, **106**
  Royal Porcelain Factory **101**
  Vietri 161
Port of Naples 33
Porta Capuana **81**
Porta San Gennaro **94**
  Street-by-Street map 93
Porta Stabia Research Project 215
Port'Alba 85, 123
Portici 11, **140**
Porto Giulio 139
Posillipo 18, 29, 32, 119, **125–9**
  light meals and snacks 203
  map 125
  markets 206
  villas **127**
Posillipo, Capo 128
Positano 11, 135, 157, **158–9**
  festivals 41
  hotels 185
  restaurants 199–200
  shopping 208–9
Post Office **57**
Posta Centrale 221
Postal services 221
Pozzuoli 32, **136–7**
  restaurants 200
Pozzuoli, Bay of 127
Prada 207
Praiano **159**
  hotels 185
Prénatal 207
Presley, Elvis 37
Preti, Mattia 78, 94, 100
Il Principe (Pompeii) 215
Procida 128, 133, **172–3**
  festivals 40
  hotels 185–6
  map 172–3
  restaurants 200
  shopping 208–9
Pronto Soccorso 221
Public holidays 43
Pulcinella 10, 39, 43
Punta della Campanella 32, 152, **153**, 156
Punta del Capo 154
Punta Serra 177

Q

Quartieri Spagnoli 22, **56–7**
Queirolo, Francesco 68

R

Railways *see* Trains
Rainfall 42
Raphael 101
Ravello 11, 158, **160**

Ravello (cont.)
  entertainment 213
  festivals 41
  hotels 186
  restaurants 200
  shopping 208–9
Reggio di Portici (Portici) 140
Regina 207
Remy 203
Reni, Guido 81, 100
Republic Day 43
Restaurants **188–203**
  The Flavours of Naples and the Amalfi Coast **190–91**
  how much to pay 188
  Naples 192–5
  opening hours 189
  pizzerias 189
  Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast 192–5
  reading the menu 189
  reservations and paying 189
  types of 188
  see also Food and drink
Rettifilo (Corso Umberto I) 27, 57, 72
Rhodes 17
La Rinascente 205
Rione Carità district 27
Riserva degli Astroni (Pozzuoli) 137
Rising South 213
Riva Fiorita 126
Riviera di Chiaia 34
Robert of Anjou 21, 36, 66
  tomb of 66, 67
Roger II, King of Sicily 17, 21
Roman remains **18–19**
  Baia 137
  Caserta 165
  Cumae 138–9
  Herculaneum **144–5**
  Paestum **162–3**
  Pompeii **146–51**
  Pozzuoli 136
  Roman baths (Santa Chiara) 67
  Torre Annunziata 141
  Via Anticaglia 85
Rosi, Francesco 28, 37
Rossellini, Roberto 37, 95
Rossellino, Antonio 64
Rossini, Gioacchino 37, 53
Rothschild family 118
Roviale, Pietro 81
Rowing club 49
Royal Palace of Caserta 135, 164, **166–7**
Royal Palace (Portici) 140
Rufolo family 160
Ruiz de Castro, Fernandez 50
Russo Jervolino, Rosa 29

S

Sagrera, Guglielmo 55
St Louis of Toulouse Crowning Robert of Anjou King of Naples (Simone Martini) 21
Sala dei Baroni (Castel Nuovo) 54–5
Sala di Ercole (Palazzo Reale) 51
Salazar, Demetrio 59
Salerno
  hotels 186
  restaurants 201
Salerno, Prince of 52
Sales tax 219
Salone Margherita 53
Salvatore Gargiulo (Sorrento) 209
Sancia, Queen of Majorca 66
Sanfelice, Ferdinando
  Capodimonte 98
  Palazzo Filomarino 65
  Palazzo Sanfelice 94
  Palazzo Serra di Cassano 59
  Palazzo dello Spagnolo 92, 94
  Palazzo Spinelli di Laurina 79
  San Giovanni a Carbonara 92, 93, 96
  San Lorenzo Maggiore 80
  Santa Maria del Faro (Posillipo) 127
  Santa Maria Succurre Miseris 93
  Villa d'Elboeuf (Portici) 140
Sangro, Placido de 106
Sangro, Raimondo di, Prince of Sansevero 68
Sanmartino, Giuseppe 59
  Blind Beggar with Cataracts 111
  Veiled Christ 63, 68
Sannazaro, Jacopo 119
Sant'Agata sui Due Golfi 152, **153**
  restaurants 201
Sant'Angelo (Ischia) 170
Sant'Angelo in Formis (Caserta) 165
Sant'Angelo a Nilo **69**
  Street-by-Street map 62
Sant'Anna 41
Sant'Anna dei Lombardi **64**
Santissima Annunziata **72–3**, 121
Sant'Antonio a Port'Alba 78
Sant'Antuono 43
Santi Apostoli 52, **96**
  Street-by-Street map 93
Sant'Arcangelo a Morfisa 68
Sant'Aspreno al Porto 57
Santa Brigida **56**, 122
San Carlo all'Arena
  Street-by-Street map 93
Santa Caterina a Formiello **84**
Santa Chiara 10, 20, 26, 61, **66–7**
  Street-by-Street map 62
San Domenico Maggiore 10, **68**
  Street-by-Street map 62
Sant'Eligio Maggiore **73**
San Ferdinando **53**
  Street-by-Street map 48
San Francesco (Sorrento) 154
San Francesco di Paola **52**
  Street-by-Street map 48
San Gaudioso Catacombs **95**
San Gennaro *see* Gennaro, San
San Gennaro Catacombs **97**
San Giacomo degli Spagnoli **56**, 122
San Giorgio Maggiore 19, **70**, 94
San Giovanni, feast of 41
San Giovanni a Carbonara 20, **96**
  Street-by-Street map 93
San Giovanni in Fonte 82
San Giuseppe a Chiaia 35
San Giuseppe dei Ruffi 85
San Gregorio Armeno 23, **80**
  Street-by-Street map 77
San Leucio **165**
San Lorenzo Maggiore 19, 35, 75, **80**
  Street-by-Street map 77
Santa Lucia 35, **116**
  Street-by-Street map 115
Santi Marcellino e Festo **71**
Santa Maria degli Angeli **58**, 121
Santa Maria degli Angeli alle Croci **96**
Santa Maria delle Anime del Purgatorio ad Arco **79**
  Street-by-Street map 76
Santa Maria del Carmine 41, **73**
Santa Maria della Concezione 57
Santa Maria di Donnaregina Nuova **84**
Santa Maria di Donnaregina Vecchia 21, **84**
Santa Maria Egiziaca a Pizzofalcone **58**
Santa Maria del Faro (Posillipo) **127**
Santa Maria Incoronata **56**
Santa Maria Maggiore della Pietrasanta **78–9**
  Street-by-Street map 76
Santa Maria della Mercede 121
Santa Maria di Montesanto 123
Santa Maria la Nova **64**
Santa Maria del Parto **119**
Santa Maria di Piedigrotta **118**
Santa Maria in Portico **118**
  Street-by-Street map 114
Santa Maria della Sanità **95**
  Street-by-Street map 92
Santa Maria del Soccorso (Ischia) 170
Santa Maria Succurre Miseris
  Street-by-Street map 93
Santa Maria dei Vergini
  Street-by-Street map 92
Santa Marta **65**
San Michele Abbey (Procida) 173
San Michele Arcangelo 123
San Nicolà alla Carità 123
San Nicola a Nilo 63, 69
San Paolo Maggiore 18, **79**
  Street-by-Street map 76
San Paolo Stadium 28, 42
San Pasquale
  Street-by-Street map 114
San Pietro a Maiella 75, **78**
  Street-by-Street map 76
Santa Restituta 82
Santi Severino e Sossio **71**
San Severo and Catacombs **94**
  Street-by-Street map 92
Santa Stefania 82
Santo Stefano 43
Santa Teresa a Chiaia 121
SS Trinità dei Pellegrini 123
Santacroce 64
Santafede 64
I Sapori di Positano (Positano) 209
Scarpetta, Eduardo 37, 104, 107
Scaturchio 10, 62, 203, 207
Sceneggiata (melodrama) 37
Schedoni, Bartolomeo 100
Schilizzi, Marco 126
Schilizzi, Matteo 126
La Scimmia 203
Scooters, hiring 225
Scott, Sir Walter 37
Scriba, Pedro 106
Scugnizzo 38
Seafood, safety 220

Sebeto fountain 116
Security **220**
Securo, Francesco 56
Sedile Dominova (Sorrento) 154
Seneca the Elder 86
SEPSA 227
Serao, Matilde 26, 36, 71
Serra di Cassano, Prince Aloiso 58–9
Settembrata Anacaprese 42
Settimana della Cultura 213
Seven Acts of Mercy (Caravaggio) 81
Severus, St (San Severo) 19, 92, 94
Sfizi di Pane (Capri) 209
La Sfogliatella Mary 203
Shopping **204–9**
  along the coast **208–9**
  antiques, art and interior design **205–6**, 207
  department stores and shopping centres **205**
  fashion and accessories **204–5**, 207, **208**, 209
  food, wine and spirits **206**, **208**, 209
  handicrafts **206**, **208**, 209
  how to pay 204
  markets **206**, **208**, 209
  opening hours 204
  sales 204
Shrove Tuesday 43
Sibyl's Grotto (Cumae) 138–9
Siena School 118
Simone Martini
  St Louis of Toulouse Crowning Robert of Anjou King of Naples 21, 100
Siniscalchi (Sorrento) 209
Siremar 223
SITA 227
La Smorfia 71
Snacks **202–3**
SNAV (hydrofoil service) 223, 227
Soave 203
Solario, Antonio 70
Solfatara (Pozzuoli) 32, 133, 135, 137
Solimena, Francesco 72, 106
  Gesù Nuovo 65
  San Domenico Maggiore 68
  San Giorgio Maggiore 70
  Santa Maria del Carmine 73
  Santa Maria di Donnaregina Nuova 84
  San Nicolà alla Carità 123
  San Paolo Maggiore 76, 79
  Study of a Young Man's Face 101
Songs, Neapolitan 37
Sorrento 32, **154–5**
  grottoes 33
  hotels 186–7
  map 155
  restaurants 201
  shopping 208–9
  tourist information 219
Sorrento peninsula 32, **152–7**
  Along the Sorrento Coast **156–7**
  Sorrento **154–5**
  tour by car 152
Spa holidays **215**
Spaccanapoli 10, **61–73**
  area map 61
  light meals and snacks 203
Spaccanapoli (cont.)
  Street-by-Street map 62–3
Spadaro, Micco 23, 111
Spanish Quarter *see* Quartieri Spagnoli
Spanish Viceroyalty **22–3**
Spatarella 207
Specialist holidays **214–15**
Spelunking **215**
Spinelli, Giovan Battista 94
Spinelli family 84, 123
Sports **212**, 213
Spring Fresco 87
Spring in Naples 40
Stabiae 152
Stables (Palazzo Reale) 51
Stadio San Paolo 213
Stanzione, Massimo 79
State Archive 63, **70**
Station Art project 29
Statue of the Nile **69**
  Street-by-Street map 63
Stazione di Campi Flegrei 223
Stazione di Mergellina 223
Stazione Zoologica 11, **117**
  Street-by-Street map 114
Steinbeck, John 158
Stendhal 36, 38
Strabo 142
Student information **218**, 219
Studio Trisorio 207
Study of a Young Man's Face (Solimena) 101
Summer in Naples 41
Sunshine 41
Susy (Capri) 209

T

Tadda, Francesco del 119
Tagliacozzi Canale, Niccolò 73, 80
Take-away food **202**, 203
Taki (Forio d'Ischia) 209
Tange, Kenzo 29
Tanucci 164
La Tartana (Positano) 209
Tasso, Torquato 36, 154
Tavola Calda L.U.I.S.E. 203
Tavola Strozzi 100
Tax refunds 219
Taxis 225
Teatrino di Corte, Palazzo Reale 50
Teatro Augusteo 213
Teatro Bellini 213
Teatro Cilea 213
Teatro Diana 213
Teatro Mercadante 213
Teatro Palapartenope 213
Teatro San Carlo 37, 213
  Street-by-Street map 48
Teatro Sancarluccio 213
Teatro Sannazaro 213
Teatro Totò 213
Teatro Trianon 213
Telecom Italia Office 221
Telephones 221
Temperatures 43
Temples
  Cumae 138–9
  Paestum 162–3
  Pozzuoli 136–7
Temples (cont.)
  Temple of the Dioscuri 18, 79
The Temples of Paestum (Joli) 163
Teresa Lucibello (Positano) 215
Termini 158
Terra Murata (Procida) 173
Theatre **37**, **210**, 213
  Pompeii **148–9**
  Teatrino di Corte, Palazzo Reale 50
  Teatro Mercadante **56**
  Teatro San Carlo **53**
Theft 220
Thermal Baths (Castellammare di Stabia) 152
Tiberius, Emperor 168, 169
Tickets, travel 224–5
Time zone 219
Tino da Camaino 67, 80, 82, 84
Tirrenia 223
Tischbein, Wilhelm
  Goethe in the Country 36
Titian 100
  Danaë 99, 100
Toledo, Don Pedro Alvarez de 22, 78
  Castel Capuano 81
  Castel Sant'Elmo 106
  San Giacomo degli Spagnoli 56, 122
  tomb of 56
  Via Toledo 53
Toledo and Castel Nuovo **47–59**
  area map 47
  light meals and snacks 203
  Street-by-Street map 48–9
Tomb of the Diver (Paestum) 163
Torre Annunziata **141**
Torre del Greco 11, **141**
  coral **141**
  hotels 187
  restaurants 201
Totò 37, 38, 39
Tourist information **218**, 219
Traffic police 221
Trains **222–3**
  Circumvesuviana railway 227
  funicular railways **107**, 143, 224
  local trains **226**, 227
  Naples-Portici Railway 25
Tramontano 207
Trams 224
Transfiguration (Bellini) 100
Trattoria 53 123
Trattorias 188
Travaglini, Federico 68
Travel **222–7**
  air **222**, 223
  boats 223
  buses 224
  cars 223
  coaches 227
  Decumano Maggiore 75
  funicular railways **107**, 143, 224
  hydrofoils and ferries **226–7**
  Pompeii and the Amalfi Coast 135
  Posillipo 125
  Spaccanapoli 61
  taxis 225
  Toledo and Castel Nuovo 47
  trains **222–3**, 226
  trams 224

Travel (cont.)
  underground railway 224
  walking 225
Traveller's cheques, missing 221
Trellis House (Herculaneum) 144
Triangular Forum (Pompeii) **148**
The Triumph of the Bourbon Arms (Mondo) 166
Troisi, Massimo 37

U

Umberto, King 127
Underground Naples **79**, 219
University of Naples 71, 72
Upim 205
Urban Renewal Plan 26, 27, 53, 57, 72
Utrecht, Treaty of (1707) 22

V

Vaccaro, Andrea 65
Vaccaro, Domenico Antonio
  Guglia di San Domenico 68
  Palazzo Spinelli di Tarsia 123
  Santa Chiara 62, 67
  Santa Maria della Concezione 57
  Santa Maria in Portico 118
  San Michele Arcangelo 123
Vaccaro, Giuseppe 57
Vaccaro, Lorenzo 53
Vaccaro, Nicola 65
Vaco 'e Pressa 203
Valente, Pietro 35, 118
Valentino (Ischia) 213
La Valle dei Mulini (Amalfi) 209
Vanvitelli, Baia 137
Vanvitelli, Carlo 73, 117
Vanvitelli, Luigi
  Caserta 164, 165
  Padri della Missione Church 93
  Palazzo Calabritto 117
  Palazzo Reale 50
  Piazza Dante 85
  Royal Palace of Caserta 166, 167
  Santissima Annunziata 73
  Villa Campolieto (Portici) 140
Veiled Christ (Sanmartino) 63, 68
Vela longa regatta 40, 41
Velvet Underground 213
Ventrella 207
I Vergini *see* Capodimonte and I Vergini
Versace, Gianni 207
Vesuvian Villas **140**
Vesuvio, Hotel 35
Vesuvius 11, 12, 127, 133, **142–3**
  Bay of Naples 32
  destruction of Herculaneum 19, 142, 144
  destruction of Pompeii 18, 142, 146
  eruptions 18, 19, 22, 27
  funicular railway 26, 143
  Guglia di San Gennaro 77, **81**
Vesuvius (Warhol) 28, 101
Vesuvius Observatory 11, 142
Vettica Maggiore 159
Via dell'Abbondanza (Pompeii) **149**
Via Anticaglia 18, 34, 61, **84–5**, 96, 115
Via Calabritto 58
Via Chiaia 22, **58**, 121
Via Duomo 26, 34, 70, 85
Via Filangieri 117
Via Fontanelle 95
Via Foria 34, 91
Via Krupp (Capri) 169
Via Luigia Sanfelice **107**
Via Marittima 29
Via dei Mille 58, 117
Via Monte di Dio 59
Via Poerio 117
Via San Biagio dei Librai 34
Via San Gregorio Armeno 76
Via San Pasquale 117
Via Scarlatti 104, **106**
Via dei Sepolcri (Pompeii) 147
Via Spaccanapoli 62–3
Via Stabiana (Pompeii) **149**
Via Tito Angelini
  Street-by-Street map 105
Via Toledo 22, 47, **53**, 58, 61, 91, 123
  Street-by-Street map 48
Via dei Tribunali 34, 61, 75
  Street-by-Street map 76–7
Vico, Giambattista 23
Vico Equense 152, **153**
  hotels 187
  restaurants 201
Vietri 11, **161**
Villa d'Abro (Posillipo) 127
Villa di Arianna (Castellammare di Stabia) 152
Villa Bracale (Posillipo) 127
Villa Campolieto (Portici) 140
Villa Cimbrone (Ravello) 160
Villa Comunale 11, **117**
  Street-by-Street map 114
Villa Comunale (Sorrento) 154
Villa Cottreau (Posillipo) 127
Villa Doria D'Angri (Posillipo) 127
Villa d'Elboeuf (Portici) 140
Villa Emma (Posillipo) 127
Villa Favorita (Portici) 140
Villa La Floridiana 53, **106**
  Street-by-Street map 104
Villa Gallotta (Posillipo) 127
Villa Grottamarina (Posillipo) 127
Villa Jovis (Capri) 140, 169
Villa of the Mysteries (Pompeii) 150, **151**
Villa dei Papiri (Herculaneum) 144, 145
Villa Pavoncelli (Posillipo) 127
Villa Pignatelli 35, **118**
  Street-by-Street map 114
Villa Prota (Portici) 140
Villa Quercia (Posillipo) 127
Villa Reale 113, 117
Villa Roccaromana (Posillipo) 127
Villa Rosebery (Posillipo) 127
Villa Rufolo (Ravello) 160
Villa San Marco (Castellammare di Stabia) 152
Villa San Michele (Capri) 169
Villa Volpicelli (Posillipo) 126
Villas
  Posillipo **127**
  Vesuvian Villas **140**
Vincenzo, San 95
Vineyards, Vesuvius 142
Virgil 36, 113, 116, 119
Visas 219
Vitignoitalia 215
Vittorio Emanuele II, King 127
Vittorio Emanuele III, King 50
Viva Lo Re (Ercolano) 11
Vivara Nature Reserve (Procida) 173
Viviani, Raffaele 37
Volcanoes 32
  Phlegraean Lakes 139
  Solfatara (Pozzuoli) 137
  Vesuvius **142–3**
Volpicelli, Raffaele 126
Vomero 26, **103–11**
  area map 103
  light meals and snacks 203
  Street-by-Street map 104–5
Vulcano Solfatara 177

W

Wagner, Richard 158, 160
Walks **120–23**
  on the Islands **173**
  in Naples 225
  A 45-Minute Walk through Chiaia **121**
  A 90-Minute Walk through Montesanto **122–3**
  walking holidays **214**, 215
Walton, Sir William 170
Warhol, Andy
  Vesuvius 28, 101
Warner Village Metropolitan 213
Water
  drinking water 220
  water-sellers 38
Water sports **215**
Weather 40–43
Wilde, Oscar 52, 168
Wildlife
  Riserva degli Astroni (Pozzuoli) 137
  Vivara Nature Reserve (Procida) 173
Wines 142
  courses and tasting **214**, 215
  shops **206**, 207, **208**, 209
  what to drink 191
Winter in Naples 43
World War I Memorial (Posillipo) **126**
World War II 28, 39
Writers and artists in Naples **36**

Z

La Zagara (Positano) 209
Zoff, Dino 28
Zoology Museum 72

Acknowledgments

Dorling Kindersley would like to thank the following people whose contributions and assistance have made the preparation of this book possible: Guido Bevilacqua, Luigi Consiglio, Diana Georgiacodis, Costantino Pantano, Adriana Sandrini Maione. Dorling Kindersley would also like to thank all the museums and tourist information offices, too numerous to mention individually, for their assistance and kind permission to photograph at their establishments.

Editorial and Design Assistance
Gillian Allen, Riccardo Baldini, Julie Bond, Cooling Brown, Michelle Crane, Felicity Crowe, Vivien Crump, Annette Jacobs, Felicity Laughton, Georgina Matthews, Ferdie McDonald, Jane Oliver-Jedrzejak, Giorgio Padovani, Sargasso, Ingrid Vienings.

Additional Contributors
Sima Belmar, Judy Edelhoff, Julius Honnor, Leonie Loudon.

Additional Photography
Demetrio Carrasco, Ian O'Leary

Picture Credits
Key: t = top; tl = top left; tlc = top left centre; tc = top centre; trc = top right centre; tr = top right; cla = centre left above; ca = centre above; cra = centre right above; cl = centre left; c = centre; cr = centre right; clb = centre left below; crb = centre right below; cb = centre below; bl = bottom left; br = bottom right; b = bottom; bc = bottom centre; bcl = bottom centre left; bcr = bottom centre right.

Every effort has been made to trace the copyright holders. The publisher apologizes for any unintentional omissions and would be pleased, in such cases, to add an acknowledgment in future editions. All the photographs reproduced in this book are from the Overseas S.r.l. Milano picture library except for the following:

4Corners Images: Giovanni Simeone 130–131. Adnkronos Comunicazione: 212tl; Alamy Images: AA World Travel Library 190cl; CuboImages srl 210br; culliganphoto 85t, 123tl; Danita Delimont 154tl; Adam Eastland 154bl; Peter Horree 2–3. 216–217; Ilianski 210tc; Pangea Images 155tl; Sergio Pitamitz 174–175; Rolf Richardson 153tr; Vittorio Sciosia 211br; Associazione Culturale Archivio Parisio, Naples: 24br, 26c, 26bl, 27tl, 28bc, 42tr, 55cl, 85cl, 129c, 131c, 135cra, 143cr. Corbis: Jonathan Blair 27bl, 191tl; Owen Franken 191c; Mimmo Jodice 46. Il Dagherrotipo: Roberto Della Noce 10cl, 28–29, 120clb, 122bl, 123br, 123c, 124, 153bl, 154cr. Giuseppe Avallone, Naples: 1, 21cr, 23cr, 29cr, 31bl, 33tl, 35tl, 38cl, 38br, 41tl, 41br, 55cr, 60, 63tl, 65tc, 76tr, 77bc, 89bl, 92br, 102, 124, 128, 134bc, 134cl, 135br, 140cl, 144cl, 157tr, 157b, 158tl, 160tr, 161tr, 161bl, 169tl, 171b, 172b, 205cl, 206c, 210cl; Grand Hotel Parker's: 177tl; Grand Hotel Punta Molino: 215tl; Grazia Neri: Stefano Cellai 11bc; Toty Ruggeri 211tl; M. Sestini fotogiornalismo/M. Tramonte 29crb; Francesco Vignali 153cr. Fornass s.a.s., Portici (Napoli): 83cr, 206tl. Hotel Il Nido: 177c, 222bl. Image Bank, Milan: 2–3, 12–13, 30–31, 32tr, 32cl, 38tr, 38tl, 39cl, 40cr, 42br, 44–45, 105cl, 107tl, 112, 115c, 117b, 130–131, 135tl, 136bc, 136cl, 137ca, 143bl, 146tr, 149tl, 156tr, 156br, 158tr, 159tr, 159cl, 162cl, 165cl, 165tr, 166tl, 168tl, 169bl, 169br, 170cl, 170bl, 171tl, 171cr; Mimmo Jodice, Naples: 40tc, 68bc, 80tr, 96bc. Marka, Milan: R. Benzi 220bl; Danilo Donadoni 122tr; D. Donati 62bc; Nunzio Mari 11tr; L. Sechi 223t.; Metronapoli S.p.A: 29br. Napoli Film Festival: 211cr; Newimage s.r.l: Sandro Battaglia 214ca; Ronaldo Fabrini 214br. Luciano Pedicini, Naples: 21tc, 68c, 69tl, 71c, 81c, 84c, 84bl, 97bl, 151br, 162tr, 163cl, 163tr, 163tc, 166bl, 167cr, 219tr. Scala Group S.P.A: 72tl, 86bc.

Jacket
Front – Alamy Images: SHOTFILE main; DK Images: Ian O'Leary clb. Back – Alamy Images: Pat Behnke clb; Mark Dyball tl; Stephen Saks Photography bl; DK Images: Demetrio Carrasco cla. Spine - Alamy Images: SHOTFILE t; Il Dagherroptio: Giovanni Rinaldi b. Front Endpapers – Corbis: Mimmo Jodice.

SPECIAL EDITIONS OF DK TRAVEL GUIDES

DK Travel Guides can be purchased in bulk quantities at discounted prices for use in promotions or as premiums. We are also able to offer special editions and personalized jackets, corporate imprints, and excerpts from all of our books, tailored specifically to meet your own needs.

To find out more, please contact:

(in the United States) **SpecialSales@dk.com**

(in the UK) **Sarah.Burgess@dk.com**

(in Canada) DK Special Sales at **general@tourmaline.ca**

(in Australia) **business.development@pearson.com.au**

Phrase Book

In Emergency

Help!	**Aiuto!**	_eye-**yoo**-toh_
Stop!	**Fermate!**	_fair-**mah**-teh_
Call a doctor.	**Chiama un medico.**	_kee-**ah**-mah oon **meh**-dee-koh_
Call an ambulance.	**Chiama un' ambulanza.**	_kee-**ah**-mah oon am-boo-**lan**-tsa_
Call the police.	**Chiama la polizia.**	_kee-**ah**-mah lah pol-ee-**tsee**-ah_
Call the fire brigade.	**Chiama i pompieri.**	_kee-**ah**-mah ee pom-pee-**air**-ee_
Where is the telephone?	**Dov'è il telefono?**	_dov-**eh** eel teh-**leh**-foh-noh?_
The nearest hospital?	**L'ospedale più vicino?**	_loss-peh-**dah**-leh pee-**oo** vee-**chee**-noh?_

Communication Essentials

Yes/No	**Si/No**	_**see**/**noh**_
Please	**Per favore**	_pair fah-**vor**-eh_
Thank you	**Grazie**	_**grah**-tsee-eh_
Excuse me	**Mi scusi**	_mee **skoo**-zee_
Hello	**Buon giorno**	_bwon **jor**-noh_
Goodbye	**Arrivederci**	_ah-ree-veh-**dair**-chee_
Good evening	**Buona sera**	_**bwon**-ah **sair**-ah_
morning	**la mattina**	_lah mah-**tee**-nah_
afternoon	**il pomeriggio**	_eel poh-meh-**ree**-joh_
evening	**la sera**	_lah **sair**-ah_
yesterday	**ieri**	_ee-**air**-ee_
today	**oggi**	_**oh**-jee_
tomorrow	**domani**	_doh-**mah**-nee_
here	**qui**	_**kwee**_
there	**la**	_**lah**_
What?	**Quale?**	_**kwah**-leh?_
When?	**Quando?**	_**kwan**-doh?_
Why?	**Perchè?**	_pair-**keh**?_
Where?	**Dove?**	_**doh**-veh?_

Useful Phrases

How are you?	**Come sta?**	_**koh**-meh stah?_
Very well, thank you.	**Molto bene, grazie.**	_**moll**-toh **beh**-neh **grah**-tsee-eh_
Pleased to meet you.	**Piacere di conoscerla.**	_pee-ah-**chair**-eh dee coh-**noh**-shair-lah_
See you later.	**A più tardi.**	_ah pee-**oo** **tar**-dee_
That's fine.	**Va bene.**	_va **beh**-neh_
Where is/are …?	**Dov'è/Dove sono…?**	_dov-**eh**/doveh **soh**-noh?_
How long does it take to get to …?	**Quanto tempo ci vuole per andare a …?**	_**kwan**-toh **tem**-poh chee voo-**oh**-leh pair an-**dar**-eh ah …?_
How do I get to …?	**Come faccio per arrivare a …?**	_koh-meh **fah**-choh pair arri-**var**-eh ah…?_
Do you speak English?	**Parla inglese?**	_**par**-lah een-**gleh**-zeh?_
I don't understand.	**Non capisco.**	_non ka-**pee**-skoh_
Could you speak more slowly, please?	**Può parlare più lentamente, per favore?**	_pwoh par-**lah**-reh pee-**oo** len-ta-**men**-teh pair fah-**vor**-eh?_
I'm sorry.	**Mi dispiace.**	_mee dee-spee-**ah**-cheh_

Useful Words

big	**grande**	_**gran**-deh_
small	**piccolo**	_**pee**-koh-loh_
hot	**caldo**	_**kal**-doh_
cold	**freddo**	_**fred**-doh_
good	**buono**	_**bwoh**-noh_
bad	**cattivo**	_kat-**tee**-voh_
enough	**basta**	_**bas**-tah_
well	**bene**	_**beh**-neh_
open	**aperto**	_ah-**pair**-toh_
closed	**chiuso**	_kee-**oo**-zoh_
left	**a sinistra**	_ah see-**nee**-strah_
right	**a destra**	_ah **dess**-trah_
straight on	**sempre dritto**	_**sem**-preh **dree**-toh_
near	**vicino**	_vee-**chee**-noh_
far	**lontano**	_lon-**tah**-noh_
up	**su**	_**soo**_
down	**giù**	_**joo**_
early	**presto**	_**press**-toh_
late	**tardi**	_**tar**-dee_
entrance	**entrata**	_en-**trah**-tah_
exit	**uscita**	_oo-**shee**-ta_
toilet	**il gabinetto**	_eel gah-bee-**net**-toh_
free, unoccupied	**libero**	_**lee**-bair-oh_
free, no charge	**gratuito**	_grah-**too**-ee-toh_

Making a Telephone Call

I'd like to place a long-distance call.	**Vorrei fare una interurbana.**	_vor-**ray** **far**-eh oona in-tair-oor-**bah**-nah_
I'd like to make a reverse-charge call.	**Vorrei fare una telefonata a carico del destinatario.**	_vor-**ray** **far**-eh oona teh-leh-fon-**ah**-tah ah **kar**-ee-koh dell dess-tee-nah-**tar**-ree-oh_
Could I speak to…	**Potrei parlare con…**	_po-tray par-**lah**-reh con_
I'll try again later.	**Ritelefono più tardi.**	_ree-teh-**leh**-foh-noh pee-oo **tar**-dee_
Can I leave a message?	**Posso lasciare un messaggio?**	_**poss**-oh lash-**ah**-reh oon mess-**sah**-joh?_
Hold on.	**Un attimo, per favore.**	_oon **ah**-tee-moh, pair fah-**vor**-eh_
Could you speak up a little please?	**Può parlare più forte?**	_pwoh par-**lah**-reh pee-**oo** **for**-teh?_
local call	**telefonata locale**	_te-leh-fon-**ah**-tah loh-cah-leh_

Shopping

How much does this cost?	**Quant'è, per favore?**	_kwan-**teh** pair fah-**vor**-eh?_
I would like …	**Vorrei …**	_vor-**ray**…_
Do you have …?	**Avete …?**	_ah-**veh**-teh… ?_
I'm just looking.	**Sto soltanto guardando.**	_stoh sol-**tan**-toh gwar-**dan**-doh_
Do you take credit cards?	**Accettate carte di credito?**	_ah-chet-**tah**-teh **kar**-teh dee **creh**-dee-toh?_
What time do you open/close?	**A che ora apre/ chiude?**	_ah keh **or**-ah **ah**-preh/kee-**oo**-deh?_
this one	**questo**	_**kweh**-stoh_
that one	**quello**	_**kwell**-oh_
expensive	**caro**	_**kar**-oh_
cheap	**a buon prezzo**	_ah bwon **pret**-soh_
size, clothes	**la taglia**	_lah **tah**-lee-ah_
size, shoes	**il numero**	_eel **noo**-mair-oh_
white	**bianco**	_bee-**ang**-koh_
black	**nero**	_**neh**-roh_
red	**rosso**	_**ross**-oh_
yellow	**giallo**	_**jal**-loh_
green	**verde**	_**vair**-deh_
blue	**blu**	_**bloo**_

Types of Shop

antique dealer	**l'antiquario**	_lan-tee-**kwah**-ree-oh_
bakery	**il forno/ il panificio**	_eel **forn**-oh/ eel pan-ee-**fee**-choh_
bank	**la banca**	_lah **bang**-kah_
bookshop	**la libreria**	_lah lee-breh-**ree**-ah_
butcher	**la macelleria**	_lah mah-chell-eh-**ree**-ah_
cake shop	**la pasticceria**	_lah pas-tee-chair-**ee**-ah_
chemist	**la farmacia**	_lah far-mah-**chee**-ah_
delicatessen	**la salumeria**	_lah sah-loo-meh-**ree**-ah_
department store	**il grande magazzino**	_eel **gran**-deh mag-gad-**zee**-noh_
fishmonger	**il pescivendolo**	_eel pesh-ee-**ven**-doh-loh_
florist	**il fioraio**	_eel fee-or-**eye**-oh_
greengrocer	**il fruttivendolo**	_eel froo-tee-**ven**-doh-loh_
grocery	**alimentari**	_ah-lee-men-**tah**-ree_
hairdresser	**il parrucchiere**	_eel par-oo-kee-**air**-eh_
ice cream parlour	**la gelateria**	_lah jel-lah-tair-**ree**-ah_
market	**il mercato**	_eel mair-**kah**-toh_
newsstand	**l'edicola**	_leh-**dee**-koh-lah_
post office	**l'ufficio postale**	_loo-**fee**-choh pos-**tah**-leh_
shoe shop	**il negozio di scarpe**	_eel neh-**goh**-tsioh dee **skar**-peh_
supermarket	**il supermercato**	_eel su-pair-mair-**kah**-toh_
tobacconist	**il tabaccaio**	_eel tah-bak-**eye**-oh_
travel agency	**l'agenzia di viaggi**	_lah-jen-**tsee**-ah dee vee-**ad**-jee_

Sightseeing

art gallery	**la pinacoteca**	_lah peena-koh-**teh**-kah_
bus stop	**la fermata dell'autobus**	_lah fair-**mah**-tah dell **ow**-toh-booss_
church	**la chiesa/ la basilica**	_lah kee-**eh**-zah/ lah bah-**seel**-i-kah_
closed for holidays	**chiuso per le ferie**	_kee-**oo**-zoh pair leh **fair**-ee-eh_
garden	**il giardino**	_eel jar-**dee**-no_
library	**la biblioteca**	_lah beeb-lee-oh-**teh**-kah_
museum	**il museo**	_eel moo-**zeh**-oh_
railway station	**la stazione**	_lah stah-tsee-**oh**-neh_
tourist information	**l'ufficio di turismo**	_loo-**fee**-choh dee too-**ree**-smoh_

Staying in a Hotel

Do you have any vacant rooms?	**Avete camere libere?**	*ah-**veh**-teh **kah**-mair-eh **lee**-bair-eh?*
double room	**una camera doppia**	*oona **kah**-mair-ah **doh**-pee-ah*
with double bed	**con letto matrimoniale**	*kon **let**-toh mah-tree-moh-nee-**ah**-leh*
twin room	**una camera con due letti**	*oona **kah**-mair-ah kon **doo**-eh **let**-tee*
single room	**una camera singola**	*oona **kah**-mair-ah **sing**-goh-lah*
room with a bath, shower	**una camera con bagno, con doccia**	*oona **kah**-mair-ah kon **ban**-yoh, kon **dot**-chah*
porter	**il facchino**	*eel fah-**kee**-noh*
key	**la chiave**	*lah kee-**ah**-veh*
I have a reservation.	**Ho fatto una prenotazione.**	*oh **fat**-toh oona preh-noh-tah-tsee-**oh**-neh*

Eating Out

Have you got a table for …?	**Avete una tavola per … ?**	*ah-**veh**-teh oona **tah**-voh-lah pair …?*
I'd like to reserve a table.	**Vorrei riservare una tavola.**	*vor-**ray** ree-sair-**vah**-reh oona **tah**-voh-lah*
breakfast	**colazione**	*koh-lah-tsee-**oh**-neh*
lunch	**pranzo**	***pran**-tsoh*
dinner	**cena**	***cheh**-nah*
The bill, please.	**Il conto, per favore.**	*eel **kon**-toh pair fah-**vor**-eh*
I am a vegetarian.	**Sono vegetariano/a.**	***soh**-noh **veh**-jeh-tar-ee-**ah**-noh/nah*
waitress	**cameriera**	*kah-mair-ee-**air**-ah*
waiter	**cameriere**	*kah-mair-ee-**air**-eh*
fixed price menu	**il menù a prezzo fisso**	*eel meh-**noo** ah **pret**-soh **fee**-soh*
dish of the day	**piatto del giorno**	*pee-**ah**-toh dell **jor**-no*
starter	**antipasto**	*an-tee-**pass**-toh*
first course	**il primo**	*eel **pree**-moh*
main course	**il secondo**	*eel seh-**kon**-doh*
vegetables	**il contorno**	*eel kon-**tor**-noh*
dessert	**il dolce**	*eel **doll**-cheh*
cover charge	**il coperto**	*eel koh-**pair**-toh*
wine list	**la lista dei vini**	*lah **lee**-stah day **vee**-nee*
rare	**al sangue**	*al **sang**-gweh*
medium	**al puntino**	*al poon-**tee**-noh*
well done	**ben cotto**	*ben **kot**-toh*
glass	**il bicchiere**	*eel bee-kee-**air**-eh*
bottle	**la bottiglia**	*lah bot-**teel**-yah*
knife	**il coltello**	*eel kol-**tell**-oh*
fork	**la forchetta**	*lah for-**ket**-tah*
spoon	**il cucchiaio**	*eel koo-kee-**eye**-oh*

Menu Decoder

l'acqua minerale gassata/naturale	***lah**-kwah mee-nair-**ah**-leh gah-**zah**-tah/ nah-too-rah-leh*	mineral water fizzy/still
aceto	*ah-**cheh**-toh*	vinegar
aglio	***al**-ee-oh*	garlic
l'agnello	*lah-**niell**-oh*	lamb
al forno	*al* **for***-noh*	baked/roasted
alla griglia	*ah-lah* **greel***-yah*	grilled
l'aragosta	*lah-rah-**goss**-tah*	lobster
arrosto	*ar-**ross**-toh*	roast
basilico	*bah-**zee**-lee-koh*	basil
la birra	*lah **beer**-rah*	beer
la bistecca	*lah bee-**stek**-kah*	steak
il brodo	*eel **broh**-doh*	broth
il burro	*eel **boor**-oh*	butter
il caffè	*eel kah-**feh***	coffee
i calamari	*ee kah-lah-**mah**-ree*	squid
i carciofi	*ee kar-**choff**-ee*	artichokes
la carne	*la **kar**-neh*	meat
la cipolla	*la chip-**oh**-lah*	onion
i contorni	*ee kon-**tor**-nee*	vegetables
le cozze	*leh **coh**-tzeh*	mussels
i fagioli	*ee fah-**joh**-lee*	beans
il fegato	*eel **fay**-gah-toh*	liver
il finocchio	*eel fee-**nok**-ee-oh*	fennel
il formaggio	*eel for-**mad**-joh*	cheese
le fragole	*leh **frah**-goh-leh*	strawberries
il fritto misto	*eel free-toh **mees**-toh*	mixed fried dish
la frutta	*la **froot**-tah*	fruit
frutti di mare	***froo**-tee dee **mah**-reh*	seafood
i funghi	*ee **foon**-ghee*	mushrooms
i gamberi	*ee **gam**-bair-ee*	prawns
il gelato	*eel jeh-**lah**-toh*	ice cream
l'insalata	*leen-sah-lah-tah*	salad
il latte	*eel **laht**-teh*	milk
lesso	***less**-oh*	boiled
la melanzana	*lah meh-lan-**tsah**-nah*	aubergine
la minestra	*lah mee-**ness**-trah*	soup
l'olio	*loh-lee-oh*	oil
il pane	*eel **pah**-neh*	bread
le patate	*leh pah-**tah**-teh*	potatoes
le patatine fritte	*leh pah-tah-**teen**-eh **free**-teh*	chips
il pepe	*eel **peh**-peh*	pepper
la pesca	*lah **pess**-kah*	peach
il pesce	*eel **pesh**-eh*	fish
il polipo	*eel **poh**-lee-poh*	octopus
il pollo	*eel **poll**-oh*	chicken
il pomodoro	*eel poh-moh-**dor**-oh*	tomato
il *prosciutto* cotto/crudo	*eel pro-***shoo***-toh **kot**-toh/**kroo**-doh*	ham cooked/cured
il riso	*eel **ree**-zoh*	rice
il sale	*eel **sah**-leh*	salt
la salsiccia	*lah sal-**see**-chah*	sausage
le seppie	*leh **sep**-pee-eh*	cuttlefish
secco	***sek**-koh*	dry
la sogliola	*lah **soll**-yoh-lah*	sole
i spinaci	*ee spee-**nah**-chee*	spinach
succo d'arancia/ di limone	***soo**-koh dah-**ran**-chah/ dee lee-***moh***-neh*	orange/lemon juice
il tè	*eel **teh***	tea
la tisana	*lah tee-**zah**-nah*	herbal tea
il tonno	*eel **ton**-noh*	tuna
la torta	*lah **tor**-tah*	cake/tart
l'uovo	*loo-**oh**-voh*	egg
vino bianco	***vee**-noh bee-**ang**-koh*	white wine
vino rosso	***vee**-noh **ross**-oh*	red wine
il vitello	*eel vee-**tell**-oh*	veal
le vongole	*leh **von**-goh-leh*	clams
lo zucchero	*loh **zoo**-kair-oh*	sugar
gli zucchini	*lyee dzu-**kee**-nee*	courgettes
la zuppa	*lah **tsoo**-pah*	soup

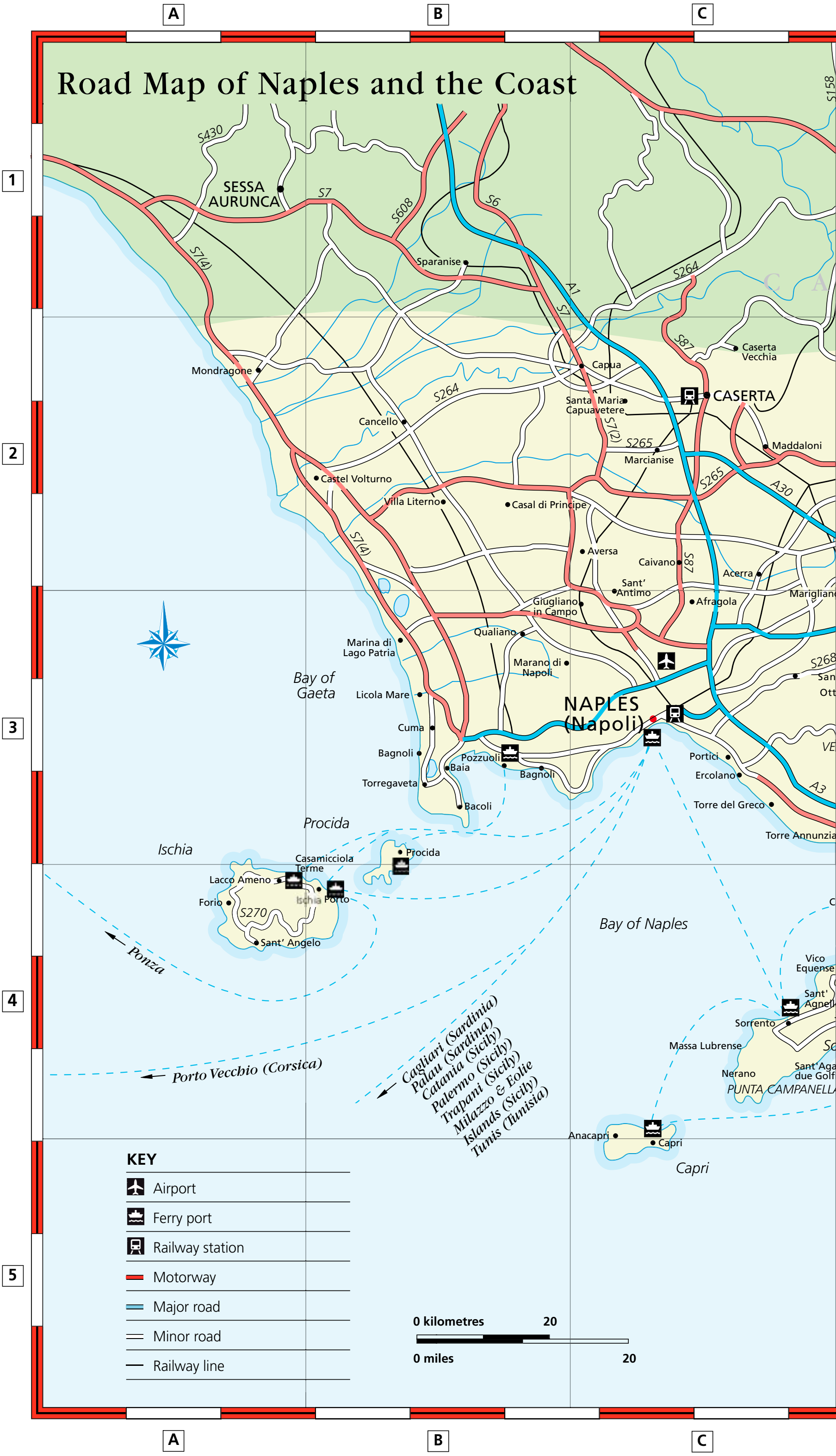
Numbers

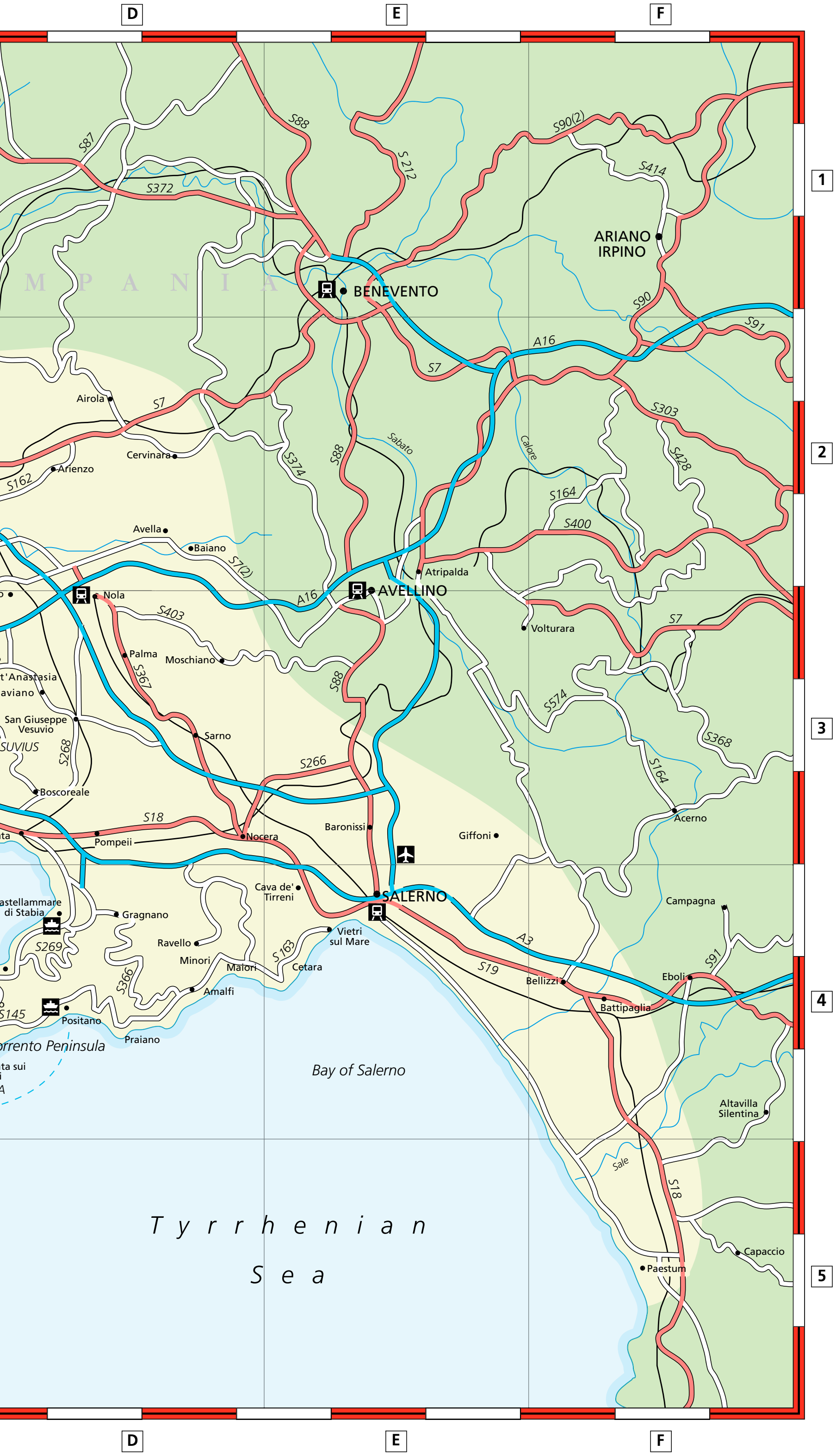
1	**uno**	***oo**-noh*
2	**due**	***doo**-eh*
3	**tre**	***treh***
4	**quattro**	***kwat**-roh*
5	**cinque**	***ching**-kweh*
6	**sei**	***say**-ee*
7	**sette**	***set**-teh*
8	**otto**	***ot**-toh*
9	**nove**	***noh**-veh*
10	**dieci**	*dee-**eh**-chee*
11	**undici**	***oon**-dee-chee*
12	**dodici**	***doh**-dee-chee*
13	**tredici**	***tray**-dee-chee*
14	**quattordici**	*kwat-**tor**-dee-chee*
15	**quindici**	***kwin**-dee-chee*
16	**sedici**	***say**-dee-chee*
17	**diciassette**	*dee-chah-**set**-teh*
18	**diciotto**	*dee-**chot**-toh*
19	**diciannove**	*dee-chah-**noh**-veh*
20	**venti**	***ven**-tee*
30	**trenta**	***tren**-tah*
40	**quaranta**	*kwah-**ran**-tah*
50	**cinquanta**	*ching-**kwan**-tah*
60	**sessanta**	*sess-**an**-tah*
70	**settanta**	*set-**tan**-tah*
80	**ottanta**	*ot-**tan**-tah*
90	**novanta**	*noh-**van**-tah*
100	**cento**	***chen**-toh*
1,000	**mille**	***mee**-leh*
2,000	**duemila**	***doo**-eh* **mee***-lah*
5,000	**cinquemila**	***ching**-kweh **mee**-lah*
1,000,000	**un milione**	*oon meel-**yoh**-neh*

Time

one minute	**un minuto**	*oon mee-**noo**-toh*
one hour	**un'ora**	*oon **or**-ah*
half an hour	**mezz'ora**	*medz-**or**-ah*
a day	**un giorno**	*oon **jor**-noh*
a week	**una settimana**	*oona set-tee-**mah**-nah*
Monday	**lunedì**	*loo-neh-**dee***
Tuesday	**martedì**	*mar-teh-**dee***
Wednesday	**mercoledì**	*mair-koh-leh-**dee***
Thursday	**giovedì**	*joh-veh-**dee***
Friday	**venerdì**	*ven-air-**dee***
Saturday	**sabato**	**sah***-bah-toh*
Sunday	**domenica**	*doh-**meh**-nee-kah*

Road Map of Naples and the Coast


A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
S430
SESSA AURUNCA
S7
S608
S6
S7(4)
Sparanise
A1
S7
S264
C
A
S87
Caserta Vecchia
S158
Mondragone
Capua
CASERTA
S264
Santa Maria Capuavetere
S7(2)
Cancello
S265
Marcianise
Maddaloni
Castel Volturno
S265
A30
Villa Literno
Casal di Principe
S7(4)
Aversa
Caivano
S87
Acerra
Sant' Antimo
Marigliano
Giugliano in Campo
Afragola
Qualiano
Marina di Lago Patria
Marano di Napoli
S268
Bay of Gaeta
Licola Mare
NAPLES (Napoli)
Cuma
Bagnoli
Pozzuoli
Baia
Bagnoli
Portici
Ercolano
Torregaveta
Bacoli
Torre del Greco
A3
Procida
Torre Annunzia
Ischia
Procida
Casamicciola Terme
Lacco Ameno
Ischia Porto
Forio
S270
Sant' Angelo
Bay of Naples
Ponza
Vico Equense
Sant' Agnell
Sorrento
Massa Lubrense
Porto Vecchio (Corsica)
Cagliari (Sardinia)
Palau (Sardinia)
Catania (Sicily)
Palermo (Sicily)
Trapani (Sicily)
Milazzo & Eolie Islands (Sicily)
Tunis (Tunisia)
Nerano
Sant'Aga due Golf
PUNTA CAMPANELLA
Anacapri
Capri
Capri
KEY
✈ Airport
⛴ Ferry port
Railway station
Motorway
Major road
Minor road
Railway line
0 kilometres 20
0 miles 20


D
E
F
S87
S88
S 212
S90(2)
S414
S372
1
ARIANO IRPINO
M P A N I A
BENEVENTO
S90
S91
A16
S7
Airola
S7
S303
2
Cervinara
Arienzo
S162
S374
S88
Sabato
Calore
S428
S164
S400
Avella
Baiano
S7(2)
Atripalda
Nola
A16
AVELLINO
S403
Volturara
S7
Palma
S367
Moschiano
t'Anastasia
aviano
S88
S574
3
San Giuseppe Vesuvio
SUVIUS
S268
Sarno
S368
S266
S164
Boscoreale
S18
Acerno
Baronissi
Giffoni
ta
Nocera
Pompeii
Cava de' Tirreni
SALERNO
Campagna
astellammare di Stabia
Gragnano
S269
Vietri sul Mare
A3
Ravello
S163
S19
S91
Minori
Maiori
Cetara
Bellizzi
Eboli
4
S366
Amalfi
Battipaglia
S145
Positano
Praiano
rrento Peninsula
ta sui
i
A
Bay of Salerno
Altavilla Silentina
Sale
S18
T y r r h e n i a n
S e a
Capaccio
Paestum
5
D
E
F

EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

"Eyewitness Travel Guides are marvels of writing, color photography, and illustration"
New York Times Syndicate

PACKED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND MAPS

•

FOUR GREAT DAYS IN NAPLES & THE AMALFI COAST

•

CUTAWAYS AND FLOOR PLANS OF ALL THE MAJOR SIGHTS

•

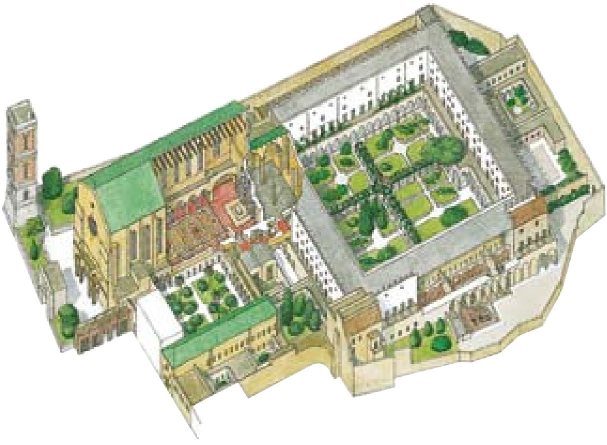
3-D AERIAL VIEWS OF NAPLES' MOST INTERESTING DISTRICTS

•

HUGE SELECTION OF HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, SHOPS, AND ENTERTAINMENT VENUES

•

TWO SPECIALLY DEVISED WALKING TOURS



"Lavishly illustrated… gorgeous, entertaining, and enlightening"
Chicago Tribune

"Like a Michelangelo fresco: deliriously rich in detail"
People Magazine

Discover more at
www.dk.com

ISBN 978-0-7566-2502-3

52000

9 780756 625023

PRINTED IN CHINA

THE GUIDES THAT SHOW YOU WHAT OTHERS ONLY TELL YOU